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INDIANA HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

VOLUME XV

FORT WAYNE GATEWAY OF THE WEST

1802-1813

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UNIFORM OF INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY PRIVATES, 1802-1810

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Fort Wayne, Gateway of the West
1802-1813

Garrison Orderly Books
Indian Agency Account Book

Edited with
Introduction and Notes
by
BERT J. GRISWOLD

PUBLISHED BY THE
HISTORICAL BUREAU
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INDIANAPOLIS
1927

Mr. Griswold's work upon the Orderly Books of the garrison of Fort Wayne was interrupted by a protracted illness in the summer of 1926. After apparently recovering from this he was stricken with pneumonia and died a few days later on March 7, 1927. While his manuscript was virtually complete, he has been greatly missed in the work of revising and seeing the volume through the press.

From the time that he became a citizen of Fort Wayne in 1903 until his death Mr. Griswold conducted an enthusiastic and effective search for material upon its history. His *Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, Indiana,* published in 1917, contains a wealth of information and of illustrations, which together with the charm of his reflected personality make it a notable achievement in the field of local history. His generous participation in public enterprises and his leadership in historical movements are well known beyond the borders of his city and his state. We hope that this present volume may be a lasting memorial of his devotion to his adopted city and his interest in the history of Indiana.

Preface

The Orderly Books of the garrison of Fort Wayne, 1802-13, and the Account Book of John Johnston, Indian agent, together with Mr. Griswold's notes, give an invaluable picture of a frontier post in the first two decades of the nineteenth century. Fort Wayne was then a lonely outpost in the Indian country. The little garrison found life hard, and for the most part, terribly dull. Its officers and men were holding an extremely important part of the frontier of civilization, but they could not and did not live entirely upon consciousness of their mission. Within the fort were a handful of men, drawn as were many of the troops of that period from the turbulent unruly elements of the population further east, thrown upon their own resources in the midst of the wilderness. Outside was a variegated group of Indians, half-breeds, traders, squatters, and hangers on.

Quarreling, drunkenness, and insubordination were inevitable and incessant. Gambling persisted in spite of stringent regulations against card playing. There was difficulty in finding men capable of living up to the responsibilities of noncommissioned officers. Time and again certain men were promoted, only to be reduced to the ranks for drunkenness or fighting; their places had to be given to others just like them, who were usually disciplined in their turn and made way again for their erstwhile predecessors.

Punishments were severe and brutal; during the first years covered by the Orderly Books, flogging on the bare back before the troops at parade was almost the only recourse of court-martial and officers. Stoppage of the whiskey ration often accompanied such a sentence. Confinement, occasionally in the dark room, cutting firewood, sitting astride the spiked wooden horse, or wearing the wooden collar were more common in the later years.

Under an act of Congress approved May 16, 1812 the rules and articles of war were so amended as to prohibit punishment by stripes or lashes, but the substitutes made use of were almost as cruel, if not quite so brutal or degrading.

Yet it is to be remembered that when the War of 1812 had broken out and Fort Wayne was besieged by hundreds of Indians; when all the buildings outside the fort had been burnt; when the commandant, beside himself with painful illness and the fearfulness of the situation, became almost continuously intoxicated, this handful of hard-drinking insubordinate troops held their post until General Harrison's approach compelled the raising of the siege.

Many picturesque characters lived at Fort Wayne during these years, or visited the post. Captain Nathan Heald served there before his transfer to Chicago, where his administration ended disastrously in the Fort Dearborn massacre. Little Turtle, victor over St. Clair's army, lived near-by, and tried the impossible rôle of being friendly with the whites and at the same time promoting the welfare of the Indians. William Wells's career as a captive white child among the Indians, son-in-law of Little Turtle, United States soldier, Indian agent, and victim of the Fort Dearborn massacre, is scarcely matched elsewhere, either east or west of the Fort Wayne frontier. Richardville, the wealthiest Indian of his generation in the western country, had a trading post in Fort Wayne until 1836. Here also was born George Washington Whistler, later a distinguished engineer and father of the artist, James Abbott McNeill Whistler.

In many respects, the most important man at Fort Wayne was John Johnston, the Indian agent from 1802 until 1811. His long service in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio as a representative of the government, and his right-minded management of dealings with the Indians entitled him to praise as one of the most useful men of his generation. Thousands of dollars worth of supplies

for the garrison, and gifts and annuities for the Indians passed through his hands. From the fort he sent out in return thousands of dollars worth of peltries and furs purchased from the savages. Always careful and conscientious, he has left in the lifeless figures of his Account Book a valuable economic record of conditions upon the frontier.

We owe to Mr. Charles T. Sansberry, of Anderson, the rescue of this factory book and the opportunity of publishing it. The children of the family into whose hands it had fallen had seized it for a scrapbook and, indeed, several pages had already been cut out and lost when Mr. Sansberry saved it for historical purposes. To the Burton Historical Library, of Detroit, we are indebted for the use of the three extant Orderly Books of the Fort Wayne garrison. Material for many of the notes was drawn from interesting original letters in the Kingsbury Papers of the Chicago Historical Society Library.

Most of the editorial matter was supplied by Mr. Griswold. As he died while work was in progress, he is not to be held responsible for the final revision. The work of seeing the book through the press devolved upon Miss Nellie C. Armstrong and Mrs. Ruth W. Spilver of the Historical Bureau staff.

CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN,
Director of the Historical Bureau

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Introduction

In the spring of 1819 the War Department ordered the evacuation of Fort Wayne, the last remaining American military post in the "Indian country."

The news came as a shock to the few families of pioneers and traders who had built their log houses just outside the fort and whose sense of security gave way for the moment to a realization of the coming days of danger. Even though the American-hating Tecumseh, dressed in the uniform of a British officer, had fallen in the Battle of the Thames six years before, and no new leader had risen to rally the savages in mass attacks on the settlements, yet the Indians, crazed by the white man's whiskey and reduced to a state of degradation, were an ever present menace to the safety of the isolated village. Added to this was the apprehension of weeks and months of loneliness, for in every direction stretched unbroken wilderness. The way to the nearest white settlement, at Piqua, Ohio, was more than a hundred miles long.

But the quality of courage which had piloted them safely through the Indian lands to this ancient historic spot, now brought the villagers smilingly to the bank of the Maumee on the morning of April 17 in this year of 1819 to watch the soldiers of the garrison loading into their pirogues the armament of the fort and other articles of military equipment, and to bid farewell to Major Josiah H. Vose and the last of the brave Indian fighters as they floated down the river on their way to Detroit.

For a number of years thereafter the wooden fort, with its bastioned blockhouses, officers' quarters, and barracks, housed such civil, governmental, and private enterprises as the Indian agency, the United States land office, and the first Protestant mission school, and within its sheltering walls still came, at nightfall, the more timid members of the settlement.

Major Vose, when he transferred the management of the fort to the civil authorities, took with him to Detroit the military records of the post which had stood for a quarter of a century as guardian of "the glorious gate" through which had passed the savage, the Frenchman, the Englishman and, finally, the American.

A portion of these valuable manuscript records are to be found in the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library, thanks to the consistent and sacrificing efforts of Mr. Clarence M. Burton in preserving many documentary treasures of the Old Northwest. Among these documents are the three manuscript record books which form a part of the present work—orderly books of the fort, in which were kept the daily garrison orders issued by the commandants, governing the activities of the soldiers and the conduct of the villagers. The latter were merely "squatters" on government land and, as such, were subject to the orders of the fort commandants.

A period of eleven years is covered by these books, from July 1, 1802 to August 23, 1813. The earlier records of the fort and the final orderly books are missing. Seven men served during these years as fort commandant: Captain Thomas Pasteur, 1802-3; Major Zebulon Pike, 1803; Captain John Whipple, 1803-7; Captain Nathan Heald, 1807-10; Captain James Rhea, 1810-12; and Captain Hugh Moore, 1812-13. For nine weeks between the departure of Captain Rhea and the coming of Captain Moore, Lieutenant Philip Ostrander had temporary command.

Here are contemporary records highly enlightening to the student who views them through the perspective of a little more than a century of rapid development, an expanse of time in which the Indian, then a menace and a disturbing element, has become a rarity in the land over which he once held undisputed dominion.

Fort Wayne, the stockade, was built in 1794 by Major General Anthony Wayne—the "Mad Anthony" of the Revolution—in fulfillment of the specific orders of Presi-

dent Washington, but not until three American armies had toiled through the western wilderness, and hundreds of lives had been lost in two sanguinary, disastrous battles with the Indians. The first of these was fought on a battleground now within the limits of the city of Fort Wayne, and the second on the site of the city of Fort Recovery, Ohio.

But, you ask, was the possession of this spot worth the frightful cost? Washington seems to have considered it worth whatever cost its possession demanded, while the Indians stubbornly refused for many months, even after Wayne's victory in 1794, to sign the treaty which took from them the treasured region. Little Turtle, "the greatest Indian the world has known," called it "that glorious gate . . . through which all the good words of our chiefs had to pass, from the north to the south, and from the east to the west."[1] His figure of speech aptly indicates the characteristic which made the position constantly desirable during the periods of exploration, the development of the fur trade, and the military struggles between British and Americans.

Observe the courses of the rivers of the region: the streams were man's ready-made highways of travel through these first centuries of development in the Maumee and Wabash valleys. The site of Fort Wayne was at the "crossroads," for from this spot the traveler could go down the Maumee River northeasterly to Lake Erie; he could go up the St. Joseph River and its tributaries northward into the present Michigan, or, again, up the St. Mary's River southeasterly and thence by portage to the Great Miami and on up the Ohio River to Pittsburgh, or even farther up the Monongahela or the Allegheny; for the St. Joseph and the St. Mary's converge

[1] Quoted in Brice, Wallace A., *History of Fort Wayne, from the earliest known accounts of this point, to the present period. Embracing an extended view of the aboriginal tribes of the Northwest, including, more especially, the Miamies . . . .*, 27 (Fort Wayne, 1868).

like the flanges of an arrowhead to form the Maumee, which flows back between them. He could go from this spot in a southwesterly direction, traversing a seven-mile portage, and at its terminus launch his canoe in the Little River, a tributary of the Wabash, over whose waters he could pass in turn into the Ohio and thence into the Mississippi.

This, then, is the answer: the control of a portage which connected two streams running in opposite directions, and having widely diverging tributaries, was an enormous advantage in the days of which we write.

Throughout this vast region, with its wealth of fur-bearing animals to replenish a never satisfied market for furs and peltries in France, the French, in their day, sought every possible means to maintain possession of the "glorious gate" against the encroachments of the English. It is beyond our province to enter upon a study of this interesting period, which brings into the story the names of the commandants of the French posts on the site of Fort Wayne between the years 1702 and 1760 —Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur de Vincennes; Eustache Lambert, Sieur Dumont; François Margane, Sieur de Vincennes, by some thought to be the founder of Fort Vincennes; Charles Renaud, Sieur Dubuisson; Nicholas Joseph de Noyelle, Sieur de Fleurimont; Charles St. Joseph de St. Ours; Charles François Tardieu de la Naudiere, Chevalier de la Perade; Captain de Raimond; Ensign Douville; Louis Coulon de Villiers, and René Godfroy de Linctot.[1] It is sufficient to understand that the prolonged period of worry and struggle, becoming critical between 1740 and 1750 and culminating in the French and Indian War, ended with the triumph of Great Britain. The little French fort, Post Miami, on the site of Fort Wayne, was surrendered to a detachment of twenty rangers under

[1] For a longer account of the post under these commandants, see Griswold, B. J., *The Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, Indiana: a review of two centuries of occupation of the region about the head of the Maumee River*, chapters 4-6 (Chicago, 1917).

command of Lieutenent Robert Butler in December, 1760.[1]

Ensign Holmes, placed in command of the post which now flew the British flag, was fated to become the first victim of the conspiracy of Pontiac three years later. Although warning of the danger had been received, he was lured from the security of the fort by a false plea of his Indian sweetheart, and shot down by Indians secreted in the near-by shrubbery;[2] from that hour down through a period of thirty-four years, during which time the American Revolution was fought and won, the region about the head of the Maumee continued to be the rendezvous of a lawless, defiant mixture of Indians, English traders, and French *engagés,* as well as those families who chose the spot for a permanent abode and there established a considerable settlement, Miami Town.

The convenience with which an army could be sent up the Maumee, across the seven-mile portage, and down the Wabash even in the dead of winter, had been demonstrated by the movements of Colonel Henry Hamilton, the "scalp buyer," who took his English troops and army equipment over the site of Fort Wayne and across the portage to their capture at Vincennes by George Rogers Clark. Clark, himself, throughout the Revolution held the capture of Detroit as the goal of his activities. He consistently looked upon the Wabash-Maumee route as the best approach. Prevented by lack of men and supplies he was unable to take any step in this direction until 1786 when he marched from Vincennes to break up the Indian

[1] *Journals of Major Robert Rogers: containing An Account of the several Excursions he made under the Generals who commanded upon the Continent of* NORTH AMERICA, *during the late war . . . .*, 229 (London, 1765).

[2] See Brice, *History of Fort Wayne*, 70-71, for an account of this incident. Young, Calvin M., *Little Turtle, (Me-she-kin-no-quah) The Great Chief of the Miami Indian Nation: being a sketch of his life together with that of Wm. Wells and some noted descendants*, 243-49, gives another version of the story (Greenville, Ohio, 1917).

confederacy of the Wabash, only to be thwarted by the mutiny of a part of his force.[1]

The daring of the white and red savages of Miami Town had been demonstrated in November, 1780 when the little army of Augustin Mottin de La Balme, after raiding the village and burning the trading houses of the English, was set upon and destroyed. La Balme, who had served in France as a lieutenant of cavalry, had accompanied La Fayette to America. He made his way to the village of Kaskaskia on the Mississippi, from which place he marched with a body of men to Miami Town, intending, it is believed, to press on and take Detroit for the Americans. The massacre of his force took place on the bank of the Aboite River, southwest of Fort Wayne.[2]

The treaty of peace which transferred the sovereignty of this region to the United States made little impression on conditions in the village at the head of the Maumee, the slowly growing Miami Town. A fascinating contemporary picture of the wild, unconventional life there appears in the "Journal" of Henry Hay,[3] a Detroit man

[1] Brice, *History of Fort Wayne*, 101-3; Dillon, John B., *A History of Indiana, from its earliest exploration by Europeans to the close of the territorial government, in 1816 . . . .*, 136 (Indianapolis, 1859); Bodley, Temple, *George Rogers Clark: His Life and Public Services*, chapters 9-13 (Cambridge, 1926).

[2] Brice, *History of Fort Wayne*, 103-5; Dillon, *History of Indiana*, 172-73; Esarey, Logan, *A History of Indiana from its Exploration to 1850*, 82-83 (Indianapolis, 1915). Local tradition fixes the site of La Balme's disaster on the Eel River, near the road at the southeast corner of section one, Union Township, Whitley County, where weapons and human remains have been found. No such relics are known to have been discovered at the Aboite site. The portage from Fort Wayne to the Aboite is shorter, but that to the Eel River is on higher ground. For this version, see Kaler, S. P., and R. H. Maring, *History of Whitley County, Indiana*, 83-85 (B. F. Bowen, 1907).

[3] "A Narrative of Life on the Old Frontier. Henry Hay's Journal from Detroit to the Mississippi River," edited by M. M. Quaife, in *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, 1914 (Madison, 1915). This "Journal" has been reprinted under the title *Fort Wayne in 1790* (*Indiana Historical Society Publications*, volume 7, number 7, Greenfield, 1921).

who passed the winter of 1789-90 in this place. Little Turtle, soon to lead his warriors against the Americans in two successful battles, was there. So were Le Gris, Pecanne, Richardville, and other chiefs, and to this place resorted also the notorious Girty brothers and other foes of the United States. To this village were brought many Americans captured in the savage raids on the settlements of Kentucky, Ohio, and southern Indiana. Many were tortured to their death.

Before Hay departed for Detroit in the spring of 1790 President Washington was fully determined to establish an American fort on the site of this western center of constant irritation, and he had set in motion the means to clear the notorious spot of its dangerous elements. Even before he began his presidency, he had addressed a plea to the Continental Congress, through Richard Henry Lee. After pointing out the wisdom of exploring the western streams, he said:

"I cannot forbear observing that Miami village . . . points to a very important post for the Union. The expense attending such an undertaking could not be great, the advantages would be unbounded; for sure I am, nature has made such a display of her bounties in those regions, that the more the country is explored, the more it will rise in estimation, consequently the greater will the revenue be to the Union."

Washington then advocated the establishment of a way extending from the present Cincinnati to the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph, for the protection of the pioneers. "The spirit of emigration is great," said he. "People have got impatient, and, though you cannot stop the road, it is yet in your power to mark the way; a little while, and you will not be able to do either. It is easier to prevent than to remedy an evil."[1]

[1] Letter of December 14, 1784, in Sparks, Jared (ed.), *The Writings of George Washington; being his correspondence, addresses, messages, and other papers, official and private, selected and published from the original manuscripts; with a life of the author, notes and illustrations*, 9:80-81 (Boston, 1838).

And now, convinced that the English would not relinquish the American post of Detroit except under compulsion, Washington, in spite of countless other burdens and problems, set about saving the West and thereby creating a new solidarity for the growing republic.

Before taking decisive steps to put an end to the Indian atrocities, which he knew were encouraged by the late enemies of the United States, Washington sent expressions of friendliness to the tribes of the Maumee and the Wabash valleys, at the hands of trusted messengers, all of whom were mistreated and some of whom suffered death. Among these peace emissaries was Antoine Gamelin, a Vincennes trader, who traveled through the wilderness to Miami Town, where he found the savages wholly under the influence of their "father" at Detroit.[1] Within three days after his departure from Miami Town a captured American prisoner was burned at the stake and his flesh eaten by the Indians—a not uncommon practice among the Miami and some other tribes.

The tales of horror which continued to reach the president convinced him that gentle methods were effective no longer in making the West safe for the pioneer, and that further delay might lose the entire vast area to a watchful, eager nation already strongly entrenched there, while the savages appeared determined to resist the coming of every citizen of the United States. The first move was a decision to send an army to the head of the Maumee to awe and punish the Indians by one swift stroke at their towns and crops.[2]

[1] Gamelin's journal appears in *American State Papers. Indian Affairs*, 1:93-94 (Washington, 1832); it is quoted in Dillon, *History of Indiana*, 226-32, and Brice, *History of Fort Wayne*, 116-20. See also Major Hamtramck's letter of May 22, 1790, to Governor St. Clair, in *American State Papers. Indian Affairs*, 1:87, and, for an account of later emissaries to the Indians, Slocum, Charles E., *History of the Maumee River Basin from the earliest account to its organization into Counties*, 178-79 (Defiance, 1905).

[2] See Knox to St. Clair, September 12, 1790, in *American State Papers. Indian Affairs*, 1:100.

This first ill-fated army, composed of 320 regulars and artillery, with three light brass cannon, 1133 Kentucky militiamen, and a battalion of Pennsylvania frontiersmen, was placed under the command of General Josiah Harmar, a veteran of the Revolution. The army began its departure from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) on September 30, 1790. The Indians and their English fellow villagers fled precipitately from Miami Town upon the approach of the Americans, after setting fire to their buildings in an effort to prevent the troops from occupying them during the approaching winter. A detachment of the army commanded by Colonel John Hardin, sent in pursuit of the savages on October 19, was fired upon from ambush at a place now known as Old Heller's Corners, north of Fort Wayne. Many of the men, notably the regulars, fell victims of the savage attack. In discouragement on learning of the disaster, Harmar led the army back toward Fort Washington, but Hardin, seeking to restore the honor of his men and retrieve his own reputation, was permitted to return to the Miami village on the morning of October 22, with a body of militia and regulars, while the main body of the army encamped. The savages were again in their ruined town, endeavoring to recover their hastily buried treasures and food supply. The sudden attack upon them by the Americans, made up of the battalions of militia under Majors Hall and McMullen, the cavalry of Major Fontaine, and the regulars under Major Wyllys, was so poorly executed that many of the men suffered death at the hands of the savages, who promptly rallied and repelled the attacking party. The regulars fell while trying to ford the Maumee, and many of the militia died while seeking to prevent the savages from crossing the St. Joseph River in their efforts to retreat. The battle, called Harmar's Defeat, occurred in that portion of the city of Fort Wayne known as Lakeside.[1]

[1] General Harmar's report of November 4, 1790 to the secretary of war is printed in *ibid.*, 104-6. See also the "Military Journal

The news of the disaster served only to strengthen Washington's determination to find positive means of saving the West. Immediately he ordered General Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, to accomplish the mission in which Harmar had failed. St. Clair was summoned to Philadelphia and cautioned to "beware of a surprise" in all his movements in the Indian country, for the president knew perfectly the Indian method of fighting. Badly trained, inexperienced militia were not equal, however, to the difficult task of outwitting a swift moving, almost intangible force of Indian warriors. The decisive defeat of St. Clair's army on the morning of November 4, 1791, on the site of the present city of Fort Recovery, Ohio, where the camp was attacked by the allied savages under Little Turtle and Blue Jacket, has given to this ground the name of "the bloodiest battlefield of pioneer history." Of the 1400 militia and regulars, and 86 officers, the dead numbered 593 privates and 39 officers.[1]

The story of the spirited and successful campaign of Major General Anthony Wayne, already a hero of the Revolution, needs but a passing mention. Chosen by Washington as the leader best able to perform the stupendous task of subduing the savages and separating them from the influence of the English, Wayne led his "Legion of the United States" northward from Fort Washington to Fort Greenville, Ohio in the fall of 1793. While in camp there, a detachment from Wayne's army under Major Henry Burbeck built a stockaded post on the site of St. Clair's defeat, and named it Fort Recovery. On June 30, 1794 Major McMahon and a body of dragoons were attacked near the fort by the savages under

of Major Ebenezer Denny," in *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, 7:343-53, for an informal account of the expedition (Philadelphia, 1860).

[1] St. Clair's report appears in *American State Papers. Indian Affairs*, 1:137-38; see also "Military Journal of Ebenezer Denny," 369-75.

Little Turtle, and twenty-two of them were killed before the Indians were driven off.[1]

The attitude of the British at this time is revealed in the impudence with which the military leaders at Detroit built a stronghold on the American soil of the north bank of the Maumee, near the present city of Maumee, Ohio. Washington's demand for the abandonment of this Fort Miami and another erected on an island at the mouth of the Maumee, which also belonged to the United States, was met with significant silence.[2]

On July 28, 1794 Wayne's army, augmented by the addition of sixteen hundred mounted volunteers from Kentucky under Major General Charles Scott, moved northward from Fort Greenville. Wayne's movements, designed to confuse the minds of the savages, caused the Indian runners to carry to their chiefs and the commandant of the British Fort Miami such conflicting reports that it was determined to lure him, if possible, into a battlefield upon which his cavalry would be ineffective. Such a field lay just to the west of the British fort, along the north bank of the Maumee. It consisted of a stretch of woods in which many trees had been blown down in a tornado some time before, and which was subsequently known as Fallen Timbers.[3]

On August 13, after having established Fort Defiance, Wayne sent to the camp of the chiefs two messengers of

[1] General Wayne reported this engagement to the secretary of war on July 7, 1794. See *American State Papers. Indian Affairs*, 1:487-88. For an account of the movements of Wayne's army from October, 1793 to July 5, 1794, see "Wayne's Orderly Book," *Michigan Historical Collections*, 34:490-526 (Lansing, 1905). See also Stillé, Charles J., *Major-General Anthony Wayne and The Pennsylvania Line in the Continental Army*, 321ff. for the story of the campaign (Philadelphia, 1893).

[2] See *American State Papers. Foreign Relations*, 1:461-63, and 465-66 (Washington, 1832) for the correspondence between the secretary of state and the British minister on this subject.

[3] "Wayne's Orderly Book," *Michigan Historical Collections*, 34:537-46.

peace, an adopted Indian named Miller, and a Shawnee warrior. Three days later Miller returned with a petition asking for a ten-day delay in order that the Indians might decide for or against war. But ten days would have given the British time to send reënforcements or to assemble a larger body of red men, and the proposal was promptly rejected by Wayne. At a council of officers on the night of the nineteenth Wayne's twenty-one-year-old aide, Lieutenant William Henry Harrison, presented a plan of battle which tradition says was "adopted by the veteran officers the moment it was submitted."[1]

On the night before the battle, Little Turtle, chief of the Miami, is credited with making an impassioned speech before the assembled chiefs: "We cannot expect the same good fortune to attend us always. The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps. The nights and the days are alike to him, and during all the time that he has been marching on our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispers me, it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace." The wise counsel of Little Turtle was scornfully rejected, and he was even accused of cowardice.[2]

At eight o'clock on the morning of August 20, Wayne's army began its advance. The Indians fired upon the leaders from their hiding places, and as the Americans persisted, the fire increased in severity. "But such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of infantry," says Wayne in his official report, "that the Indians, and Canadian militia, and volunteers, were drove

[1] Wayne to Knox, August 14, 1794, *American State Papers. Indian Affairs*, 1:490. The general's message to the Indians appears here also. See also Lieutenant John Boyer's "Daily Journal of Wayne's Campaign," in "General Wayne's Orderly Book," *Michigan Historical Collections*, 34:544. With regard to Harrison's plan for battle, see Lossing, Benson J., *The Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812; or, illustrations, by pen and pencil, of the history, biography, scenery, relics, and traditions of the last war for American independence*, 54 (New York, 1869).

[2] Brice quotes this speech in his *History of Fort Wayne*, 148.

from all their coverts in so short a time, that, although every possible exertion was used by the officers of the second line of the legion, and by Generals Scott, Todd, and Barbie, of the mounted volunteers, to gain their proper positions, but part of each could get up in season to participate in the action, the enemy being drove, in the course of one hour, more than two miles, through the thick woods . . . by less than one half their numbers." Wayne explains this decisive result as following out his orders "to advance and charge with trailed arms, and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and when up, to deliver a close and well directed fire on their backs, followed by a brisk charge, so as not to give them time to load again." This unexpected bayonet charge, new to the savages, enabled the nine hundred Americans to rout two thousand of the enemy. The total loss to the Americans was thirty-three killed and one hundred wounded; ten of the latter died of their wounds.[1]

The fleeing Indians sought succor at the British Post Miami, but Major Campbell wisely closed the gates of the fort, and a large portion of the Indians retreated to Detroit. Spirited and defiant messages between Major Campbell and General Wayne, who encamped near the fort for several days, led only to a verbal conflict,[2] although matters might have reached such a point as to involve England and America in another war; in truth, the growth of the feeling existing at that time was quieted only with the signing of the terms of peace at the close of the War of 1812.

After setting fire to farm buildings and destroying vast acreages of corn, the American commander led his

[1] See *American State Papers. Indian Affairs,* 1:491-92 for Wayne's report of the battle and the return of killed, wounded, and missing. Boyer's account appears in *Michigan Historical Collections,* 34:545.

[2] On the closing of the fort to the Indians, see "Wayne's Orderly Book," *Michigan Historical Collections,* 34:547, and James Neill's information to the secretary of war, *American State Papers. Indian Affairs,* 1:495. The Campbell-Wayne correspondence is printed in *ibid.,* 493-94.

army on its march up the Maumee to fulfill the second wish of the president—the construction of a commanding American fort at the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph rivers. The triumphant army reached the site of Fort Wayne on the seventeenth of September, 1794. On the following day Wayne selected the site of the fort, not on the battlefield of Harmar, but on the high ground on the opposite bank of the Maumee and overlooking the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph. Construction work was begun on September 24.[1]

When it is recalled that Harmar's army was assembled by a war-weary new nation at the close of six years of revolution, and that volunteers for warfare against the western Indians were not plentiful; when it is considered that this first army was defeated and that St. Clair's disaster followed closely upon that disheartening repulse, the student readily understands the unregulated conduct of many men in Wayne's army. It was a force composed largely of "boys and miscreants," who, although efficient in military tactics, were of such unruly temperament as to test fully the powers of the commander as a disciplinarian. During the period of the building of the fort the general called several courts-martial for the punishment of serious offenses. His "Orderly Book" refers to "the alarming and villainous excess to which Marauding, Plundering and Stealing have been recently carried on, by the unprincipled part of the Soldiery," and rewards were offered for the identification of the criminals. Many were flogged; one was condemned to be "hanged by the Neck, until he is Dead." The latter sentence was carried out, but not until the victim had marched from Fort Wayne to Fort Greenville, where another soldier of the legion suffered the death penalty by shooting.[2]

[1] "Wayne's Orderly Book," *Michigan Historical Collections*, 34: 546-56.

[2] *Ibid.*, 561, 562-63, 571.

Although the fort was not entirely completed, the dedicatory ceremony was set for October 22, 1794, in order to recognize the anniversary of the defeat of Harmar's army on the field across the Maumee River just four years before. To Colonel John F. Hamtramck, whom Wayne selected as the commandant of the post, fell the honor of selecting a name for the new fort. He chose to call it "Fort Wayne."[1]

General Wayne, with the main portion of the army, departed for Fort Greenville on the twenty-eighth of October, and there the following summer, awaited the coming of the scattered chiefs. The Indians began to assemble early in June, 1795, but some of the chiefs, notably Little Turtle and Le Gris, of the Miami, at first refused to meet the victorious American; when he did appear at the council, Little Turtle entered upon a prolonged debate with Wayne in an effort to retain the "glorious gate" as the permanent possession of the savages, and to share with the Americans the free use of the Maumee-Wabash portage. Wayne was immovable. The treaty was signed on the third of August, 1795.[2]

His great work accomplished, Wayne departed for the East, leaving his troops in command of General James Wilkinson. Every town through which he passed proclaimed him the savior of the West. Washington exacted of him one more duty—to complete at Detroit the formality of replacing the British standard with the Stars and Stripes.[3] Colonel John F. Hamtramck, transferred from Fort Wayne to Detroit, had taken possession of that fort, which was evacuated by the British on July 11, 1796. The latter had built a fort at Malden, on the Canadian side of the Detroit River, which was to serve as the new

[1] *Ibid.*, 560-61.

[2] Boyer's "Daily Journal of Wayne's Campaign," *ibid.*, 563. The treaty and proceedings appear in *American State Papers. Indian Affairs*, 1:562-83.

[3] See Stillé, *Major-General Anthony Wayne*, 339-43.

center of hostile anti-American influence with the savages until the close of the War of 1812.[1]

After two months at Detroit, Wayne started on his return trip to Philadelphia, but suffered a fatal attack of gout and died at Presque Isle (Erie), Pennsylvania.[2]

The troops left under command of Colonel Hamtramck at Fort Wayne upon the departure of General Wayne for Greenville, included the companies of Captains Kingsbury, Greaton, Sparks, Reed, and Preston, and the artillery company of Captain Porter. During his seventeen months of command there Hamtramck's chief problems appear to have been the control of the criminally inclined element of troops whose propensity to larceny was not to be discouraged by flogging, and the saving of hundreds of starving Indians deprived of their food supply by Wayne's destruction of their cornfields and the severity of the winter.[3] At this time Fort Wayne was made the temporary headquarters of a group of American posts of the region—Defiance, Sandusky, Adams, Recovery, Jefferson, and Michilimackinac but the authority was soon transferred to Detroit.

In the spring of 1796 Hamtramck, with a detachment from the fort, moved down the Maumee to counteract a demonstration intended by the British to arouse and encourage the savages to continued attacks on the Americans; while encamped on the bank of the river he received a message from General Wilkinson, at Greenville, directing him to proceed to Detroit and take command of the British post. Hamtramck, accompanied by Captain William Wells, reached Detroit on the thirteenth of March,

[1] Hamtramck to General Wilkinson, July 11 and 17, 1796, quoted in Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 239, and partially in "Letters of Col. John Francis Hamtramck," *Michigan Historical Collections*, 34:739-40.

[2] Stillé, *Major-General Anthony Wayne*, 343-45.

[3] Hamtramck to Wayne, December 5, 1794, March 1, April 25, December 13, 1795, January 13, 1796; Hamtramck to Wilkinson, February 10, 1796, in "Letters of Col. John Francis Hamtramck," *Michigan Historical Collections*, 34:734ff.

and took possession. General Wayne arrived the following September.[1]

The writer, in search of authentic information from the War Department concerning the command of Fort Wayne during this period, has encountered the same difficulty which has made the writing of a connected story seemingly impossible, namely, the destruction of many important records of the western forts through the burning of the government buildings in Washington in 1814. It is, therefore, impossible to state with certainty the name of the commandant of Fort Wayne from the time of the departure of Colonel Hamtramck until May, 1798, a period of two years and two months. On the latter date began the service of Colonel Thomas Hunt. It is within the realm of the possible that Major Thomas Pasteur, who served as commandant later, followed Colonel Hamtramck and remained until the beginning of the administration of Colonel Hunt.

The coming of the Hunt family introduces into the story of Fort Wayne an element of the more refined social life of the East, and provides a number of romantic tales of life in the old fort. Colonel Hunt had served with distinction in the Revolution. Born in Massachusetts, he became a member of Captain Crafts's company of "minute men" at Lexington and Concord, in April, 1776. Later he fought in the battles of Bunker Hill and Stony Point. Successive advancements found him in service as a major with Wayne in 1793. Following the western campaign and the building of Fort Wayne, he went to Detroit and assisted Wayne in the formal transfer of the British post to the Americans. He served then as commandant at Fort Defiance. Just before he assumed the command at Fort Wayne, the members of his family came from Boston to Detroit and accompanied him up the Maumee to the new post at the joining place of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph. On the eleventh of April,

[1] Hamtramck to Wilkinson, April 5, 18, June 8, 16, July 11 and 17, in *ibid.*, 738-40. See also Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 237-39.

1799 was born his son, John Elliott Hunt, the first birth within the walls of the fort. Colonel Hunt, during the year 1800, rebuilt the fort on a spot about three hundred feet north of the Wayne stockade. The area included in the present Old Fort Park lay within its confines. In the spring of 1802 Colonel Hunt was transferred to the command of the post of Michilimackinac, and in 1805 he made a final move to Bellefontaine, Missouri, where he remained in command until his death. On the fourth of June, while Colonel Hunt and his family were making a brief stop at Fort Wayne en route to Bellefontaine, Ruth Fessenden Hunt was married to Dr. Abraham Edwards, the post surgeon. This was Fort Wayne's first American wedding solemnized within the fort.[1]

Captain Thomas Pasteur succeeded to the command of Fort Wayne upon the departure of Colonel Hunt in the spring of 1802. The Garrison Orderly Books give an outline sketch of life within the fort during the next eleven years, while the Account Book of Colonel John Johnston, government factor at the post from 1802 until 1811, supplements their record of military events with a picture of trade activities in merchandise and peltries.[2]

The Fort Wayne Garrison was composed of one company of infantry. The number of men varied frequently by reason of transfers, discharges, or reliefs, but consisted usually of one captain, one surgeon's mate, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, several musicians, and thirty-five to fifty privates. Some of the soldiers' wives also lived within the garrison.[3]

[1] See Heitman, Francis B., *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, from its organization, September 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903*, 1:557 (Washington, 1903); note 5, *Michigan Historical Collections*, 34:374; Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 156-59, 162, 173n; letter of Francis Le Baron, July 15, 1805, in Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library.

[2] The Account Book forms the latter part of this volume.

[3] *American State Papers. Military Affairs*, 1:156, 175, 786 (Washington, 1832).

INDIAN AGENCY AND FUR TRADE

The government of the United States was represented at Fort Wayne by an Indian factory and agency[1] as well as by the garrison of the fort. The plan of having resident representatives among the Indians was inherited from the English system of dealing with them before the Revolution.[2] William Wells was employed by the government as Indian agent at Fort Wayne as early as 1799, and continued to act in that capacity, with interruptions, till 1809 when he was dismissed, apparently for distrust of his integrity.[3] John Johnston was appointed Indian factor at Fort Wayne in 1802, and from that year till late in 1811 he conducted the government trading house there. Under his management large amounts of supplies were received, stored, and disposed of, chiefly to the Indians. Furs were also purchased

[1] The distinction between factory and agency was seldom consistently observed and often ignored. Strictly speaking, the factory was the place where goods were received, stored, and distributed, where trading was carried on, and payments made. The factor was therefore the representative of the government in financial and commercial matters. On the other hand an Indian agency was concerned with political matters, with negotiations, and with cession and occupation of land; the Indian agent was the political representative of the government. The functions of the factor and the agent, however, overlapped, and the titles were often used indiscriminately. Later the words "factory" and "factor" were practically displaced by the words "agency" and "agent." Secretary of War Knox, in a letter to the president on December 29, 1794, recommended the establishment of Indian agencies and factors and garrisons at several points, including the Miami villages (Fort Wayne). *American State Papers. Indian Affairs*, 1:544.

[2] For the first Indian factories or trading houses opened by the United States, see *ibid.*, 653, 654.

[3] Esarey, Logan (ed.), *Governors Messages and Letters. Messages and Letters of William Henry Harrison*, 1:57, 366, 393-94, 442 (*Indiana Historical Collections*, volume 7, Indianapolis, 1922). Harrison and Johnston both distrusted Wells. See *post*, 28, 30, 32, 40-46 *passim*, 53-54.

and shipped, usually to the Indian superintendent at Philadelphia. After the dismissal of Wells, Johnston seems to have taken over his functions as Indian agent, and thenceforth the factor usually acted both as the head of the factory and as local superintendent of Indian affairs.[1]

The Indian agency was continued at Fort Wayne until Colonel John Tipton moved it to Logansport in 1828.[2] The list of the agents who succeeded John Johnston in conducting it, with the dates of the beginning of their incumbency, is as follows: Major Benjamin F. Stickney, 1811; Dr. William Turner, 1820; John Hays, 1820; Benjamin Kercheval, 1820; Richard Whitehouse, 1822; Colonel John Tipton, 1823; Major Samuel Lewis, 1827.[3] The period of its greatest importance, however, was that of Johnston's administration. The amount of business transacted by him, as well as the military and economic significance of the post during his tenure of office as factor, have led to the publication in the latter part of this volume of his account of goods received, stored, and shipped. His career and his influence entitle him to more extended notice than he has thus far received.

John Johnston was born in Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland, March 25, 1775. His maternal ancestors were from Scotland and his paternal ancestors were French Huguenots, who fled from France and took refuge in Ireland. Arriving in America in 1786, he secured employment as a government clerk in Philadelphia and later became connected with the mercantile establishment of Judge John Creigh, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the place of rendezvous of Wayne's army. Although less than

[1] For the establishment of the Fort Wayne factory, see *American State Papers. Indian Affairs*, 1:768. Johnston was usually styled "factor" until 1809; after that he was perhaps more often called "agent." Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:123, 145, 362, 444, 483.

[2] Woollen, W. W., *Biographical and Historical Sketches of Early Indiana*, 191 (Indianapolis, 1883).

[3] Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 191, 251, 253, 258, 286.

seventeen years old, Johnston undertook to drive one of a caravan of supply wagons over the mountains through the snow in the dead of winter to Pittsburgh, walking beside his team most of the distance. He accompanied Wayne's army down the Ohio to Fort Washington (Cincinnati), and later, when the army was encamped at Greenville, made several trips between that place and Fort Washington, supervising the transportation of his employer's goods. He spent the winter of 1795 in Kentucky, where he became well acquainted with Daniel Boone.

Returning east, he met President Washington and heard the president read his last message to Congress; he assisted in the Masonic services at Washington's funeral. Having fallen in love with a young Quakeress, Rachel Robinson, whose parents objected to the marriage because of her youth, he eloped with the sixteen-year-old girl to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where they were married July 15, 1802. Their wedding journey was on horseback over the mountains and on through the wilderness of the Northwest Territory to his station at Fort Wayne. Here his services constitute an important chapter in the history, not only of Fort Wayne, but of the frontier on which it was an outpost. He was the trusted agent of the War Department and especially of its superintendent of Indian trade. He was also the intimate friend of William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory during the whole of Johnston's service at Fort Wayne.

At Johnston's own request, he was transferred, in 1811, to Piqua, Ohio, where he had acquired a farm, and where he served as Indian agent for twenty years, part of the time supervising also his old Indian agency at Fort Wayne. During the War of 1812 he was a paymaster and quartermaster.

As a Whig and an ardent supporter of General William Henry Harrison's political aspirations he was dismissed by President Jackson, one of the many victims of the spoils system. He died at Washington, February 18, 1861

while there in an effort to collect a claim against the government for supplies furnished to the Indians at his own expense. He is buried at Piqua, Ohio. To one of his numerous grandchildren, John Henry Patterson, who attained great distinction in the business world, we are indebted for the publication of most of the facts of his long and useful life.[1]

The government's dealings with the Indians was complicated by lack of clearly defined organization. In theory Governor Harrison, as commander of military forces and superintendent of Indian affairs in Indiana Territory, was in charge under the War Department. The Indian factor at Fort Wayne, however, was subject to the agent of Indian factories, or superintendent of Indian trade, at Philadelphia, positions held consecutively during this time by William Irvine and John Mason. Various Indian agents, such as William Wells, also dealt directly with the secretary of war. Under the circumstances much reciprocal criticism and occasional crossing of purposes was inevitable.[2] Johnston rendered valuable services by transmitting information concerning various Indians and whites, and also concerning the state of public opinion.[3]

Johnston's annual remuneration as Indian factor was $1000 paid from the national treasury and $365 for subsistence paid from the funds received at the factory from

[1] Conover, Charlotte Reeve, *Concerning the Forefathers, being a memoir...of two pioneers, Colonel Robert Patterson and Colonel John Johnston* (Dayton, Ohio, 1902).

[2] Goebel, Dorothy Burne, *William Henry Harrison, a Political Biography*, 89ff. (*Indiana Historical Collections*, volume 14. Indianapolis, 1926); *American State Papers. Indian Affairs*, 1:653ff., 756ff; Esarey, (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:149, 508-9, 684.

[3] *Ibid.*, 430-32, 459, 476-81, 505. Johnston's letter to Harrison of June 24, 1810, reprinted on pages 430-32 from Dawson's *Harrison*, contained an inclosure from Mrs. Abraham Ash not given in either of these sources but printed, among other places, in the *Old Colony Gazette*, New Bedford, August 31, 1810. There is a photostat of it in the Indiana State Library. It contains a long description of a plot for an Indian rising and attack upon the whole frontier.

trade. He had the assistance of a clerk, in 1810, William Oliver, who received a salary of $250 and an allowance of $150 for subsistence; in 1811 the clerk was his brother, Stephen Johnston, whose salary was then $360, with the same allowance for subsistence.[1]

During this decade the Fort Wayne factory was in some respects the most important one in the United States. It dispensed large annuities paid to the Indians for land cessions, and financed an extensive purchase of land at Fort Wayne in 1809.[2] It bought from the Indians tremendous quantities of furs and pelts which were shipped to Philadelphia and New York for auction. Until 1809 export by government agencies was forbidden. The factory dealt also in supplies, supplementing those furnished the garrison by the War Department. Its business amounted to many thousands of dollars.

In the "Statement shewing the amount of estimated gain and loss on each of the United States' Indian Factories . . . from the 31st December, 1807, to the 30th September, 1811" submitted to the House of Representatives on January 15, 1812 by the secretary of war, the Fort Wayne factory showed a profit of $10,502.77, the largest profit shown by any of the ten factories then operated. Four on the list showed a loss.[3]

The inventory of October 5, 1809 shows:[4]

1809 October 5	Merchandise, Peltries, &c on hand, per inventory	$5,020.75
	Debts, as per return of March last, 1809, ...	2,112.72
	Factory Buildings, estimated at	500.00
		$7,633.47

According to a report submitted by John Mason, superintendent of Indian trade, to Secretary William Eustis

[1] *American State Papers. Indian Affairs*, 1:769, 784.
[2] *Ibid.*, 773. For an account of the treaty, see *post* 37-40.
[3] *Ibid.*, 784. [4] *Ibid.*, 770.

on January 13, 1812 and transmitted two days later to the speaker of the House, an inventory of the merchandise on hand at Fort Wayne on December 30, 1807, showed a valuation of $13,046.84; accounts of Indians, $2,459.29; amount of merchandise received from January 1, 1808, $15,226.91; expenses since January 1, 1808, $6,048.62. The credit side of the report showed merchandise on hand September 30, 1811, $10,281.66; furs, peltries, etc., principally hatters' furs (beaver), $689.62; cash on hand, $76.37½; accounts against Indians, $2,747.-56; buildings, $400. There had been received during these years for furs and peltries, $27,547.07; furs and peltries on the way to market, $3,053.12; goods returned to the government, $1,752.34; state duty paid by New York auctioneer and refunded, $195.42; salary transferred, $572.30, showing a profit of $10,502.77 for the period of three years and ten months.[1]

The fur trade of the Maumee and Wabash valleys, which had early led the French to fortify Miami Town, or Kekionga, continued until well into the nineteenth century to be the principal business of Fort Wayne. By the time of John Johnston, as will be seen in the pages of his Account Book, the valuable beaver skins had become scarce, but great quantities of deerskins, and pelts of wild cats, raccoons, and other small animals formed an important export. Private traders as well as the government factory engaged in the business, and eventually secured the whole of it. Many of these traders got their furs by sending buyers with the Indians on their hunts. Major Stephen H. Long, a topographical engineer who visited Fort Wayne in 1823 said: "The village is exclusively supported by the fur-trade, and will probably continue to thrive as long as the Indians remain in any number in this vicinity. It has, however, declined from year to year, owing to the gradual diminution of the Indian population. The traders seldom leave the town, but they have a number of Canadians in their service,

[1] *American State Papers. Indian Affairs*, 1:791.

known by the appellation of *Engagés*, who accompany the Indians during their summer hunts, supply them with goods in small quantities, and keep an eye upon them, so that they shall not defraud their employers by selling to others the produce of their hunts. The furs brought here consist, principally, of deer and raccoon skins; bear, otter, and beaver, have become very rare. The skins, when brought by the Indians are loosely tied or rolled; they are separated, folded and made into packs three feet long and eighteen inches wide, which are exposed to a heavy pressure under a wedge press." Skins were worth: deer (buck), $1.25; deer (doe), $1.00; raccoon, $ .50; bear, $3.00 to $5.00. These values were nominal, as furs were paid for in goods which were passed off on the Indians for more than double the prime cost and transportation. The furs were usually sent down the Maumee to Lake Erie and thence to Detroit, where they were for the most part purchased by the American Fur Company.[1]

On return trips the pirogues were laden with merchandise for sale and exchange by the Indian agent or factor at Fort Wayne. Typically Indian merchandise listed by Colonel Johnston in his record book shows the following items: 20 dozen scalping knives—better uses had doubtless been discovered for "scalping" knives; an assortment of garden seeds for vegetables, with the comment that "these will be very necessary in promoting our plan of Civilization"; 40,000 gray or purple wampum; 5000 white and black wampum; 6000 pair earbobs; 16,000 large and small brooches; 500 small crosses; sewing silk of every color. Wampum was Indian money, made of small shell beads, pierced and strung or woven into belts. In 1795 Colonel Hamtramck wrote to General Wilkinson:

[1] Keating, William H. (comp.), *Narrative of an Expedition to the Sources of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, &c. performed in the year 1823, by order of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, secretary of war, under the command of Stephen H. Long, U.S.T.E.*, 1:76-77 (London, 1825).

"I am out of wampum. I will be very much obliged to you to send me some, for speaking to an Indian without it is like consulting a lawyer without a fee."[1] "Father" Jean Baptiste Bequette, who operated a silversmith's shop in the village of Fort Wayne, and employed several assistants (which gives him the distinction of being Fort Wayne's first manufacturer) is described as the maker of "Ear bobs for Miami belles."[2]

TREATIES AND INDIAN TROUBLES

During the years from 1802 to 1813 big events centered around this tiny frontier post, notably the gathering of various northwestern tribes in 1803 and 1809 to negotiate with Governor William Henry Harrison of Indiana Territory two of the most important treaties of the time. In the spring of 1803 Governor Harrison, with his secretary, John Rice Jones, the secretary of the territory, General John Gibson, and a civil engineer, Thomas Freeman, spent some six weeks in treaty council at the fort. Struggling amidst the factional differences of the Miami, he concluded, with the help of Captain William Wells, a treaty which settled the troublesome question of boundaries to the "Vincennes Tract" and ceded to the United States the salt spring on Saline Creek.[3]

Concerning the handling of treaty councils, Harrison wrote on March 3, 1805 to Secretary Dearborn: "Whenever the Indians have assembled for any public purpose the use of ardent spirits has been strictly interdicted until the object for which they were convened was accomplished and if in spite of my vigilance it had been

[1] *Michigan Historical Collections*, 34:738.

[2] Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 258.

[3] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:82-83; Kappler, Charles J. (ed.), *Indian Affairs. Laws and Treaties*, 2:64-66 (Washington, 1904). For a discussion of Harrison's Indian policies and his various treaty negotiations, see Goebel, *William Henry Harrison*, chapter 4.

procured a stop was immediately put to all business until it was consumed and its effects completely over. Every conference with the Indians has been in public. All persons who chose to attend were admitted and the most intelligent and respectable characters in the neighborhood specially invited to witness the fairness of the transaction. No treaty has ever been signed until each article was particularly and repeatedly explained by the most capable and confidential interpreters. Sketches of the tract of country about to be ceded have always been submitted to the Indians and their own rough delineations made on the floor with a bit of charcoal have proved their perfect comprehension of its situation and extent."[1]

A commodious council house, the need of which had been felt especially during the protracted gathering of the Indians in the spring of 1803, was built during the year 1804. It was destroyed, together with all the other buildings outside the fort, during the siege eight years later.[2]

Trouble with the Indians assumed such form in the spring of 1805 as to cause general alarm. In March, "Billy" Patterson, a half-breed Delaware, caused a stir when he appeared at the fort with a communication addressed to William Wells, agent for some of the neighboring tribes, and signed by three Delaware chiefs, instructing Wells to "see into it and let the President our Father[3] know that the purchase is unlegal and that he may take such measures as will prevent it from being settled."[4] John Conner's signature was attached to the protest as interpreter. Patterson, in a speech of April 5, which was recorded and translated by Conner and signed in the presence of John Johnston and Lieutenant Simon Owens, declared that "the Governor had been shutting up their eyes and stopping their Ears with his good words

[1] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:83. This letter is here misdated 1803.

[2] Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 172-73.

[3] President Jefferson.

[4] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:117-18.

and got them to sign a Deed for their lands without their knowledge.

"*Friend* and *Brother!* My chiefs wishes you to prevent this land being settled by the white people."[1]

Colonel Alexander McKee, an American deserter who had served as an agent of the British in the West for many years, spread fear among the Indians by a communication warning them against a powerful enemy to the east, and advising them to keep their weapons of war at hand, and have a look out for the enemy.[2] Governor Harrison, realizing the gravity of the situation, decided that Wells was an important factor in the growing discontent among the savages. On March 3, 1805 he wrote to Secretary Dearborn an exhaustive analysis of the situation: "Capt. Wells has certainly not exerted himself to pacify the Indians who have taken offense at the late Treaties with the Delawares and Piankeshaws. It is equally certain that the disaffected are not as numerous as he has stated them to be and that those who have expressed discontent have been instigated thereto entirely by the Turtle."[3] Again, on April 26 Harrison wrote of Wells: "I am convinced that this man will not rest until he has persuaded the Indians that their very existence depends upon the rescinding the Treaty with the Delawares and Piankeshaws. My knowledge of his character induces me to believe that he will go any length and use any means to carry a favorite point and much mischief may ensue from his knowledge of the Indians, his cunning and his perseverance. If I had not informed you that I should wait here the arrival of your further orders I would set out tomorrow for Fort Wayne."[4]

By May 27 "mature deliberation" had decided Harrison against this sacrifice of dignity and authority and he had dispatched General John Gibson and Colonel Francis Vigo to perform the mission for him. Although he had seen a

[1] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:122-23.
[2] *Ibid.*, 124.
[3] *Ibid.*, 76.
[4] *Ibid.*, 125. Harrison wrote from Vincennes.

large number of chiefs during the spring, in none had he discovered the smallest signs of discontent, and he was persuaded that if it did exist, it could be "no where but in the immediate neighborhood of Fort Wayne."[1]

Colonel Vigo proceeded directly to Fort Wayne after General Gibson parted from him to confer with certain chiefs in the Delaware towns on the White River. These chiefs denied that they had sold to the United States the lands which were clearly transferred to the latter in the summer of 1804. Gibson joined Vigo at Fort Wayne and there encountered the antagonism of Wells, who demanded the written credentials of Gibson and Vigo as spokesmen of the governor, in inviting the chiefs to a council at Vincennes. Lieutenant Brownson, in temporary command of the fort, was also moved to comment on Wells's changed attitude.

Chief Richardville, Miami, who was just departing for Detroit, but who promised to proceed immediately to Vincennes on his return, declared to Colonel Vigo that he was "much surprised to hear an officer who had taken an oath in the manner Wells had done to support the Government of the United States express himself in the manner Wells had done."[2] Colonel John Johnston also

[1] *Ibid.*, 133-34.

[2] Jean Baptiste de Richardville, a Miami chief, was to succeed his uncle, Little Turtle, in 1812. Possibly the earliest record of Richardville appears in the "Journal" of Henry Hay: "There are two Villages at this place one on this side the [St. Joseph] River [left bank] & one on the other—the former belongs to the Gree [Le Gris]—the other to Paccan who's now in Illinois, but in his absence is Commanded by his nephew one Mr. Jean Baptist Richerville, son to one Mr. [Drouet de] Richerville of *Three Rivers* in Cannada by an Indian woman—This young man is a Trader here—his Father has wrote for him to go to him which he means [to do] next Spring. His mother is now gone into the Indian Country...to trade; She lives with him when she's here—the young man is so very bashful that he never speaks in council, his mother who is very clever is obliged to do it for him." *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, 1914, p. 223. Richardville's mother, Tacumwah, was a sister of Little Turtle and a daughter of Aquenochquah. She is credited with

attributed the "noise" about the treaty to Little Turtle and Wells, and the latter was accused of providing whisky to the Indians at the village of Chief Five Medals, while prohibiting its use among the Indians at Fort Wayne. Gibson and Vigo reported that the Indian chiefs would certainly come to Vincennes as they had promised unless they were prevented by the Little Turtle and Wells who seemed "more attached to the Indians than to the people of the United States."[1] Concerning Wells's activities Governor Harrison commented to the secretary of war: "Mr Johnston told Col. Vigo that he cleared last year upwards of $6000. How he can do this honestly I am at a loss to know. I think that measures ought to be taken to control this vicious inclination or to remove him from office and from the Indian country."[2]

The story of Wells, in spite of Harrison's suspicions during this period, and Wells's subsequent discharge from his post as Indian agent, is filled with romance and tragedy which excite both interest and admiration. At the

prompting her son to save the life of a captive American tied to the stake for torture; he made himself a hero in the eyes of the savages and became a chief. Hers, also, was the plan to control traffic over the Maumee-Wabash portage which made Richardville the wealthiest Indian in the Midwest.

In tribal affairs Richardville was "judicious and painstaking, adjusting all matters of business appertaining to them with the most exact discrimination and prudence." Quoted in Helm, T.B., *History of Allen County, Indiana, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers*, 21 (Chicago, 1880). John Tipton said of him: "He was the ablest diplomat of whom I have any knowledge. If he had been born and educated in France he would have been the equal of Tallyrand." Young, *Little Turtle*, 208. He was a signer of four important treaties. On August 13, 1841 he died at the family home on the St. Mary's River. Brice, *History of Fort Wayne*, 314-16; Knapp, H.W., *History of the Maumee Valley, Commencing with its occupation by the French in 1680, to which is added sketches of some of its moral and material resources as they exist in 1872*, 362-64 (Toledo, 1872).

[1] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:144-46.

[2] Letter of July 10, 1805 in *ibid.*, 148-49.

age of twelve he was stolen from the home of Nathaniel Pope, near Louisville, Kentucky, by a party of Eel River Indians, and brought to Turtle village. The immediate favor of Little Turtle, who adopted him as a member of his family, endured in an intimate friendship until 1812, in which year death claimed both. Wells early became an expert marksman and adept in the wild pastimes of the Indians. He also mastered several tribal languages, a knowledge which gave him great influence later. He fought on the side of the savages at Harmar's Ford and at the defeat of St. Clair. In the meantime he had married Little Turtle's sister, Anahquah, and upon her death, chose for his second wife Wahmangopath, daughter of the chief.[1] Captain Wells married a third time, presumably after removing to Kentucky with the purpose of remaining away from the "Indian country"; but Fate brought him back to Fort Wayne, and his white wife was one of those who took refuge in the fort during the siege of 1812.[2]

In the spring of 1792 Little Turtle gave Wells his freedom, and the latter went to Louisville to visit his brother. From there he was summoned to Fort Washington by

[1] Authorities are not entirely in agreement on the subject of these two marriages. Three daughters and two sons were born of the first union, Ann (Ahpezzahquah), who married Dr. William Turner; Rebecca (Pemesahquah), who married Captain James Hackley; Mary, (Ahmahquauzahquah), who married Judge James Wolcott; William Wayne Wells, and Samuel G. Wells. There were two daughters of the second marriage, Juliana, who died in infancy, and Jane Turner Wells, who married John H. Griggs. Young, *Little Turtle*, 179-96; Wentworth, John, "Fort Dearborn: an address, delivered under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society, on Saturday Afternoon, May 21, 1881, on the Fort Site," Appendix A, *Early Chicago* (*Fergus Historical Series*, No. 16. Chicago, 1881); Dunn, Jacob P., "Descendants of Little Turtle" (manuscript in the Indiana State Library, incorporating letters of October 25 and 27, 1922, from Charles F. Spaulding to Mr. Dunn).

[2] This third wife was a daughter of Colonel Frederick Geiger, of Kentucky, and it appears that Yelberton Wells, later a West Point cadet, was a son of the union.

General Rufus Putnam, who knew his familiarity with the Indian languages and needed him as interpreter.[1] When Wayne's army arrived in April, 1793, Wells was put in command of a division of spies; he was glad of a situation in which he could influence Wayne to a conciliatory attitude toward the Indians and hoped that actual warfare could be avoided.

Thrilling tales are told of Wells's valor during the Fallen Timbers campaign. When the struggle was over, he found himself again at Fort Wayne. He assisted in building the fort, and received not only the appointment as Indian agent, but the recognition of Congress in opening for preëmption a tract of land near the fort. Here, too, occurred the reunion with Little Turtle and the bond between them grew doubly strong. Both Wells and Little Turtle signed the Treaty of Greenville, and they visited the East together in 1796-97.[2]

Early in August, 1805 Captain Wells and the Indian chiefs of the Delawares, Miami, Eel River, and Potawatomi assembled at Vincennes for a council with Governor Harrison. Before the opening of negotiations Harrison wrote to Secretary Dearborn that "Capt. Wells and the Turtle are both here and I have received from each a positive assurance of a friendly disposition as well towards the Government as myself and incidentally—With Captn. Wells I have had an explanation and have agreed to a general amnesty and act of oblivion for the past."[3] The council resulted not only in the settlement of all misunderstandings concerning the Treaty of Vincennes (1802) and the Treaty of Grouseland (1805), but in the purchase of three million acres of lands of the Kaskaskia, which Governor Harrison described as "some of the finest land in the Western country."[4]

[1] "Narrative of John Heckewelder's Journey to the Wabash in 1792," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 12:44-45 (Philadelphia, 1888).

[2] See *post*, 54, note 2, and 176, note 1.

[3] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:161.

[4] *Ibid.*, 164.

Secretary Dearborn replied on October 11, 1805: "Your explanation with [Wells], resulting in a confident hope of future good conduct on his part, and mutual harmony hereafter, is not uninteresting. That he has been playing a foolish and what he thought a cunning game, I have no doubt."[1]

No one was more deeply concerned with the controversies of these stressful days than Little Turtle (Michikinikwa). Born, probably in 1752, at Turtle village on Eel River about twenty miles northwest of Fort Wayne, he frequented the village at the head of the Maumee many years before the Americans took possession of the spot.[2]

This "greatest Indian the world has known," as Jacob Piatt Dunn called Little Turtle, was born the son of Aquenochquah, war chief of the Twightwees, or Miami, leader of the three deputies sent by that nation to the important treaty at Lancaster, Pennsylvania on July 23, 1748. According to a tradition questioned by Mr. Dunn, his mother was a Mahican. Aquenochquah was of the Turtle branch of Miami and lived at Turtle village. Succeeding his father as principal Miami chief, Little Turtle led his followers victoriously against the encroaching white armies—La Balme's small force, Harmar's and St. Clair's armies, Major Adair's Kentucky volunteers at Fort St. Clair, Ohio. But, influenced perhaps by Wells, he opposed conflict with General Wayne and prophesied the defeat which met the Indians. He bitterly resented the loss of the lands about Fort Wayne and at the Little River terminus of the Maumee-Wabash portage.[3]

The introduction of whiskey among the savages angered and distressed Little Turtle as much as loss of lands.

[1] *Ibid.*, 169-70.

[2] "Henry Hay's Journal," *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, 1914, pp. 219-20n.

[3] Dunn, Jacob P., *True Indian Stories, with Glossary of Indiana Indian Names*, 15-40 (Indianapolis, 1909); Brice, *History of Fort Wayne*, 105, 136-38, 148; Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 164-67; Young, *Little Turtle*, 31-88 *passim*.

"We had better be at war with the white people," said he, "for this liquor that they introduce into our country is more to be feared than the tomahawk.

"More of us have died since the Treaty of Greene-Ville, than we lost by the years of war before, and it is all owing to the introduction of this liquor among us."[1]

During the year 1806 two other figures were rising to sinister prominence among the Indians. The first to be widely known was the Prophet (Elskwatawa or Tenskwatawa), the Open Door. The other was his brother Tecumseh, who for a time remained in the background.[2] As late as August 6, 1810 he was referred to by Governor Harrison simply as "the brother of the Prophet." Wells was alarmed by the activities of the Shawnee brothers among the Indians near Fort Wayne. During May, 1807 he estimated that "not less than fifteen hundred Indians, had . . . passed and repassed that fort, in making visits to the Prophet," and in August he reported to Harrison a council of the Indians at Greenville, where the Prophet had prophesied the destruction of every white man in America.[3]

The Prophet protested his innocence to Governor Harrison in downright fashion. Said he: "I am very sorry that you listen to the advice of bad birds.—You have impeached me with having correspondence with the British; and with calling and sending for the Indians from the most distant parts of the country, 'to listen to a fool that speaks not the words of the Great Spirit; but the words of the devil.' Father, those impeachments I deny, and say they are not true. I never had a word with the British,

[1] Young, *Little Turtle*, 149.

[2] See Drake, Benjamin, *Life of Tecumseh, and of his brother the Prophet; with a historical sketch of the Shawanoe Indians*, 61-63, 65, for the story of the birth of the brothers (Cincinnati, 1856). See also Ellis, Edward S., *Life of Tecumseh, the Shawnee Chief. Including biographical notices of...other distinguished Shawnee Chiefs*, 13-14 (New York, 1861).

[3] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:223, 239-41, 456; Drake, *Life of Tecumseh*, 93.

and I never sent for any Indians. They came here themselves to listen and hear the words of the Great Spirit.

"Father, I wish you would not listen any more to the voice of bad birds; and you may rest assured it is the least of our idea to make disturbance, and we will rather try to stop any such proceedings than encourage them."[1]

Some alarm developed at Fort Wayne at this time because of the exceptionally large gathering of Potawatomi in the vicinity. On January 18, 1808, Governor Harrison wrote the secretary of war that he had directed Captain Wells to keep a watchful eye over them and to send him two or three of the chiefs whom he designated that he might attempt to discover what their designs really were.[2] In a letter of February 20 Dearborn suggested that Harrison visit Fort Wayne for the double purpose of discovering Wells's true motives and finding the object of the meeting of Indians at Greenville. Harrison by this time was fully assured of the Prophet's hostility, and aware, too, of his ability to control a large number of savages.[3]

A strategic move in the spring of 1808 centralized the Prophet's power. He transferred his encampment to the mouth of the Tippecanoe, from which advantageous point communication was easily possible with Vincennes, Fort Dearborn, Fort Wayne, Detroit, and Malden. While he intrigued with the British to the north, Elskwatawa sent Harrison assurances of good will and even asked assistance for the women and children of his village who had suffered in the removal to Tippecanoe. Harrison's answer was a stern warning against duplicity and a promise that any alienation to the British would bring from the president "all the calamities which the number and strength of his warriors would enable him to inflict." Harrison was impressed by the Prophet's "pacific and conciliatory" speech, however, and by the fact that whiskey had been

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[1] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:251.
[2] *Ibid.*, 284.
[3] *Ibid.*, 285, 290.

prohibited in his camp. Tilling of the soil had begun, seemingly an evidence of peaceful intentions.[1]

In August the Prophet, with a large number of his followers, spent over two weeks at Vincennes. Harrison had many conversations with him and commented to Secretary Dearborn on September 1, 1808: "He is rather possessed of considerable talents and the art and address with which he manages the Indians is really astonishing. I was not able to ascertain whether he is, as I at first supposed, a tool of the British or not."[2]

Confusing reports contributed to uneasiness at Vincennes throughout the spring of 1809. In early April Wells reported that the Indians at the Fort Wayne agency were agitated by the intentions of the Shawnee Prophet. His plan, as they retailed it, was to "destroy all the white people at Vincennes and all those that live on the Wabash and Ohio as low down as the mouth of Ohio and as high up as Cincinnati." Harrison at once determined to call out two companies of volunteer militia. Two Indian traders soon after brought a contradictory story to the effect that the Prophet was feared and hated by neighboring Indians, that only fear of his supernatural powers prevented them from attacking him. Scarcely had Harrison forwarded this word to Secretary Dearborn when he was obliged to report new evidence that the Prophet and his followers intended first to wipe out the white people from the Wabash and White Rivers and then attack the Miami.

"I still think he will not dare to attack us," said Harrison, "but I am preparing the Militia as well as circumstances permit and the two companies which I have ordered out are rapidly improving in discipline being

[1] Adams, Henry, *History of the United States of America during the first administration of James Madison*, 2:79-81 (volume 6 of series, New York, 1890); Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:292, 293-94, 296.

[2] *Ibid.*, 302.

daily exercised either by the Major who commands them or myself in the evolutions practised by General Wayne's army."[1]

The Prophet and some forty followers visited Governor Harrison at Vincennes about the end of June and protested undying friendship for the United States. Harrison received the protestations skeptically and wrote to Secretary Dearborn on July 5: "I must confess that my suspicions of his guilt have been rather strengthened than diminished." Harrison dismissed the militia, however, believing that the combination among the Indians was a "premature and ill-judged" one, induced by the British "in anticipation of war between them and the United States." The Potawatomi, Ottawa, Chippewa, Delawares, and Miami had not been party to the intrigue, and Harrison believed that even the Kickapoo, though "much under the influence of the Prophet," had not been fully aware of the extent of Elskwatawa's purpose. The idea of a further purchase of lands on the Wabash, which the governor had broached to Secretary Dearborn in a letter of May 16, seemed entirely feasible.[2]

Authority to arrange a purchase of lands "lying east of the Wabash and adjoining south on the lines of the Treaties of Fort Wayne and Grouseland" reached Harrison in July, 1809.[3] He at once instructed Colonel John Johnston, Indian agent, to assemble the tribes at Fort Wayne. The governor left Vincennes on September 1, 1809 with Peter Jones, his secretary, Joseph Barron, interpreter, a personal servant, French guide, and two friendly Indians. The party traveled for two weeks through the wilderness, exposed at all times to the treachery of the savages led by the Prophet and Tecumseh and encouraged by British agents. They arrived at Fort Wayne simultaneously with a large party of Delawares

[1] Letters of April 8, 18, 26, and May 3, 1809, in *ibid.*, 337-38, 340, 342-43, 344-45.

[2] *Ibid.*, 346, 349-50.

[3] *Ibid.*, 356-57.

and their interpreter, John Conner. The next day dispatches were sent to hasten the arrival of absent chiefs. Little Turtle promised to come on the nineteenth; Richardville pleaded illness.

At the first meeting, on September 22, Harrison presented logical reasons why the tribes should exchange their lands for money. The bad advice of the British was pointed out and the bringing together of the branches of the Miami nation into a more central occupation of their lands was recommended. The "vast benefit which they derived from their annuities without which they would not be able to cloathe their women & children" was emphasized. Wells reported from a private council of the Miami that they had determined "on no account ever to part from another foot of their lands."

Well-founded alarm spread through the motley assemblage on the twenty-sixth, while the tribes gathered to discuss the situation with none of the governor's party present. The Potawatomi urged an acceptance of the treaty terms, when the Miami from the Mississinewa set up "a shout of Defiance which was echoed by all the warriors." It appeared that "such of the Miamies as had determined in favour of the Treaty were intimidated by the vehemence of the Chiefs of the Mississinway Village & remained silent. . . . parties of young men of the Miami Tribe were constantly ariving loaded with goods from the British Agents at Malden and charged also with strong remonstrances against the proposed Treaty."

That night the governor assembled the greater part of the Miami chiefs at his lodgings and exposed the entire British plot. On September 27 Silver Heels, a Miami, gave the treaty strong support. The next day Harrison succeeded in smoothing out the difficulties between the Miami and Potawatomi, but in the full council of the twenty-ninth, The Owl, Miami chief, flatly refused to sell. When Winamac, a Potawatomi, began to speak in favor of the sale, all the Miami from the Mississinewa left the council house. In spite of the apprehension caused by this move, the treaty was signed on September 30.

Governor Harrison visited the camp of the Miami "not as the Representative of the President but as an old friend with whom they had been many years acquainted . . . .for the purpose of hearing every cause of complaint. . .he would not leave them untill they laid open everything that oppressed their Hearts." Pecanne, principal chief of the Eel River tribe, who had served under Harrison in Wayne's army, drew out a copy of the Treaty of Grouseland and said: "Father—Here are your own words, in this paper you promised that you would consider the Miamies as the owners of the land on the Wabash why then are you about to purchase it from others?" The resourcefulness of the governor brought about the speedy signing of the treaty. He declared it was his intention "so to draw up the Treaty that the Putawatimies & Deliwares would be considered as participating in the advantages of the Treaty as allies of the Miamis not as having any right to the land." The pride of the Miami was appeased, and the treaty was signed with small objection. A separate agreement with the Miami provided for an additional compensation to them. Domestic animals to the value of five hundred dollars were to be delivered at Fort Wayne in the spring of 1810, and a like number for the two years following. An armourer was to be continued at Fort Wayne for the aid of the Indians. The treaty gave the United States 2,900,000 acres of fertile land, making a total of 29,719,530 added to the American domain by treaties so far concluded by Harrison.[1]

Governor Harrison left Fort Wayne on October 4, 1809 and on the second day reached the village of Richardville, where the chief expressed satisfaction with the terms of the treaty. On October 15, after Harrison's arrival at Vincennes, Lapoussier, principal chief of the Wea, with

[1] The "Journal of the Proceedings" of the treaty is printed in Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:362-78; for the treaty, see Kappler (ed.), *Indian Affairs. Laws and Treaties*, 2:101-3. See also Barce, Elmore, "Governor Harrison and the Treaty of Fort Wayne," *Indiana Magazine of History*, 11:352-67.

fifteen of his tribe, together with Chief Little Eyes, Chief Negro Legs, and others assembled. On the twenty-fifth they gathered at the house of the governor to hear his account of the treaty proceedings at Fort Wayne, and the next day they added their signatures.

A mischievous story was circulated among the Indians at Fort Wayne after the treaty charging that Harrison had bought the lands for his own use and that of the people of Vincennes. To establish his innocence the governor suggested that the Indians satisfy themselves by sending a deputation to Washington. Such expeditions were expensive and troublesome, and a tentative move on the part of the Delawares to send three chiefs to interview President Jefferson was successfully blocked by a hedge of conditions and stipulations.[1]

Some time before this date, Captain Wells had been dismissed from the Indian agency at Fort Wayne by Secretary Dearborn. Harrison said on this subject, after outlining Wells's early career: "In the year 1805 . . . [with] the Little Turtle he concluded an intrigue against me which was discovered and exposed by General Dearborn and his dismission would have been the consequence if I had not solicited his pardon. This I did from a belief that his promises of future good conduct would be observed and from a persuasion also that the qualifications he possessed for the appointment of Indian Agent could not be found in any other Individual. I have had no reason to complain of him from that time. But I have heard that the late Secy. of War[2] became convinced that his expenditure of the public money was not always made for the public benefit and that this was the cause of his dismission. I was not however officially informed of this, nor was I consulted on the subject of his dismission. I received the first intimation of it from Wells himself who solicited my interferance in his behalf and tendered

[1] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:390-91.

[2] William Eustis succeeded Henry Dearborn as secretary of war on March 7, 1809.

me his aid in accomplishing the treaty which was contemplated. This was accepted because I knew that if he was not employed both himself and the Turtle would do everything in their power to defeat it. As it was, they both exerted themselves in favour of the treaty, but their subsequent conduct has been so highly improper as to do away with all the favourable impressions which their zeal for the Treaty had created. I refer you to Mr. Johnston for particulars. It remains to be considered whether it would be proper to employ Wells again in any situation and I really know not what to advise. He is certainly capable of rendering very important service and if he is not employed and remains where he is every measure of the Government will be opposed and thwarted by himself and the Turtle. As it is their influence is very limitted, but they possess such talents for intrigue and are so well acquainted with the Indian character as to be able to do a great deal of mischief by working on the suspicious prejudices and superstitious disposition of those even who dislike them most. A subordinate situation where he would not have the disposal of money is the only one for which I would recommend him. There is no danger of his refusing the appointment even of an interpreter."[1]

Harrison's desire not to antagonize Wells and Little Turtle was undoubtedly strengthened by the absolute refusal of the Prophet and Tecumseh to acknowledge the validity of the Fort Wayne treaty. Their combination against the Americans grew strong during the winter of 1809-10, for the Indians now realized that only a unified resistance could save them from being driven from the last of their lands. In April Harrison wrote Secretary of War Eustis that unless "the rascally prophet" were "driven from his present position or a fort built somewhere on the Wabash, about the upper boundary of the late purchase," great numbers of settlers would leave the territory. In May a Potawatomi squaw, wife of

[1] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:393-95.

Colonel Johnston's interpreter at Fort Wayne, stated that in the Prophet's town war with the whites was discussed as "a matter absolutely determined on."[1]

Governor Harrison wrote to the secretary of war on June 14 that the Prophet was "organizing a most extensive combination against the United States," and that his schemes were "rapidly advancing to maturity." On June 19 he reported that the men forming the militia at Vincennes were being called from the harvest fields. In case of war with the Indians Harrison hoped to be able to "act with the utmost vigor in the commencement of such war when the first act of hostility takes place."[2]

At this time Captain Thornton Posey was ordered to move from Newport, Kentucky, and report with his troops to Harrison. A detachment of 120 men, commanded by Captain Joseph Cross, en route from Pittsburgh to Bellefontaine (St. Louis) was also put at his disposal. Captain Posey arrived at Vincennes July 5, 1810, and at once began building a blockhouse and lines of pickets.[3]

News concerning the activities of Wells and Little Turtle at Fort Wayne gave Harrison no reassurance. On June 24, 1810 Colonel John Johnston wrote: "I believe no difficulties exist with the Miamis, on the subject of the treaty with the Kickapoos,[4] except with the Turtle; and that originated, like all other mischiefs of the kind,

[1] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:418-19, 420.

[2] *Ibid.*, 423, 428, 429.

[3] Dawson, Moses, *A Historical Narrative of the Civil and Military Services of Major-General William H. Harrison, and a vindication of his character and conduct as a statesman, a citizen, and a soldier. With a detail of his negotiations and wars with the Indians, until the final overthrow of the celebrated Chief Tecumseh, and his brother the Prophet*, 139 (Cincinnati, 1824), quoted in Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:422-23n.

[4] Under Article 9 of the treaty of September 30, 1809 a part of the cession was valid only with consent of the Kickapoo. They signed a separate treaty agreement on December 9, and added another tract subject to the approval of the Miami. Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:358-59, 361, 397, or Kappler (ed.), *Indian Affairs. Laws and Treaties*, 2:101-2, 104-5.

with ——[1]. . . . The Turtle is contemptible, beyond discription, in the eyes of the Indians. I shall not suffer him to go to the President, nor the Five Medals either. They have been there too often already. . . .

"I think you will have to give up all idea of taking up —— again. He is too unprincipled to be employed any where, except as an interpreter, and under your own eye . . . . I could detail to you a thousand instances of his total disregard of every thing that is held sacred by honest and honorable men. Admitting he was restored here again . . . he would be useless to you and the government; for the latter never would put any confidence in his representations, and the public interest would thereby suffer . . . . he is becoming a pest here, and will move off if he finds he cannot be reinstated." In October Johnston wrote again: "Wells is undoubtedly gone to Washington to make interest and if he fails in getting into office again I am told he intended to try for the contract he has here in the state of Ohio on his way thro' to Kentucky [he] endeavoured to asperse all the measures that has been adopted by you relative to the objects of the Prophet."[2]

On August 7 Colonel Johnston wrote to the secretary of war that "one hundred Sawkeys have returned from the British agent, who supplied them liberally with everything they stood in want of. The party received forty-seven rifles and a number of fusils, with plenty of powder and lead. This is sending firebrands into the Mississippi country . . . it will draw numbers of our Indians to the British side, in the hope of being treated with the same liberality."[3]

It is interesting to observe that up to this time Governor Harrison had scarcely noted the existence of the Prophet's brother Tecumseh, whose name is now as well

[1] Johnston referred to Wells.

[2] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:431-32, 480.

[3] *Ibid.*, 459. Colonel Alexander McKee was the British agent at Malden.

known, perhaps, as that of any other Indian in American history. On August 6 Harrison wrote to the secretary of war that the response to a speech he had sent to the Prophet was to be brought by the brother of the Prophet. "This brother," he explained, "is really the efficient man —the Moses of the family. I have not seen him since the treaty of Greenville and should not know him. He is however described by all as a bold, active, sensible man daring in the extreme and capable of any undertaking."[1]

Tecumseh arrived at Vincennes on August 12, 1810. In his arrogance and insolence he made no secret of the plan of his followers to kill the chiefs responsible for the late treaty. These chiefs, he contended, disposed of lands belonging equally to other tribes, and any attempt to hold the territory would result in war among the Indians and trouble to the whites. Harrison ended the stormy council by ordering Tecumseh to leave the ground and stipulating that any further communication must come through some other chief. A written answer was promised to the charges concerning the Fort Wayne land purchases. Harrison suspected a Scotch Tory, William McIntosh, of Vincennes, and Wells, of Fort Wayne, of supplying the subject for Tecumseh's arguments.[2]

In October the Indians were called in to Fort Wayne on Harrison's order, that Colonel Johnston might stop the spread of injurious stories started by British agents concerning the treaty. There were 1779 Indians present —Potawatomi, Delawares, Miami, Shawnee, Muncie, Eel River, and Ottawa. Quarrels between the various tribes made the council protracted and difficult. During the proceedings Johnston learned that a plan to remove Governor Harrison from office had been promoted among the Indians by Captain William Wells. "I told them" he wrote Harrison on October 14, "that whoever advised them to it was a wicked bad man and not their friend ....I told them that their Father's patience had been

[1] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:456.
[2] *Ibid.*, 460-62.

exhausted with the insolence of the Prophet...Pacan here replied and said, if we held the land we must build a bridge across it. I told him if it became necessary we would build a bridge of warriors with rifles in their hands, that we had lost Genl. Wayne but that our country furnished many Genl. Waynes....I had paid Wells the $350 in cash due the Eel Rivers under the Treaty of last fall on an order signed by the Chief Charley and the Earth in presence of two of the officers of the garrison, however, it has appeared since that Wells cheated them out of this sum, as they did not know it was an order for their money that they were signing.....

"The Prophet had two of his people here during the whole conference. I took no notice of them and treat'd them as the others they heared all that passed and returned home immediately after the Miamies.....

"....I have endeavoured to trace the story of the Message that should have went thro' me to the Massasinneway people and all I have heared is from the Owl who asserts that it came from Wells and who further says that all the mischief that is going among them has sprung from Wells and the Turtle."[1]

Harrison believed that a fort should be constructed on the Wabash near the Prophet's town, but a military move of so positive a nature was considered "inexpedient" by the president and secretary of war. Maintenance of peace was to be a "primary object."[2] When Harrison, in December, asked permission to make another land purchase, this, too, was refused.[3] The winter and early spring passed in an annoying succession of alarms, warnings, and contradictory and confusing reports of the Indians' intentions.

In Fort Wayne the agitation concerning the treaty continued in the form of "villainous intrigues" between

[1] *Ibid.*, 476-79.

[2] *Ibid.*, 459, 474-75. See also secretary of war to Harrison, *ibid.*, 387. This letter is misdated 1809, instead of 1810.

[3] Goebel, *William Henry Harrison*, 117.

the Indians and British agents. The problem of putting Wells into some situation where he could not do any damage was constantly before Harrison's mind. He suggested to Secretary Eustis that Wells be made sub-agent or interpreter for the Miami and Eel River tribes, with John Shaw sub-agent for the Potawatomi, and John Conner for the Delawares. In the absence of a principal agent, annuities could be paid out by the factor.[1]

The month of April brought complaints from all directions. Wells and John Conner were sent to the Prophet's town to secure such evidence as they could concerning certain Potawatomi who had murdered four citizens on the Missouri and, more recently, stolen several horses near Vincennes. Tecumseh and the Prophet denied any connection with the murderers, and said they had gone on to another place. Nor were the stolen horses given up. Wells reported that during his considerable conversation with Tecumseh the latter "openly and positively avowed his determination to resist the encroachments of the white people." He gave insolent evidence of his intentions a few weeks later when Harrison sent a pirogue load of annuity salt up the Wabash. This the Prophet ordered seized. The Delawares, in the meantime, had become highly incensed at the failure of the whites to punish an Italian innkeeper who had murdered a member of their tribe.[2]

Harrison wrote on June 19 to the secretary of war asking that troops be ordered to Vincennes from Pittsburgh, and that offensive measures be authorized against the Prophet. To prevent a move on the part of the Indians before these reënforcements could arrive, Harrison addressed a speech to Tecumseh announcing that he had ample proof of the hostile designs of the savages, that at the governor's call Tecumseh would see the "hunting-shirt men, as numerous as the musquitoes on the shores of the Wabash," and advising that either Tecumseh or

[1] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:483, 508-9.
[2] *Ibid.*, 506-7, 512, 515, 518.

the Prophet arrange to visit the president of the United States and lay their grievances before him. They would receive justice, and at the same time reassure the whites against Indian attack.[1]

Tecumseh replied: "We cannot say what will become of us, as the Great Spirit has the management of us at his will," and notified Harrison that he would visit him at Vincennes.[2] Harrison warned the chief not to bring with him a large band of followers, and to this Tecumseh agreed. Nevertheless, when he appeared, he was accompanied by three hundred warriors, women, and children.[3] A bitter controversy over the Fort Wayne treaty of 1809 ensued. "I have not been able to determine what was the object of Tecumseh in coming here with so large a force," wrote Harrison on August 6 to the secretary of war. "If it was his object to attack the town at some unguarded moment, I am persuaded that the Miami chiefs who accompanied him knew nothing of it—My spies say that he intended to demand a retrocession of the late purchase and if it was not obtained to seize some of the Chiefs who were active in making the Treaty in my presence and put them to death and should I interfere I was to have shared the same fate. . . . His manner throughout the Council was so embarrassed that it was evident to all that he had been put out of his Tract and that the speech he made was not that which he had prepared for the occasion."[4]

Fort Wayne became more and more often the meeting place of the savages passing to and from Malden, the British point of distribution of arms and ammunition. Harrison dispatched a message to the Miami there by Toussaint Dubois, a Frenchman known and respected by the Indians. The council held at Fort Wayne on September 4 was not very satisfactory, as the tribe showed itself about equally divided in its inclination toward the Prophet and the United States. The profusion and value

[1] *Ibid.*, 518, 522-24.
[2] *Ibid.*, 529.
[3] *Ibid.*, 533, 543.
[4] *Ibid.*, 545-46.

of the gifts received by the Indians at Malden could be interpreted only as an instigation to war against the Americans. After receiving Dubois's report Harrison instructed Colonel John Johnston to separate the friendly Indians from the others and place them, if possible, in settlements on the White River, where they would be safe from the contemplated attack of the American army on the Prophet's town. "We do not wish them to take part with us unless they should themselves think it necessary," he said.[1] Little Turtle was one of the Indians who took no part in the machinations of Tecumseh and the Prophet.

After the council at Vincennes, Tecumseh went to visit the tribes south of the Ohio. Harrison believed his purpose was to incite the southern Indians to war and that he would be back much within the time he had set for his return. To the settlers about Vincennes and to the governor this seemed the perfect opportunity to strike at the Prophet's town, for the chances of destroying the strength of Tecumseh's confederacy increased enormously with his absence.[2]

In response to Harrison's representation of the hostile acts and attitude of the Indians, and resolutions of citizens remonstrating against continued savage depredations, President Madison had ordered the Fourth Regiment, under Colonel John Parker Boyd, to proceed at once to Vincennes and report to Harrison. To these troops were added a body of militia and about 120 volunteer dragoons. Without any clear orders from the secretary of war, and in spite of protestations of loyalty and peaceful intentions from the Prophet's camp, Governor Harrison began his march against the Prophet with his entire force on September 27. Near the present Terre Haute a stop was made, and Fort Harrison erected.

The Fort Wayne garrison, in the meantime, learned with lively concern of this military movement. As word

[1] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:574-84.
[2] *Ibid.*, 548-51.

spread among the savages that an army had departed from Vincennes, the portage became alive with movement from the Maumee Valley toward the village on the Wabash at the mouth of the Tippecanoe. On November 6, as Harrison's forces neared the Prophet's town, communication was made with the startled Indians and an agreement reached to meet in council the next morning. But, true to savage nature, the Indians, led by Winamac and White Loon, attacked the camp of the Americans about four o'clock in the morning while the Prophet remained at a safe distance. With an extraordinary ferocity the Prophet's followers invaded the camp, but the Americans, nineteen-twentieths of whom had not before been in battle, met the attack with such deliberation and force as to drive them off. The American loss was 188 killed and wounded, according to the general return. More closely than ever was the Fort Wayne garrison on guard; while Harrison's victory at Tippecanoe cheered the Americans within the walls, the situation remained for them one of extreme peril, and so continued during the succeeding months.[1]

Two weeks after the Battle of Tippecanoe the Indians gathered at Fort Wayne to receive their annuities. Some of those who had taken part in the battle were bold enough to attend the meeting and clever enough to persuade the Indian factor, Colonel Johnston, that the Prophet alone was to blame for past hostilities. Johnston believed their story that the Prophet was imprisoned and threatened by his own followers, and opposed further hostilities against the savages. All the tribes present—Delawares, Shawnee, Potawatomi, and Miami—protested

[1] Walker, Adam, *Journal of two Campaigns of the Fourth Regiment of U.S. Infantry in the Michigan and Indiana Territories under the command of Col. John P. Boyd and Lt. Col. James Miller During the Years 1811 and 12*, reprinted in Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:696-710; for Harrison's account, see his letters of November 8, and 18 to the secretary of war, in *ibid.*, 614-15, and 618-30.

friendship, but if the Delawares and Shawnee were sincere, the Potawatomi and Miami were moved only by the determination to secure their annuities. Little Turtle wanted peace, but his influence no longer swayed many of his people.

Tecumseh visited Fort Wayne on his return from the South. M'Afee says he "was still haughty, and obstinate in the opinions he had embraced. He made bitter reproaches against Harrison; and at the same time had the presumption to demand ammunition from the commandant, which was refused him. He then said he would go to his British father, who would not deny him."[1] Harrison felt that the unfaithful Miami and Potawatomi should not be too easily reinstated in favor, and regretted Johnston's precipitate payment of their annuities.[2]

Johnston had applied during the summer for the agency of the Shawnee tribe and late in 1811 moved to Piqua, Ohio.[3] He was succeeded at Fort Wayne by Major Benjamin F. Stickney, who came from a government post at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.[4]

At this time no one could anticipate the next move of the Indians. The settlers in the southern part of the territory were "prodigiously exasperated" by the late depredations, and Harrison decided to ask the support of Governors Ninian Edwards, of Illinois, and William Clark, of Missouri, in his attempt to turn the Kickapoo

[1] M'Afee, Robert, *History of the Late War in the Western Country, comprising a full account of all the transactions in that quarter, from the commencement of hostilities at Tippecanoe, to the termination of the contest at New Orleans on the return of peace*, 39-41 (Lexington, Kentucky, 1816).

[2] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:684.

[3] *Ibid.*, 535.

[4] Major Stickney's wife was a daughter of Captain John and "Mollie" Stark of Revolutionary fame. A suggestion of his eccentric character is found in the choice of names for his children. The sons were styled One, Two, and Three, and the daughters were named after states of the Union. Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 191.

from the Prophet. To rouse the Miami and Potawatomi to expel a group of lawless Winnebago Indians from the country, he informed them through Shaw and Wells that if forced to send another army against them, all the lands from which they were driven should be retained. Harrison continued: "I am at a loss to know what to require of them in regard to the Prophet—whether to insist upon his being given up—put to death or driven off."[1]

Fort Wayne continued to be the center of turmoil and uncertainty. On February 10, 1812 William Wells reported that two Muncie Indians serving as British emissaries had passed Fort Wayne on their way to the Prophet's village on January 12. They had called at Wells's house on January 21 and revealed a plan of inviting all the Indians to assemble at Malden early in the spring. Wells described the plan of Marpock, a Potawatomi chief, to keep a large force of savages ready to assemble on a few hours' notice. On March 1 Wells wrote of Tecumseh: "I have now to state to you, that it appears that he has determined to raise all the Indians he can, immediately, with an intention, no doubt, to attack our frontiers."[2] John Shaw, writing from Fort Wayne on that date confirmed the plot of Marpock. This general certainty of war with the Indians was expressed with equal definiteness by Captain James Rhea, commandant of Fort Wayne, in a letter to Captain John Whistler at Detroit.[3]

England and the United States were on the brink of war, and although Indian raids and murders terrorized the frontiers, Tecumseh bided his time and spoke forgivingly of Tippecanoe until war between the two white peoples was an actuality.[4] On June 18 Congress declared

[1] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:650-51.

[2] *Ibid.*, 2:21-22, 27.

[3] See *post*, entry for April 1, 1812, and note.

[4] Adams, *History of the United States during the first administration of James Madison*, 2:110-12; Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 2:51.

that a state of war existed and in the first week of July a general order finally notified Fort Wayne and other northwestern posts to put their garrisons in the best possible state of defense.[1]

In the middle of June Tecumseh stopped long enough at Fort Wayne to inform Wells that he was on his way to Malden to receive twelve horse loads of ammunition from the British government for his people at Tippecanoe. Wells described his visit in a letter of July 22 to Governor Harrison:

"He went on to Malden and arrived at that place a few days before Genl. Hull with his army arrived at Detroit and immediately declared that he would join the British against the United States.

"On the 12th instant his brother the prophet arrived at this place with nearly 100 Winabagoes and Kickapoos who have been ever since amusing the Indian agent... with professions of friendship and...he has completely duped the agent who has suffered him to take the lead in all councils with the Indians, given him ammunition and etc. to support his followers, until they can receive a supply from Tecumseh. On the 19th Inst. an express arrived in the prophet's camp from Tecumseh....This express was directed by Tecumseh to tell the Prophet to unite the Indians immediately and send their women and children towards the Mississippi while the warriors should strike a heavy blow at...Vincennes, that he Tecumseh if he lived would join him in the country of the Winabagoes.

"The Prophet found no difficulty in keeping this information to himself and one or two of his confidential followers and forming a story to suit the palate of the agent here and on the 20th inst. dispatched two confidential Kickapoos to effect the objects Tecumseh has in view. In order that these two Indians might make the better speed they stole my two riding horses and have

[1] Brice, *History of Fort Wayne*, 204; Helm, *History of Allen County*, 38.

gone to the westward at the rate of 100 miles in 24 hours at least. To keep the agent blind to his movements the prophet went early in the morning yesterday and told the agent that two of his *bad* young men was missing and that he feared that they had stole some horses, the agent . . . applauded the prophet for his honesty. . . . To keep up appearances the prophet has this morning dispatched 2 men on foot as he tells the agent to bring back my horses & that he and all his party will certainly attend the commissioners of the United States next month at Piqua. This he will do if he . . . cannot raise the western Indians against the United States but if he finds they will join him you may rely on it he will strike a heavy blow as Tecumseh says against the whites in that quarter. You may rely on the correctness of this statement."[1] The Prophet and his party left that day.

Wells and Johnston were mutually antagonistic, and each put the worst interpretation upon the other's acts when writing to superiors. Johnston's policy was to win the active military support of the Indians, for use in war with the United States forces against the British. A procedure which Wells ascribed to Johnston's gullibility, may have been motivated by this attitude.[2]

The problem of safely placing Wells was still harrassing Governor Harrison. Having been informed by Wells's father-in-law, Colonel Frederick Geiger, that Wells intended to resign his appointment, and believing that his presence at Fort Wayne during these critical times was worth securing, Harrison wrote to Agent Stickney to consider the captain under his immediate orders. Though Wells was hated and feared by many of the Indians about Fort Wayne, he had great influence

[1] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 2:76-78.

[2] See Conover, Charlotte Reeve (ed.), *Recollections of Sixty Years, by John Johnston, Indian Agent for the U.S. Government at Piqua, Ohio, from 1806 to 1853. Reprinted from Cist's Miscellany, Cincinnati, 1842. . . .*, 32 (Published by John Henry Patterson, 1915).

with certain powerful chiefs, and could accomplish more with them than any one else. With the garrison facing the possibility of siege it was expedient to have him well disposed.[1]

In the midst of active preparations against siege, the garrison, the inhabitants of the village, and the friendly Indians of the neighborhood mourned the death of Chief Little Turtle on July 14. He was about sixty years of age. The chief had always been fond of choice foods, and was beset by an incurable attack of gout. In order that Little Turtle might have the attendance of the fort surgeon, he was brought from his village on Eel River to the home of Captain Wells, near the fort. Accustomed to life in the open, the chief chose to lie in a shelter in the yard. The funeral service was in charge of Captain Rhea and the officers of the garrison, and the chief was buried with all the respect due a leader who, during eighteen troublous years, had devoted his efforts to the uplift of his people, and, where the rights of his race were not jeopardized, to friendship with the whites.[2]

So threatening were events, so likely was the establishment of a state of siege, that it was thought best to send the women and children of the fort to safety elsewhere. Captain James Logan, a Shawnee brave of fine heroism and loyalty to the United States, came from Piqua to escort them from Fort Wayne to that place. Partings between members of families were reluctant, for no one knew whether safety lay within or without the stockade. Some determined to remain, but Logan guided about twenty-five safely to the protection of Colonel John Johnston at Piqua.[3]

[1] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 2:68-70.

[2] Little Turtle's grandson, Coesse, delivered the funeral oration. Within the grave was placed the sword presented to him by President Washington when he visited the East in 1797, together with a silver medal bearing the president's likeness. Brice, *History of Fort Wayne*, 201n; Dunn, *True Indian Stories*, 43; Young, *Little Turtle*, 161-62, 163-65.

[3] Among those who stayed at the fort were Mrs. James Peltier and her children. Among Logan's charges on the hundred-mile

With some four hundred Indians collected near the fort it seemed advisable late in August to move the public goods from the Indian factory into the garrison.[1] On the seventh of August a messenger from Hull at Detroit reached Fort Wayne. He was on his way to Fort Dearborn, with orders to the commandant, Nathan Heald, to dismantle the fort and deliver all the public property in his possession to friendly Indians in the neighborhood.[2] Hull had directed him to consult with Captain Wells and Agent Stickney on the safest and most expeditious route for Captain Heald to take from Chicago to Detroit. "The gentlemen . . . concluded that by way of this place would be the best route," wrote Lieutenant Curtis of the Fort Wayne garrison, "and in order to secure as much of the public property at that place as possible, Capt. Wells thought proper to use his endeavors to that effect."[3]

The motive which impelled Wells to go in person was evolved from a conviction of the probable hostility of the savages and a desire to render all possible assistance to the women and children of the garrison, among whom was his niece, the wife of Captain Heald. On August 8, accompanied by Sergeant W. K. Jordan and a band of about thirty friendly Indians, including Chingwinthah, nephew of Little Turtle, he left Fort Wayne, and by hard riding reached the post on Lake Michigan on the twelfth or thirteenth. Wells arrived too late to prevent its evacuation. The story of the anguished departure from the

journey were Ann, Rebecca, and Mary Wells, and the wives and children of Antoine Bondie, William Bailey, and Stephen Johnston.

In refuting an accusation of treachery some months later, Logan met his death. Logansport, Indiana is named for this courageous Shawnee. Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 301-2; Helm, *History of Fort Wayne*, 24; Dunn, *True Indian Stories*, 166-67.

[1] Helm, *History of Allen County*, 39.

[2] Hull's letter to Heald is reproduced in Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 188, and in Quaife, Milo M., *Chicago and the Old Northwest, 1673-1835. A study of the evolution of the northwestern frontier, together with a history of Fort Dearborn*, 216 (Chicago, 1913).

[3] Quoted in Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 276.

fort on the morning of August 15 and the tale of horror which followed cannot be told here. Wells was killed fighting gallantly. Captain Heald and his wife, after being taken by their captors to the mouth of the St. Joseph, escaped in a canoe to Michilimackinac, where they were made prisoners by the British. Some time later they were transferred to Detroit. The savages meanwhile turned their attention to Fort Wayne.[1]

With a sense of terror the people of the Fort Wayne settlement and occupants of the fort learned of the Dearborn massacre. Close upon this evil news came word that the post at Detroit, the protecting center of the lesser forts of the West, had been ingloriously surrendered by Hull. No one doubted the effect of this news upon the Indians. Says M'Afee: "The plans of Tecumseh appeared to be in a successful train of completion; and the siege of forts Wayne and Harrison at the same moment, as the principal remaining obstacles, in the way of driving the white inhabitants over the Ohio river, were resolved on.... The Potawatamies and Ottawas were to be assisted in the siege of fort Wayne by the British under major Muir; while the Winebagoes and that part of the Miamies who had determined on hostility, were to take fort Harrison if possible by stratagem."

The tribes of Indians bordering on the frontiers had been invited to a general council at Piqua in the middle of August "and the most beneficial results were anticipated," but the disasters of Fort Dearborn and Detroit were ruinous to this project. A large body of Miami who were on their way to Piqua, hearing the news of American disasters, turned to aid the Potawatomi in the siege of Fort Wayne.[2]

[1] See Quaife, *Chicago and the Old Northwest*, 224-37, and appendixes which give contemporary accounts of the massacre. Chingwinthah returned to Fort Wayne on August 20 with part of the escort which had gone to Fort Dearborn. His loyalty was not doubted by Captain James Rhea, commandant at Fort Wayne. See letter of Rhea to Governor Meigs, August 20, 1812, in Knapp, *History of the Maumee Valley*, 134.

[2] M'Afee, *History of the Late War*, 101-2, 111.

The following chronological account of the events of the siege and of the movement of Harrison's army is compiled chiefly from the narrative of Captain Robert M'Afee, who accompanied Harrison,[1] the account of the siege by Lieutenant Daniel Curtis,[2] the narrative of Major Stickney, Indian agent at Fort Wayne,[3] and Harrison's letters to Secretary of War Eustis.[4]

FORT WAYNE BESIEGED

On August 20 Metea, a Potawatomi chief, had made his way under cover of darkness to the house of Antoine Bondie, who lived with his Miami wife outside the fort, and disclosed the determination of the Indians to attack the fort. Bondie, instead of following Metea's suggestion that he move to safety in the camp of the Indians, sought the Indian agent, Major Stickney, and told him of the coming attack. Stickney communicated the alarming news to Captain Rhea, who discredited the warning. However, both Bondie and Stickney took refuge within the fort.

Within a week the post was positively and definitely in a state of siege. On August 28 Stephen Johnston was shot and killed when leaving the post in an attempt to visit his wife at Piqua. Curtis says: "He was shot through the body, tomahawked, scalped, stabbed in twenty-three places, and beaten and bruised in the most cruel and barbarous manner. The next day an Aborigine came within hearing of our sentinels and hailed, requesting admittance into the garrison. This was the first instance since my acquaintance at this place of an Aborigine hesitating or expressing any fear in approaching the

[1] *Ibid.*, 106-52.

[2] Curtis' letter of description was written on October 4, 1812 to his friend, Cullen. It is printed in Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 275-79.

[3] The narrative of Major Benjamin F. Stickney is also quoted in *ibid.*, 279ff.

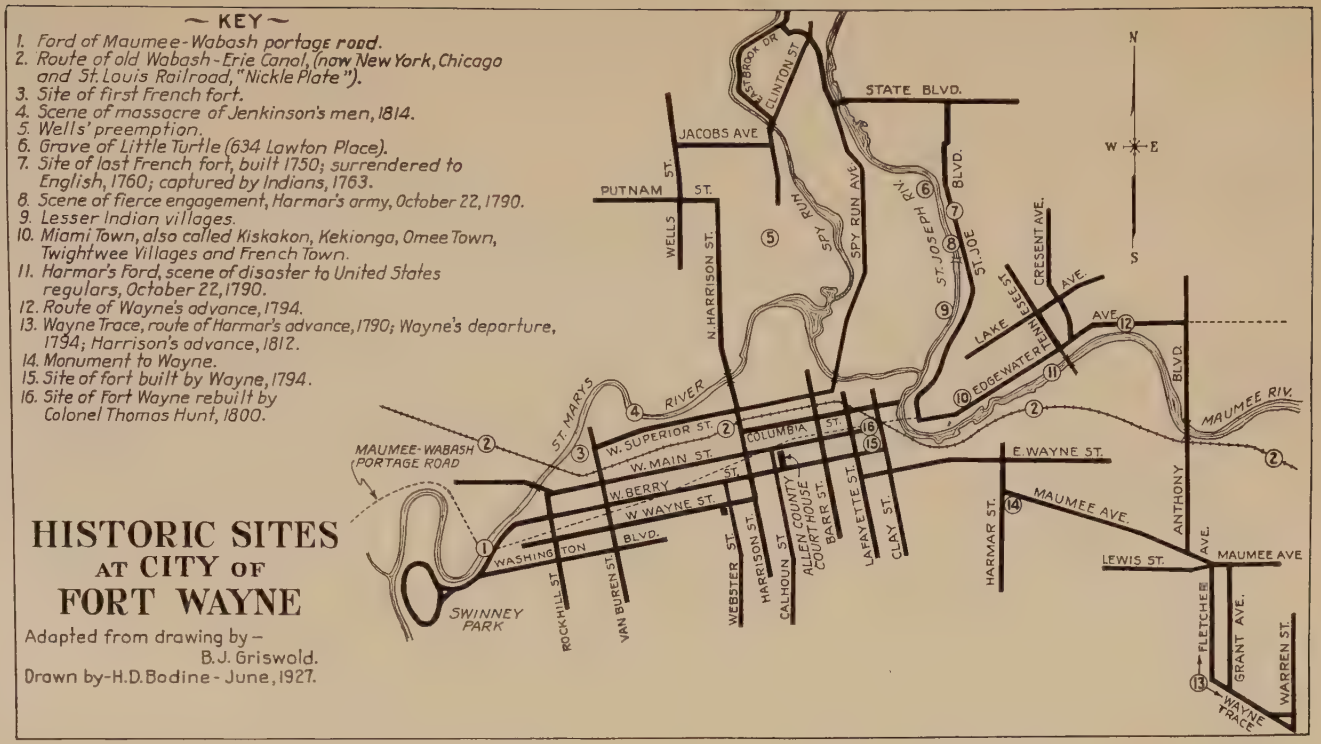
[4] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 2:103-4, 105-6, 108-10, 117-18, 130, 143-47.

garrison. His business was to request of our captain a white flag that some of the chiefs might come and speak with him and the Aborigine agent, a Mr. Stickney. The flag was granted under a promise of its being returned that day; but the rascals kept it several days, during which time they were constantly plundering our gardens and cornfields, and were killing and carrying away our cattle and hogs immediately under our guns and we poor soldiers, either from cowardice or some other agency in our captain, were not suffered to fire a gun but obliged to suffer their repeated insults to pass with impunity."[1]

Governor Harrison in the meantime was collecting troops in Kentucky for the defense of Vincennes. When the news of Hull's investment in Detroit reached Kentucky, Harrison was given a commission by brevet as major general in the Kentucky militia, and taking over from General Winchester the latter's command of three Kentucky regiments and the Seventeenth Infantry, began his march to Hull's relief. On August 28 he was deprived of a goal by definite news of Hull's surrender, but the next day came word of the Fort Wayne siege, and Harrison's army was immediately turned in that direction. They left Cincinnati on August 29.[2]

The Fort Wayne garrison was much cheered on September 1 by the arrival of William Oliver, bringing news of the approach of Harrison's army. Oliver was a sutler of the fort; while the savages were gathering before the assault, he had been absent in Cincinnati, purchasing supplies. When news of the Fort Dearborn massacre and the surrender of the post at Detroit reached him, he enlisted with the Ohio troops and offered his services to General Harrison, volunteering to try to reach Fort Wayne with news of the approach of Harrison's army of relief, and, if possible, to send back word to General Harrison.

[1] Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 277.
[2] Goebel, *William Henry Harrison*, 136-39.


~ KEY ~
1. Ford of Maumee-Wabash portage road.
2. Route of old Wabash-Erie Canal, (now New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, "Nickle Plate").
3. Site of first French fort.
4. Scene of massacre of Jenkinson's men, 1814.
5. Wells' preemption.
6. Grave of Little Turtle (634 Lawton Place).
7. Site of last French fort, built 1750; surrendered to English, 1760; captured by Indians, 1763.
8. Scene of fierce engagement, Harmar's army, October 22, 1790.
9. Lesser Indian villages.
10. Miami Town, also called Kiskakon, Kekionga, Omee Town, Twightwee Villages and French Town.
11. Harmar's Ford, scene of disaster to United States regulars, October 22, 1790.
12. Route of Wayne's advance, 1794.
13. Wayne Trace, route of Harmar's advance, 1790; Wayne's departure, 1794; Harrison's advance, 1812.
14. Monument to Wayne.
15. Site of fort built by Wayne, 1794.
16. Site of Fort Wayne rebuilt by Colonel Thomas Hunt, 1800.
HISTORIC SITES
AT CITY OF
FORT WAYNE
Adapted from drawing by –
B. J. Griswold.
Drawn by-H. D. Bodine - June, 1927.
N
W
E
S
STATE BLVD.
JACOBS AVE
PUTNAM ST.
WELLS ST.
N. HARRISON ST.
EAST BROOK DR
CLINTON ST
SPY RUN
SPY RUN AVE.
ST. JOSEPH RIV.
ST. JOE BLVD.
CRESENT AVE.
LAKE AVE.
TENNESSEE ST.
EDGEWATER AVE
MAUMEE RIV.
ANTHONY BLVD.
ST. MARYS RIVER
W. SUPERIOR ST.
W. MAIN ST.
W. BERRY ST.
W. WAYNE ST.
COLUMBIA ST.
E. WAYNE ST.
MAUMEE AVE.
MAUMEE AVE
LEWIS ST.
MAUMEE-WABASH PORTAGE ROAD
WASHINGTON BLVD.
SWINNEY PARK
ROCKHILL ST.
VAN BUREN ST.
WEBSTER ST.
HARRISON ST.
CALHOUN ST.
ALLEN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
BARR ST.
LAFAYETTE ST.
CLAY ST.
HARMAR ST.
FLETCHER AVE.
GRANT AVE.
WARREN ST.
WAYNE TRACE

Several friendly Shawnee, including Captain James Logan, who had already conveyed the women and children from Fort Wayne to Piqua, Captain Johnny, and Brighthorn, accompanied him. Well mounted and armed they eluded the vigilance of the besiegers and succeeded in reaching the bank of the Maumee, about a mile east of the fort. Here they left their horses for a preliminary reconnoiter. The savages were conferring on a stratagem for the capture of the garrison and had gathered on the west and south sides of the fort. No member of the garrison was in sight, nor were the scouts discovered by the sentinels. Returning to their horses, the four messengers rode stealthily along the Maumee and gained the bank near the east wall. They were still undiscovered by the sentinels, nor could they signal the garrison without alarming the Indians. In despair they rode down the river bank, and skirted the shore leading into the St. Mary's River. Then, in full view of the savages, they dashed up the river bank and made straight for the north gate of the fort, at a moment when Winamac, Five Medals, and three other chiefs, under a flag of truce, were rounding the northwest corner of the fort. The sudden appearance of the riders in "full yell," disconcerted the besiegers, who believed the riders to be the advance of a large relieving force. Winamac, after a mere handshake, hastened back to the council of the tribes. Once within the fort Oliver announced the approach of the army of relief, and dispatched a note to General Harrison by the Shawnee braves. The astonished besiegers gave chase, but could not overtake the flying red men. Oliver remained in the fort until the army of relief arrived.

Harrison had reached Piqua on September 1. Finding the country in "dreadful alarm," and a body of some seven hundred volunteers for the relief of Fort Wayne unwilling to go beyond Shane's Crossing of the St. Mary's without reëforcements, he detached Colonel John Allen (for whom Allen County is named) with two companies from Colonel Lewis', and one company from Colonel

Scott's regiment, with directions to proceed by forced marches for the fort's relief. On the fourth Harrison was informed that a British and Indian force had left Malden, on the Canadian side of the Detroit River; in fact the British detachment under Muir did not leave until September 16.[1]

At Fort Wayne the flag of truce was returned on the evening of September 4 "accompanied by several chiefs, and after being asked whether they wished to remain at peace with us or be considered in an open state of warfare, the head chief among them observed: 'You know that Mackinaw is taken, Detroit is in the hands of the British, and Chicago has fallen; and you must expect to fall next, and that in a short time!' Immediately," recorded Lieutenant Curtis bitterly, "our great captain invited the savage rascal over to his quarters and after drinking three glasses of wine with him rose from his seat and observed: 'My good friend, I love you; I will fight for you; I will die by your side. You must save me!' and then gave him a half dollar as a token of friendship, inviting him at the same time to come and breakfast with him the next morning."[2]

Instead of waiting at Piqua for the arrival of General James Winchester, who had been assigned to the command of the northwestern army, Harrison issued the following call: "Mounted Volunteers! I requested you, in my late address to rendezvous at Dayton on the 15th instant. I have now a more pressing call for your services! The British and Indians have invaded our country and are now besieging (perhaps have taken) Fort Wayne. Every friend to his country, who is able to do so, will join me as soon as possible, well mounted, with a good rifle and twenty or thirty days provision."[3] One man only turned back.

At Fort Wayne, the chief whom the commandant had

[1] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 2:116.
[2] M'Afee, *History of the Late War*, 120-21.
[3] Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 277.

invited to breakfast failed to accept the invitation but "sent five of their young warriors, who secreted themselves behind a roothouse near the garrison, from which they shot two...men about sunrise as they were passing from a small hotel near that place."[1] Agent Stickney sent a message to the Indians that they had "soiled" the flag of truce and must not retain it any longer. The gates of the fort had been kept closed, although the Indians had asked to be permitted to enter to agree upon terms for " 'burying the tomahawk.' " The entire body of the savages now moved up to the fort bearing the white flag in front, and hoping in this way to gain admittance to the fort. Major Stickney, "still very weak from his sickness, with difficulty walked to the gate and designated by name the chiefs to be admitted." Thirteen were admitted, one by one, each carefully examined and disarmed by the guard. "They followed the Agent to his sleeping apartment. The officers...remained in their quarters. The Agent addressed a note to Captain Rhea requesting that the guard be paraded and kept under arms during the continuance of the council. As usual tobacco was given to the chiefs. When their pipes were smoked out, Winnemac arose and, addressing the Agent, said the Pottawotamis did not kill his clerk Johnson; but the young men could not be controlled. The soldiers had been killed, and the horses taken without the knowledge or consent of the chiefs. 'But,' he continued, 'if my Father wishes war, I am a man.' With this expression he struck his hand upon a knife that was concealed under his blanket. The Agent at the time did not understand the language, but saw there was something serious impending. Antoine Bondie, who was present and understood the whole force of what was said, sprang to his feet and, striking his own knife, shouted in Pottawotami, 'I am a man, also.' This excited the interpreter, but the savages, contrary to Winnemac's expectations, remained quiet. Winnemac, turning to the principal chief, An-ouk-sa, who had been

[1] *Ibid.*

watching the soldiers through the window, received from him signs intimating that their intended strategy was at an end. Their plans as later divulged were for Winnemac to assassinate Agent Stickney, and others to kill the military officers, while the others opened the gates for the outer savages to enter for a general massacre."[1] Curtis says: "The night of the 5th arrived and our captain had not drawn a sober breath since the chiefs left the garrison the night before. From the movement of the Aborigines in the course of the day, Lieut. Ostrander and myself expected to have some sport before the next morning and were not disappointed in our conjectures, for about 8 p. m. a general shout from the enemy was heard, succeeded by a firing of small arms on every side of us. The alarm post of every man, as well as the respective duties of Mr. Ostrander and myself having been regulated during the day, the enemy had not time to fire a second round before we were ready and opened three broadsides upon them, and sent them a few shells from our howitzer which we presume must have raked the skins of many. We exchanged three general shots when I discovered from the flash of their guns that they were secreted behind the building, fences and shrubbery near the garrison, and ordered the men to cease firing till further orders, thinking the enemy would conclude that we were either frightened or scarce of ammunition, and perhaps would venture a little nearer. Although our ceasing to fire did not appear to bring them nearer, yet it tended to concentrate them more in a body though they continued an irregular fire about half an hour, without our returning a shot. As soon as a large body had collected at one point we threw a couple of shells from our howitzers which soon made them disperse, and but few shots were received from them the remainder of the night."[2]

[1] Major Stickney's narrative, in Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 281.

[2] *Ibid.*, 277-78.

Harrison's army, which had been detained at Piqua for lack of flints, moved toward Fort Wayne in the afternoon of September 6. At Fort Wayne the besiegers, according to Curtis' account, "kept up a firing from behind fences, buildings and shrubbery near the garrison, till about 3 p. m. in order, we presume, to disturb our rest, knowing that we had been all night on the alert. Our captain still continued drunk as a fool, and perfectly incapable of exercising rationality on any subject whatever, but was constantly abusing and illtreating everyone that came in his presence. The night of the 6th approached; and as we are told that caution is the mother of safety, we had the roofs of our houses all watered, as well as the pickets on the inside, our water casks all filled, and buckets all ready in case of the enemy's attempting to throw fire, which they had endeavored several times to do without success. This was all done and every man at his post before dark. Between 8 and 9 p. m. we heard a most tremendous noise, singing, dancing and whooping, and when they arrived within a proper distance they hailed and asked us in plain English what we intended to do, whether surrender or to fight? They said they had 500 men with them and that they expected 700 more the next day, and that in three days' time they would show us what they could do. We answered them that we were ready, and bade them to come on; that we were determined to a man to fight till we should lose our lives before we would yield an inch to them, and then we gave a general shout round the works in true Aborigine style, which they instantly returned, commencing at the same time a general fire which was kept up on both sides with much warmth till about 11 o'clock, without the loss or injury of a man on our side; but, from appearance, they must have lost many as they were very quiet till towards [mid]night."[1]

On September 8 Harrison's army reached Girty's Town, now St. Mary's, Ohio, where it overtook Colonel Allen's

[1] *Ibid.*, 278.

regiment. This detachment had been halted by dispatch orders from General Harrison, who directed the building of some blockhouses for the security of provisions and the protection of the sick. The men were put on half rations. Major, later Colonel, Richard Mentor Johnson arrived with a corps of mounted volunteers, consisting of the companies of Captains Arnold and Johnson, and a company under Captain Ward. The army now consisted of about 2200 men. It had been ascertained that the army of British and Indians from Malden had not yet passed up the Maumee to the siege of Fort Wayne. Indian runners from the besiegers at Fort Wayne, examined the camp of Harrison at Shane's Crossing at night, and returned with the report that "'*Kentuc* was coming as numerous as the trees.'"[1]

The siege of the fort continued without cessation. Curtis' story went caustically on: "the fears and troubles of our great and intrepid commander were continually drowned in the excessive use of the ardents. Our fears and apprehensions from the disorder and confusion he created among the men, were one of our greatest troubles, and we had everything prepared at one time to silence his noise and clamor by coercive measures. He would frequently talk of surrendering if the Aborigines were likely to be too much for us, and particularly if they or the British were to bring one or more pieces of cannon which they took at Chicago, and place them near the garrison, when he knew that the largest piece at Chicago was only a three-pounder; and when told by one of his subalterns, that the first person in the garrison who should offer to surrender to the Aborigines or British at the approach of no heavier piece than a three-pounder should instantly be shot, he offered no resistance, but remained silent on the subject."[2]

Early in the morning of September 9 Harrison's army moved toward Fort Wayne, and in the evening arrived

[1] M'Afee, *History of the Late War*, 123.

[2] Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 278.

at the camp of Colonel Adams at Shane's Crossing. Here the army was delayed to permit the repair of wagons and the making of other necessary arrangements. General Harrison issued a general order, giving detailed instructions for the action of each department of the army of relief in case of an attack. M'Afee says: "The army now marched in the following order. The 17th United States' regiment, colonel Wells,[1] and the rifle regiment, colonel Allen, formed the right column, at the distance of two hundred yards from the road: colonels Lewis and Scott's regiment, the left column, at the same distance from the road on the left. The wagons and pack horses were on the road in the centre. The horsemen from Ohio under colonel Adams formed the right flank; and the mounted riflemen from Kentucky under major Johnson the left. A battalion from the former, commanded by general Lytle, acting as major, constituted the advance; while captain Garrard's troop of horse from Kentucky, formed the rear guard. Spies were placed from half a mile to a mile in front, and also beyond the right and left flanks." The progress of the army was very slow, and there was very little water on the route.

On September 11, we are told by M'Afee, "lieutenant Suggette, adjutant of Johnson's battalion, was sent with 20 men from that battalion to reconnoitre in advance. Logan and two other Shawanoes went with them as guides.[2] They fell in with a party of Indians, who fled immediately, leaving a young Potawatamie chief mortally wounded. In the evening they returned to the army; and their little encounter, being the first that had occurred, had some effect in raising the spirits of the troops. As soon as the army had encamped this evening, the general, with his aids and the officer of the day, colonel Allen, was careful to ride round to examine the ground and inspect the whole encampment, which without delay was strongly fortified with a breast work of logs, and the

[1] Colonel Samuel Wells was a brother of William Wells.

[2] These Indians were probably Captain Johnny and Brighthorn.

under brush was cleared away for thirty paces on the outside....During the night there were a number of alarms, caused by the Indians attempting to approach and examine the camp. The army was now within 20 miles of fort Wayne, at which it would be able to arrive the next day."[1]

At Fort Wayne comparative calm had set in, according to Curtis' story. "After the 10th we rested in tranquility, but could see large bodies of Aborigines between that time and the 12th running in great haste across the prairies, and many without arms. We were at a loss to determine the cause of this movement, but concluded that they must have met with some opposition or discovered the approach of an army between this place and Piqua."[2] Of the movement of Harrison's army on September 12 M'Afee wrote: "Very early in the morning the whole were in motion, every man being prepared for action, and expecting to meet the Indians at a well known swamp, about 5 miles on this side of the fort. As the army approached it, the horsemen under Johnson and Adams were sent round it to the right and left. It was about a mile long, and three hundred yards wide, except where the road crossed it, at which place it was not more than 100 yards wide. At this season, it was tolerably dry, and no enemy was to be seen, nor any appearance of one, except a recent encampment, immediately beyond the swamp. About a mile farther a single Indian was seen and fired upon, which caused the army to form the line of battle; but no others appearing, the march was resumed, and about two hours before sunset, the troops arrived at the fort. Their arrival was the source of no little joy to the garrison, and the people who had taken refuge in the fort. The Indians had fled, most of them on the evening before, and some only a few minutes before the appearance of the army. These were pursued by the Ohio horsemen, but without success. The fort had been closely invested for

[1] *History of the Late War*, 125-26.

[2] Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 278.

ten or twelve days by the Indians, who had made several pieces of wooden cannon, by boring out pieces of timber, and strengthening them with iron hoops. The army encamped around the fort, where a few days previous there had been a handsome little village; but it was now in ruins, having been burnt down by the Indians, together with the United States' factory, which had been erected to furnish the ungrateful wretches with farming utensils."[1]

The approach had been noted at Fort Wayne about the middle of the afternoon. Curtis described these events with gusto. "About 3 o'clock p. m. of the 12th to our great joy we discovered the approach of a small troop of horses, and on their coming up to the garrison, we learned it was the advance guard of about 5000 men[2] under the command of Brigadier General Harrison. You may rest assured friend C. that we lost no time after the general had pitched upon and regulated his encampment, in making known to him the late conduct of our great, worthy, and mortal Captain James Rhea. The General, after hearing with great attention what we had to relate, expressed his great astonishment at the breach of confidence in the captain, and desired to have everything reduced to writing and the charges produced in regular form, which was done that evening and the next morning handed in. About 10 o'clock the captain was honored with a note from the General, requesting him to deliver the bearer his long knife and consider himself under arrest till his late conduct should be brought to a public investigation. Shortly afterwards the General sent one of his aids to us, requesting to know whether we would withdraw the arrest in case the captain would resign. We at first declined, but on further request of the General, we consented, on the consideration of his having been a long time in the service, but more particularly on account of his having a young family. His resignation was sent in

[1] *History of the Late War*, 126.

[2] The number was nearer two thousand.

and accepted, to take effect on the 31st of December next, and in two days he left this place for the state of Ohio. Thus ends the success of this place so far, and thus you see the evils, the disappointments and mortifications, attendant upon cowardice and intoxication in mortal men."[1] M'Afee says of the situation: "Captain Rhea who commanded, was addicted to intoxication, for which and his other misconduct he was arrested by general Harrison; but on account of his age he was permitted to resign." Stickney comments further: "It was through extreme good fortune, perhaps mere accident, that the garrison did hold out with so little good management. The commanding officer was drunk nearly all the time, and the two lieutenants[2] were inefficient men, entirely unfit to hold commissions of any grade. The non-commissioned officers and privates, eighty in number behaved very well. The Aboriginc agent[3] was feeble and incapable of much exertion. William Oliver, though a private citizen, was the most efficient man in the Fort after his return. The savages...destroyed all the food they could not take away, cattle and crops. They also burned all the buildings outside the stockade, including those of the United States Trading Agency a little southwest of the Fort, and those belonging to the family of William Wells who met death in the massacre at Chicago."[4]

The fort was described by M'Afee as "well prepared to resist a siege by the Indians, as it had plenty of provisions and water, and about 70 men with four small field pieces. It is delightfully situated on an eminence on the south bank of the Miami of the Lake,[5] immediately below the formation of that river by the junction of the St. Marys...with the St. Josephs....It is well constructed of block houses and picketting, but could not resist a

[1] Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 279.
[2] Curtis and Ostrander.
[3] Major Stickney is here writing of himself.
[4] Quoted in Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 281-82.
[5] Maumee River.

British force, as there are several eminences on the south side, from which it could be commanded by a six or nine pounder." Of the activities of the relieving forces he says: "reconnoitring parties were sent out in every direction; and at the same time a council of field officers was convened, in which it was determined, agreeably to plans submitted by general Harrison, to divide the army into two divisions, and march on the next day in quest of the Indians and their towns."[1]

This was done. The division of the army composed of the regiments of Colonels Lewis and Allen and Captain Garrard's troop of horse under General Payne and accompanied by General Harrison, and that commanded by Colonel Wells, consisting of one battalion of his own regiment under Major Davenport, Scott's regiment, the mounted battalion under Johnson, and the mounted men from Ohio under Adams, started on their mission.

Payne's division destroyed a village at the forks of the Wabash and several others. Colonel Wells's division found no villages on the first day's search, but on September 16 it destroyed the deserted village of Five Medals, and about seventy acres of corn on the Elkhart River. It was on this same date that the British, without knowledge of the movement of Harrison's army and the raising of the siege of Fort Wayne, sent forth a body of two hundred regulars under Major Muir and a body of one thousand Indians under Captain Elliott to aid the Indians at the siege. These British and Indian troops were met on September 27 by General Winchester and the troops he had taken over from Harrison. Taken by surprise at a point on the Maumee about ten miles above Defiance, they retreated to Malden.

The next day Colonel Simrall arrived at Fort Wayne with a regiment of 320 dragoons, armed with muskets, and a company of mounted riflemen under command of Colonel Farrow. Payne's division returned to the fort on the eighteenth without losing a man or seeing a living

[1] *History of the Late War*, 127, 128.

Indian. The main body of Wells's division also returned. In the evening Simrall's dragoons and the company of mounted riflemen under Colonel Farrow were sent to Turtle village, about twenty miles northwest of Fort Wayne, with instructions to destroy all the buildings except those erected by the United States for the Little Turtle.

On the same day, September 18, Brigadier General James Winchester arrived at Fort Wayne to take command of the troops which had marched from Kentucky to reënforce the northwestern army. "His arrival produced much uneasiness among the troops," says M'Afee: "being a regular officer, with whom they were unacquainted, many of the militia seemed disposed not to be commanded by him; and general Harrison with the field officers had to exert all their influence to reconcile the army to the change....It was certainly an unfortunate arrangement....The men were at last reconciled to march under Winchester, but with a confident belief, that Harrison would yet be reinstated in the command; and which accordingly was done, as soon as the war department was informed of his appointment in the Kentucky troops, and his popularity in the western country."[1]

General Harrison departed on the nineteenth to take command of forces gathering in Ohio, and on transferring the command to Winchester delivered an appreciative address to the troops.[2] Had Harrison retained the command of these troops, he intended to make a *coup de main* on Detroit "with a mounted force, which would march by an unfrequented route from fort Wayne, up the St. Josephs to the head waters of the river Raisin."

General Harrison "left orders at fort Wayne for Johnson's battalion, and colonel Simrall's dragoons, which corps were not included in Winchester's command, to return to St. Marys as soon as possible. Major Johnson

[1] *History of the Late War*, 131-32.

[2] The address appears in Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 2:141-42.

had accordingly marched early on the morning of the 20th, and when he had travelled about 20 miles was met by orders from Harrison to return to the fort, and wait with the dragoons for further orders; which was promptly done, with the exception of ensign *William Holton,* and about 25 men, of captain Ward's company. They refused to obey the order...and *manfully* proceeded home to Kentucky."[1] The battalion reached Fort Wayne on September 21. The next day the army under Winchester marched down the north bank of the Maumee, toward the scenes of its later defeat, and near annihilation by the British and Indians at the battle and massacre of the River Raisin. Four spies were shot and killed on the twenty-fifth by Indians from the advance guard of Major Muir's army.

On the twenty-third of September, "six Miami Indians, headed by the Stone Eater and a nephew of Little Turtle's, and a Frenchman named Langly, came to the fort, pretending that they wished to treat for peace. They said all the Miamies had collected at Mississiniway; that they had searched for general Harrison towards Vincennes, and that hearing of his march to fort Wayne, they had come there to meet him. Five of them were detained as hostages, and on the 26th the Stone Eater and Langly went to bring in the other chiefs of the tribe, which they promised to do in four days."[2]

The troops under Simrall and Johnson had been summoned by Harrison to St. Mary's. Word that the Indians were again collecting around Fort Wayne caused the general, who had learned on September 24 of his appointment as commander of the northwestern army, to dispatch Colonel Allen Trimble and five hundred mounted volunteers to the fort. From that base Trimble was to proceed against White Pigeon's Potawatomi village, some sixty miles to the northwest on the St. Joseph of the Lake. At Fort Wayne about half of Trimble's volunteers refused to

[1] M'Afee, *History of the Late War,* 132-33.
[2] *Ibid.,* 143-44.

go further, but with the remainder of his force he destroyed two villages. Treachery prevented his taking any of the inhabitants.

In the meantime the Indians who had promised to bring the Miami chiefs to a council at Fort Wayne had found Harrison at St. Mary's. His thorough information on their late attitude and their alarm at the successful movements from Fort Wayne against the Indians convinced them that contrition and subservience to the government should be their rôle. They even promised hostages, five chiefs named by Harrison, who were to await the president's decision on the tribe's wrongdoing.[1]

The hostages were never sent. The failure of other American expeditions against the savages, and the encouragement of Tecumseh won the Miami to an almost unanimous stand for war. Again Fort Wayne's situation grew critical. Said Harrison: "Relieved from the fears excited by the late invasion of their country, the Indians from the Upper part of the Illinois river to the South of Lake Michigan will direct all their efforts against Fort Wayne and the Convoys which are to follow the track of the left wing of the Army."[2]

General Harrison, while operating in Ohio and Michigan during the succeeding months, had the safety of Fort Wayne constantly in mind. On May 23, 1813 he suggested to Secretary Monroe that a "demonstration in the direction of Fort Wayne...would be attended by very happy effects." Said he: "I am not entirely at ease on the subject of the garrisons in that direction. The enemy, if they understand their business (wanting provisions as they do) will certainly make an attempt to carry some of our weak posts where we have large desposits."[3]

On May 24 Colonel Richard M. Johnson was ordered to proceed to Fort Wayne and from thence to "scour the northwestern frontiers." The troops were soon on their

[1] M'Afee, *History of the Late War*, 151-52, 176-77.
[2] Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 2:211.
[3] *Ibid.*, 459.

way. At Shane's Crossing of the St. Mary's it was necessary to fell large trees for a rude bridge, across which the men carried their baggage over the swollen stream; the horses were crossed by swimming. "The rest of the way to fort Wayne was found very difficult, all the flats and marshes being covered with water, and the roads very miry."[1]

Excitement greeted their arrival at the fort on June 7. Several boatloads of flour and bacon which had been sent down the St. Mary's had arrived that day, but one unluckily struck on a bar within sight of the fort, and two of her boatmen were shot by the Indians and one drowned. Johnson pursued the Indians for some ten miles, but was driven back to the fort by rain and nightfall. Leaving its heavy baggage in Fort Wayne, the regiment moved across the St. Mary's and established its camp in the present Spy Run district of Fort Wayne.

The regiment rode toward the northwest on June 9, and after much difficulty in crossing swollen streams, destroyed Five Medals' rebuilt but uninhabited village. The St. Joseph River was found to be impassable; the march was directed therefore, toward White Pigeon's village, through which passed the trail between Chicago and Detroit, and from which a trail extended directly to Fort Wayne. Over this trail the regiment passed, reaching Fort Wayne on June 14, having covered a distance of two hundred miles with heavy rains every day, and in a region never before traversed by so large a force of Americans. The result of the excursion was an enlarged knowledge of the country and the information that the Indians who had engaged in the siege of Fort Meigs were still kept in the vicinity of Malden. After a few days at Fort Wayne the regiment proceeded down the Maumee, with a number of men in the boats to care for the transportation of provisions, while the main body followed Winchester's trail to Fort Meigs.[2]

[1] M'Afee, *History of the Late War*, 291-94.

[2] *Ibid.*, 294-96, 305. After three days' bombardment the siege of

The danger of Indian hostilities was never again so critical, but the safety of the people about the fort was still menaced by occasional attacks. Such a one occurred late in 1813 when Major Joseph Jenkinson succeeded Captain Hugh Moore, who had followed Rhea as commandant of Fort Wayne. Major Jenkinson had been engaged in business as a merchant at Franklin, Ohio; his wife, who did not accompany him to the western post, was Sallie Vail, daughter of a grist mill owner who lived near Middletown, Ohio. On the march from Newport, Kentucky, the three companies of militia which accompanied Major Jenkinson found it convenient, in the latter part of their journey, to convey their supplies by flatboats on the St. Mary's River. At a sharp bend in the stream about a mile from the fort, lurking savages attacked the last of the boats and killed and scalped the men who were guiding it over the treacherous swollen waters.[1]

FORT WAYNE SINCE 1814

In 1814 the command of the post came into the hands of Major John Whistler, of the United States Infantry, who was also transferred from Newport, Kentucky. As a lieutenant, Whistler had accompanied Wayne on his western campaign and had assisted in the building of Fort Wayne. He remained as a special officer to oversee the maintenance of the western posts. In 1803 he built Fort

Fort Meigs by the English and about twelve hundred Indians under Proctor had failed on May 9. The Americans lost a great many men as prisoners, however, and Harrison's laudatory reports were much criticized. Goebel, *William Henry Harrison*, 168-71.

[1] An account of Major Jenkinson by his granddaughter is quoted in Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 223-24. See *ibid.*, 216 for a reproduction of a letter to his wife, and page 218 for a portrait. Moses Vail Jenkinson, a son of Major Jenkinson, made his home in Fort Wayne, and became an active member of the bar of Allen County. Monks, Leander J., Logan Esarey, and Ernest V. Shockley (eds.), *Courts and Lawyers of Indiana*, 3:1146 (Indianapolis, 1916).

Dearborn and became its first commandant. Later he served in various capacities at the several western posts before his assignment to the Fort Wayne command. Major Whistler had come to America during the Revolution as a British soldier under Burgoyne. He was captured, paroled, and sent back to England. His elopement with Miss Ann Bishop, daughter of Sir Edward Bishop, an intimate friend of his father, is an incident of importance, as the escapade brought to America the fugitive lovers; they made their first home at Hagerstown, Maryland, probably in 1790. Major Whistler joined the army of the United States and in the following year came west with General St. Clair. He escaped with severe wounds from the "Wabash slaughter field" at the site of Fort Recovery. At Fort Washington, where he was assigned to duty, he was joined by his wife. Upon the arrival of Wayne's army in 1793 he was transferred to its ranks, and in the following year was taken on the northern march. He participated in the battle of Fallen Timbers and then, as already observed, he assisted in the building of Fort Wayne. Mrs. Whistler joined her husband, and here, in 1800, was born George Washington Whistler, who rose to prominence in the topographical service of the government, and died while supervising the construction of the trans-Siberian railroad. George Washington Whistler was the father of James Abbott McNeill Whistler, the artist. Following his service as commandant at Fort Dearborn, Major John Whistler served at Newport, Kentucky, from which post he was assigned to Fort Wayne in 1814. He was transferred two or three years later to Bellefontaine, Missouri, where he died in 1829.[1]

In May, 1815 Major Whistler reported to his superior, General Duncan McArthur, that "the Picquets in the

[1] Quaife, *Chicago and the Old Northwest*, 168-69; Hurlbut, Henry H., *Chicago Antiquities: comprising original items and relations, letters, extracts, and notes, pertaining to early Chicago; ...*, 23-27 (Chicago, 1881); Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 224-26, 231, 233; Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:1026.

works at Fort Wayne, are so much decayed, that it will be necessary to rebuild the Fort."[1] The unsettled condition of the Indians during the administration of Major Whistler is revealed by his reports of their mysterious movements and the evident continued unfavorable influence of the British. In the same report General McArthur repeated Major Whistler's statement "that Indians to the Northwest, have declaired their intentions to continue the war against the united States. They also say that they will not be surveyed, or settled." He adds the personal opinion that "it will probibly be necessary to hold a treaty with the Indians, or send an army against them." Under orders from the secretary of war the necessary work was done on the fort in the fall of 1815. The threatened outbreak of the Indians did not materialize, probably for lack of leadership; aside from isolated cases of murder and disheartening displays of the influence of intoxicants among the tribes, often culminating in tragedy, savage attacks upon the whites were at an end.

The period of Major Whistler's service brought to the place some of the earliest of those hardy men and women whose names, through their descendants, are perpetuated in the civil history of the spot. Among these were William Suttenfield and his wife, formerly Laura Taylor, and their infant son, William F. Suttenfield. A daughter of the Suttenfields became the wife of Myron F. Barbour, pioneer teacher and merchant.[2]

Louis Bourie had been employed at Fort Wayne as a trader as early as 1801, found refuge in Detroit during the war period, and returned to Fort Wayne with his wife in 1814; they brought with them a three-months-old daughter, Caroline, who died in Fort Wayne in 1914, shortly after the observance of her one hundredth birth-

[1] Quoted in a letter of McArthur, commanding the Eighth Military District, to the secretary of war, May 15, 1815, reproduced in Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 229.

[2] *Ibid.*, 226.

day. Caroline was the wife of Lucien P. Ferry, attorney-at-law.[1]

Others who were connected with the military or civil life of the spot in 1814 were Benjamin Berry Kercheval, later Indian agent, and Peter Oliver, who was in the company of Stephen Johnston when the latter was killed by the savages in 1812. Both served as clerks to the Indian agent, Major Benjamin F. Stickney. There were Jean Baptiste Maloch and his wife, formerly Angeline Chapeteau; Charles Peltier, trader; John P. Hedges, who first visited the fort as a contractor's agent in 1812 and was stationed there in 1814 as a storekeeper; Dr. Daniel Smith, who had removed from Lancaster, Ohio; Robert Forsythe, who later became a paymaster in the United States army; George Hunt, a sutler, son of Colonel Thomas Hunt, and John Elliott Hunt, serving as a clerk for his brother George.[2]

For a period of more than three months—February 2 to May 31, 1817—the post was in temporary command of Lieutenant Daniel Curtis, who had served with credit during the siege of 1812 and whose lively account of that perilous experience has been already quoted.[3]

Major Josiah H. Vose, assigned from the Fifth United States Infantry to serve as Major John Whistler's successor, was destined to be the last commandant of Fort Wayne. With him came Dr. Trevitt, post surgeon, and Lieutenant James Clark. Major Vose was a citizen of Manchester, New Hampshire, before his assignment to military service in the West. He was commissioned a captain of the Twenty-first United States Infantry in 1812 and was promoted to the rank of major during the war. In 1842 he received the commission of colonel.[4]

[1] *Ibid.*, 226-27.

[2] *Ibid.*, 228.

[3] See *ante*, 57ff.

[4] See Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 238-40; Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 205n; Lossing, *Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812*, 316n; Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:990.

His death occurred at New Orleans Barracks, on July 15, 1845.

Writing in 1859 concerning Major Vose, with whom he was well acquainted, Colonel John Johnston singled him out as the only commandant of Fort Wayne who professed Christianity. It was his constant practice, according to Colonel Johnston, to assemble his men on the Sabbath day, read the Scriptures to them, and talk with them in a conversational way about religion. Colonel Johnston adds: "The conduct of such a man and under such circumstances, can only be appreciated by persons familiar with the allurements and temptations of military life."[1]

An early act of the commandant was the erection of a council house to replace the one burned during the siege of 1812. The new structure was a two-story log building which stood for many years on the north side of east Main Street between Barr and Lafayette streets. During the latter part of this time it served as a schoolhouse and residence.

On April 19, 1819, in pursuance of orders issued by the secretary of war, occurred the formal evacuation of Fort Wayne by the military authorities which had held it for a little longer than a quarter of a century. At the time of the departure of the troops the garrison consisted of Major Vose, one post surgeon, two captains, one first lieutenant, five sergeants, four corporals, four musicians (two fifers, one snare drummer, and one bass drummer), and seventy-four artillerymen and privates—ninety-six men in all—in addition to a group of women and children. Major Vose and his men went directly to Detroit, by way of the Maumee, in pirogues. They took from the fort its equipment of "heavy" armament, including one six- and one twelve-pounder cannon.[2]

[1] Quoted in Williams, J. L., *Historical Sketch of the First Presbyterian Church, Fort Wayne, Indiana. With early reminiscences of the place. A lecture before the congregation, March 7th, 1860*, 12 (Fort Wayne, 1860).

[2] Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 238-40; Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 205n and 546.

The civil authorities, represented by Major Benjamin F. Stickney, Indian agent, took possession of the fort buildings, quarters in which were then leased to the pioneer families and individuals who desired them. The opening of the former officers' quarters and barracks to the settlers not only made safe and comfortable living rooms for those already located there, but induced other settlers to choose that immediate region. Some newcomers built their cabins and trading houses in the vicinity of the fort—indeed, the drawing made by Major Whistler in 1815 shows a number of these—but for a considerable period all but those of stoutest heart sought refuge within the walls with the coming of darkness.[1]

Some of the travelers and homeseekers of that time remained to stamp their names upon the developing settlement which very naturally continued to be known as Fort Wayne. The list included James Barnett, who was with Harrison's army of relief in 1812, and who returned in 1818 as a permanent resident and became an outstanding trader; Judge Samuel Hanna, one of the foremost citizens of Fort Wayne, who arrived in 1818; Paul Taber and his sons, Cyrus and Samuel, and his daughter, Lucy (Mrs. Thomas W. Swinney), who came in 1819; Francis Comparet, trader; Dr. William Turner, post surgeon and Indian sub-agent; James Aveline and family; John E. Hill, who settled in the village in 1820; Colonel Alexander Ewing and his wife and sons, Charles W., William G., and George W., and daughters, Sophia C. (Mrs. William N. Hood, later Mrs. Smalwood Noel), Lavina (Mrs. George B. Walker), and Louisa (Mrs. Charles E. Sturgis) who came in 1822; and William Rockhill and Thomas W. Swinney, who arrived in 1823.[2]

The year 1820 brought to the fort the Reverend and Mrs. Isaac McCoy, Baptists, the first Protestant mission-

[1] Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 241.

[2] *Ibid.*, 240, 241, 243, 244, 247, 253, 254; *Slocum, History of the Maumee River Basin*, 546.

aries to make their home in this region. Despite the hardships of the care of a large family and the ravages of illness, they gave such Christian service as to leave a hallowed memory in a reckless and undisciplined land.[1] In 1823 General John Tipton became the Indian agent at Fort Wayne.[2]

Following the memorable treaty of St. Mary's in 1822 Congress passed an act, signed by President Monroe on the eighth of May, authorizing the sale of lands around the old fort. This act defined the boundaries of the military tract based upon the surveys already made by Captain James Riley, who declared that "here will rise a town of great importance, which must become an immense depot." He added: "as soon as the land shall be surveyed and offered for sale, inhabitants will pour from all quarters into this future thoroughfare, between New York and the Mississippi."[3]

On October 22, 1823—the thirty-third anniversary of Harmar's defeat on this same spot, and the twenty-ninth anniversary of the building of Wayne's fort—the government land sale was opened in the fort. John T. Barr, of Baltimore, Maryland, and John McCorkle, of Piqua, Ohio, combined their financial resources and purchased a tract located today in the heart of the downtown district. The purchasers paid $1.25 per acre for the land and engaged Robert Young, surveyor, of Piqua, Ohio, to plat it in lots and streets. The original town of Fort Wayne is gener-

[1] McCoy, Isaac, *History of Baptist Indian Missions: embracing remarks on the former and present condition of the aboriginal tribes; Their settlement within the Indian territory, and their future prospects* (Washington, 1840). Chapter 2 tells of the removal of the family to Fort Wayne.

[2] Secretary of War Calhoun's letter of appointment, dated March 28, 1823, is among the Tipton Papers in the Indiana State Library.

[3] United States, *Statutes at Large*, 3:701 (Boston, 1850); Lindley, Harlow (ed.), *Indiana as Seen by Early Travelers. A Collection of Reprints from Books of Travel, Letters and Diaries Prior to 1830*, 243 (*Indiana Historical Collections*, volume 1, Indianapolis, 1916).

ally described as a piece of ground bounded on the north by the Nickel Plate Railroad, on the east by Barr Street, on the south by Washington Boulevard, and on the west by the alley next to Calhoun Street. Colonel Alexander Ewing secured eighty acres of land lying immediately west of the Barr and McCorkle tract, which later became Ewing's addition.[1]

The lands directly adjoining the old fort were not offered for sale in 1823; at a subsequent time, they formed a part of Taber's addition. Today, a small triangular piece of ground, named Old Fort Park, which was located within the stockade of the fort, remains as a reminder of military and pioneer days.[2]

The legislative act creating Allen County became effective April 1, 1824, and the first election of county officers took place May 22. The newly elected board of county commissioners accepted the plat for the town of Fort Wayne which designated as gifts to the county a half square to be used as a courthouse site and lots on which were to be located "a seminary of learning" and "a church, to be of no particular denomination, but free to all." The unoccupied portion of the church site was designated as a burial ground. In addition to these areas, Barr and McCorkle gave to the county certain lots to be sold, the proceeds to be placed in the county treasury. The first lots of the original plat were sold September 18, 1824, under the direction of General John Tipton, serving as county agent. Thirty-six lots were taken by the settlers at an average price of less than twenty dollars each.[3]

Residents of the new town in 1825 whose names, in addition to those mentioned, have been preserved in the later development of Fort Wayne, include Allen Hamilton,

[1] Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 260, 263, 264n; Brice, *History of Fort Wayne*, 293-94, 296.

[2] A small map on page 262 of Griswold's *History of Fort Wayne* shows the tract of land around the fort. See *ibid.*, 465.

[3] *Revised Laws of Indiana*, 1824, pp. 109-11 (Corydon, 1824); Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 270-71.

Joseph Holman, Robert Hood, William N. Hood, William S. Edsall, Samuel Edsall, John Edsall, Simon Edsall, John H. Griggs, Benjamin Archer, Moses Gerard, Abner Gerard, Matthew Griggs, Dr. Lewis G. Thompson, Smalwood Noel, Reverend James Holman, William Stewart, Henry Cooper, Peter Kiser, Francis D. Lasselle and Thomas Forsythe.

The village of Fort Wayne was incorporated in 1829,[1] during a time of heated debate locally, in the state legislature, and in the national Congress concerning the building of the great waterway afterward known as the Wabash and Erie Canal, which, during succeeding years, was to exert a great influence upon the upbuilding of the town and of the entire Wabash and Mississippi valleys. Jesse L. Williams, who became one of the town's foremost public-spirited citizens, was the chief engineer of this important internal improvement. When completed, the canal extended from Toledo, Ohio, to Evansville, Indiana.[2]

The first courthouse in Fort Wayne was erected in 1832.[3] The first newspaper, the *Fort Wayne Sentinel,* was established in 1833.[4] The first fire company was organized in the latter year.[5] The first bank—the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana—was established in 1835.[6] Canal boat building had become a lively enterprise in 1838; these new projects were accompanied by a steady growth of population, and the year 1840 found the town of Fort Wayne risen to the dignity of an incorporated city.[7]

The grand celebration of the opening of the canal between Toledo and Lafayette brought crowds of trav-

[1] *Laws of Indiana,* 1828-29, p. 72 (Indianapolis, 1829); Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne,* 288ff.

[2] Brice, *History of Fort Wayne,* 303-5; Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne,* 303-8; see Esarey, *History of Indiana,* 355-60, for a general discussion of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

[3] Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne,* 298.

[4] *Ibid.,* 308. [5] *Ibid.,* 311. [6] *Ibid.,* 326.

[7] *Ibid.,* 348; *Laws of Indiana,* local, 1839-40, pp. 16-31 (Indianapolis, 1840).

elers to the town on the Fourth of July, 1843, when General Lewis Cass was the principal speaker and guest of honor.[1]

The Mexican War took two companies of infantry from Fort Wayne and Allen County in 1846. A year later they were followed by a third company.[2]

Fort Wayne's first connection with the outside world by telegraph was made in 1848. Early in the year 1851 the town found itself in the midst of the excitement connected with the building of the first railroad. Today Fort Wayne is a division point or terminal for five important trunk lines.[3]

During the Civil War, Allen County sent 4103 men into the service, 489 of whom lost their lives. Three companies of infantry went from Allen County to the Spanish-American War, and during the World War approximately five thousand men were enlisted in the army and navy.[4]

Since the Civil War the development of the city has been consistent and substantial. The year 1927 finds Fort Wayne occupying a favored place among the cities of the Middle West, both as a transportation and manufacturing center. There are many schools and churches, big financial institutions, a busy industrial life, pleasant parks and drives. From this modern growing city, it is a far cry back to the time of the old fort in the wilderness, with its little group of men, puzzled at times, no doubt, to understand their choice of a life of loneliness in environment which gave little opportunity for the enjoyment of life. The people of today are none too thoughtful of their obligation to the pioneer soldier, trader, and settler and it is the hope of the writer that besides contributing to the annals of the old Northwest, this book may create a deeper appreciation of these early builders.

[1] Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 362-66.

[2] *Ibid.*, 388-89.

[3] *Ibid.*, 397, 408-10. See also the biographical sketch of Judge Hanna, appended to Brice's *History of Fort Wayne*, 11-12.

[4] Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 453, 535, 571-86.

GARRISON ORDERLY BOOKS
1802-1813

7—40272

I

Administration of Captain Thomas Pasteur[1]

G.O. F.Wayne 1st July 1802
P.— C.Sign

In future the assembly will be beat at 12 O'clock for Roll Call, and the long roll at that Hour will be discontinued.—The Music will practise Daily (when the weather will Permitt) from ten to eleven A.M. & from four to five P.M.—Lieut. Stall will Tomorrow attend at Ten O'Clock [to] Enquire into the facts respecting the Charges against Factor Bingham—Private & record the Testimony agt. & for him and report to the Commanding Officer his opinion if they be Substantiated or not[2] an orderly will be warned to Attend the Court of Enquiry

[1] Captain, later Major, Thomas Pasteur, who succeeded Colonel Thomas Hunt as commandant of Fort Wayne, was a native of North Carolina. His services in the Revolution began as an ensign in the Fourth Regiment of North Carolina Infantry. Successive advancements made him captain of the First United States Infantry in 1792, when Wayne's army was forming for the invasion of the West. On September 4 he was assigned to the first sub-legion of Wayne's army, and he was present at the dedication of Fort Wayne after serving through the campaign to the victory at Fallen Timbers. At the close of the campaign he was placed in command of Fort Knox, on the Wabash three miles above Fort Vincennes. When assigned to Fort Wayne in 1802 he was given command of the First Regiment of United States Infantry. In 1803 he was made a major of the Second Regiment of Infantry. Major Zebulon Pike succeeded him as commandant of Fort Wayne in July, 1803. His death occurred on July 29, 1806. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:773.

[2] The experience of Private Bingham is suggestive of the life of many of the members of the Fort Wayne garrison during the quarter of a century of its occupancy as a frontier military post. On the fifth of November following he was given seventy-five lashes for drunkenness. During the following five years he received several lashings for such offenses as intoxication, insolence,

Mr. Lampher is Requested to Attend the Court as Recorder—

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 2d July 1802

By a court of Enquiry held this day by order Factor Bingham private in Capt. Pasteur Compy. 1st Regt. of Infantry was found Guilty of repeated Drunkenness & riotous Conduct in his Barrack room—On the Evening of the Ultimo being a Breach of the 5th article of the 18th Section of the rules & articles of war By the same Court George Griscom Private in the same company, was found guilty of absenting himself from duty on the Evening of the first Inst. being a Breach of the 4th Article of the thirteenth Section of the rules & articles of war—By the same Court John Harrate Private in the same Company was found Guilty of being drunk at Evening roll Call—on the first Inst.—being a Breach of the 5th Article of the 13th Section of the rules & articles of war In consequence of which the Commanding Officer Directs that Factor Bingham recieve fifty Lashes on his Bare Back, That George Griscom be confined to the fort 15 days when off duty & that John Harrate receive 25 Lashes—

The Commanding Officer having so recently taken the Command of this post & the foregoing being the first punnishable Crime that has come before him added to the approach of the memorable fourth of July—& the former General Good Character of Bingham—He pleased to pardon the offenders & order them to Join their Company

By this Lenity he hopes the Garrison will not, be deluded into a false Idea of similar nature to prevent which he pledges himself that he will grant no Pardon in future Except it be on a very Particular Occasion

and disobedience to orders, and in April, 1807 he received fifteen lashes on the bare back for absenting himself from the fort and visiting "French Town," a village located on the opposite bank of the Maumee River, in the section of the present city of Fort Wayne known as Lakeside.

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 2d 1802
Parole Washington C.Sign City
Officer for the day Tomorrow Lieut. Stall

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 3d 1802
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day Tomorrow Ensign Simms[1]

G. ORDERS FORT WAYNE 3d July 1802
Parole C.Sign

Tomorrow being the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, the day will be ushered in by the Discharge of five rounds from a piece of ordnance at the Break of day, Emedeately after the Reveleir will commence,—Precisely at 12, O'Clock Sixteen Rounds will be fired from the same piece & at the seting of the sun one round—[2]

The Troops will be exempt from all fatigues on that day— the Guard will in future mount with their Hair powdered[3] and the Officer of the day will pay Particular attention that the non Commissd. Officers & privates composing it—is cleanly Dressed in Every part of their apparel in Default of which it will be his duty to confine the delinquent and bring him to Tryal for disobedience of Orders—& neglect of duty, for which reason the first

[1] This was Ensign Symmes, whose name appears frequently in the record hereafter.

[2] The number of rounds in the salute recognized the states of the Union. In addition to the original thirteen states, three had been admitted; Vermont, March 4, 1791; Kentucky, June 1, 1792; Tennessee, June 1, 1796. Ohio's constitution was adopted November 29, 1802, and Indiana did not become a state until 1816.

[3] "1 Box Hair powder" was an item of merchandise frequently ordered from New York, Washington, or Philadelphia, by the Indian agent at the fort, Colonel John Johnston. Other purchases suggestive of male personal adornment or military dress include "100 yds. Narrow Silver Lace," for uniforms; "2 Gro. best plated Buttons...for uniform coats"; "½ Doz. fashionable silver Epulets"; "4 Doz. Tinsel hat bands." Colonel Johnston's Account Book follows the Orderly Books in this volume.

sergeant will Every Evening warn one man more than the number for Guard, as a ready man who will stand in the rear of the Grand parade in order to supply the place of any man the Officer of the day may think proper to Turn off it—

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 6th 1802
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day Tomorrow

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 6th July 1802

Complaint haveing been made to the Commanding Officer that the Beef offered this Day for Issue is not sweet and wholesome agreeable to the Contract, he hereby warns the Contractors agent at this post that a survey will be made this day at Three O'Clock of the same & on the part of the United States he appoints Mr. Jeremiah Hunt for the purpose—after the Survey is made a written report will be handed to the Commanding Officer signed by the Surveyors—[1] Lieut. Stall will Emediately

[1] The difficulty of keeping the meat supply in good condition is suggested by a letter written from Fort Wayne, on December 20, 1800, by O. Ormsby to his employer, James Henry, contractor at Detroit, in which he says: "I am sorry to find a much larger quantity of pork will be laid in at Fort Wayne and Detroit than will be necessary....The greatest pains in salting, packing, &c. will be necessary. I am particularly uneasy about that which is to be preserved at Fort Wayne, our business here being under the care of an inexperienced young man." This young man was Major John Whistler's eldest son, Edward. The entries for May 17, 27, and August 28, 1808, contain further references to this problem. The plan of maintaining herds of cattle for slaughter presented equal problems, as shown by conditions six years earlier, during the building of the fort. Following is an entry of October 25, 1794 in "Wayne's Orderly Book": "The alarming and Villianous excess to which Marauding, Plundering and Stealing have been recently carried on...is such as to require the most exemplary Punishment—

"The Commander in chief therefore offers a Reward of Twenty five Dollars to any Person or Persons who will discover the Prin-

Enquire into the charges against the prisoners in confinement, & report agreeable to a former Order—

AFTER ORDERS

At a court of Enquiry held this day by Lieut. Stall, George Griscom Private in Capt. Pasteurs Company was found guilty of Absenting himself from Parade on the Morning of the 5th Inst....[1] in Consequence of which the Commanding Officer Orders that the Prisoner Griscom receive 25 Lashes on his Bare Back this Evening at Roll Call after which he will be Released & Join his Company—

G.O.— FORT WAYNE 23rd July 1802

From and after this order the Soldiery will repair to their Quarters half an hour after Retrate beating at which time the wicket will be Shut, and the Non Commissd Officer of Squads will Report to the first Sergt. and him to the Adjt. if the men are present, or any Casulty—The Beating of the Assembly after evening Roll Call will be discontinued—

The unmmillitary method of Marching off the old Guard is Prohibeted, it will in future wheele to the right and march to the right of the new Guard, after which it will wheel as Occation may requier untill it arrives on the Parade where it is to be dismised.

cipal or Principals concerned in killing any of the Cattle or Sheep belonging to the Publick, or to the Contractors (without proper Authority)." *Michigan Historical Collections*, 34:561. Corporal James Reading, who, with Privates John Fay Miller, John Hassell, and Elivine Crowell, was convicted of stealing a cow, was condemned to be "hanged by the Neck, until he is Dead." The sentence was executed at Greenville, November 30. Reading's three companions escaped with the maximum of one hundred lashes on their bare backs. See *ibid.*, 562-63, 571.

[1] The ellipsis here, and in accounts of courts-martial hereafter, indicates the omission of a stereotyped phrase telling the article and section of the rules and articles of war which has been violated. See *ante*, 88, for a complete court record.

G.O.— FORT WAYNE July the 29th 1802

In Conciquence of John Monkes Repeted Drunkness & willfull Neglect of Duty on the evening of the 28th Inst.—The Commandg. Officer Orders that he recive twenty five Lashes on his bear back, this Evening at Roll Call, after which he will return to his duty[1]

AFTER ORDERS

Lieut. Stall will Tommorrow at Ten O'Clock Enquier into the Charges Exhibeted against the prisoners that may be brought before him, record the Testimony against & for them & Report his oppionen thereon—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 14th Augt. 1802

At a Garrison Court Martiel held the 13th Inst. of which Lt. Stall is President Robt Carrey Private in Capt. Pastuers Compy. Ist regt. of Infy. was tried for being drunk when in the Sick report and for disobedians of Orders, on the evening of the 12th & the Morning of the 13th Inst. to which charges the Prisoner Pleads not guilty The Court find him guilty of the first charg and do aquit him of the Secon, and Sentincentine him... to recive 50 Lashes on his bear back[2]—The Commd. Offi-

[1] The flogging of lawbreaking soldiers by lashing them across the bare back in the presence of their comrades, was a shockingly painful and humiliating punishment for the offender and a warning to the witnesses. Army regulations permitted a maximum of one hundred strokes. An entry in "Wayne's Orderly Book," during the erection of the fort in 1794, directs that "Any Non Commission'd Officer or Soldier, or follower of the Army who shall be Detected in fireing in the Vicinity, and hearing of Camp ... (unless at an Enemy) shall immediately receive 50 Lashes," and Colonel Hamtramck, first commandant of Fort Wayne, wrote to General Wayne that he was mortified at the "propensity many of the soldiers have to larceny." He adds, "I have flogged them till I am tired. The economic allowance of one hundred lashes, allowed by government, does not appear a sufficient inducement for a rascal to act the part of an honest man." *Michigan Historical Collections*, 34:559, 734. In 1812 this form of punishment was prohibited.

[2] Private Carrey's "cure" was not permanent. On October 15, 1802 he was sentenced to ten days confinement in the garrison

cer approves the Sentince of the Court, and orders the Corporal punishment inflicted this evening at roll Call, after which the Prisoner will Join his Compy.—

The Court is Desolved.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE [1]6th Augt. 1802—

Lt. Stall & Ensg. Symmes will this day at one O,Clock, P. M. Enquir into the charge against the Prisoner in Confinement, & Report with their Oppinions.—

AFTER ORDERS

By a Court of enquiry held this day...[1] John Finley Private in Capt. Pasturs Compy. 1st Regt. Infy. is found guilty of being drunk at Evening Roll Call on the 5th Inst....In consequance the Commdg. Officer Orders the Said John Finley twenty five lashes on his bear back to be Inflicted this Eveaning at Roll Call.—[2]

G.O. FORT WAYNE 18th Augt. 1802

Untill farther Orders the hour for the General Issue of Provisions will be Nine OClock in the Morning, but for Commands, Detachments & other particular Occations, the Commissary will Issue on returns, at any hour of the day or Night—

for absence from roll call. For "Stricking and ab[u]seing Sergt. Bryan," he was sentenced on November 5, 1802 to receive seventy-five lashes. On the twenty-fifth of the following January he was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes "and have his whiskey Stoped for one month for the use of the Hospital.—" Captain Pasteur observed that the court was "very Lenitive." Later, for "rioting and striking men in his room," he was given twenty-five lashes, and still later, for absenting himself from the fort without leave, he was given fifty lashes. On at least three other occasions he was punished for drunkenness or abusive conduct to his superior.

[1] The After Orders frequently repeat the personnel of the day's court-martial. Where this has been done, the names have been omitted on their second appearance.

[2] The records show that on September 17, 1802 Private Finley received fifty lashes for neglect of duty. On January 9, 1803 he suffered a lashing for being "Drunk when on Police;" twice later he was punished for drunkenness and he once received fifteen lashes for absenting himself from parade.

AFTER ORDERS

The Commanding Officer is sorry to find it expediant to discontinue the prefilige he was induced to grant the Sergeants of this Garrison of precureing for their own use Spiritous liquor, without promission, This Indulgance he granted with an Idea that it would Inspire them with ambition to aspire to a farther & higher Confidance, But to his Mortification he finds the Indulgance has been abused & with regrate he is Compeled to Order that no person, or persons whatever furnish, or cause to be furnished for their use any Kind of Spiritus liquors, without a writen Permission Signed by the Commanding Officer or by an Officer by him appointed to Sign the Same.—[1]

FORT WAYNE 23d August 1802. GARRISON ORDERS

A Garrison Court Martial will Sett Immediatey for the Trial of the Prisoners in Confinement. Lieut. Stall President, Lieut. Owens, & Ensign Symmes, Members an orderly will attend the Court.—

AFTER ORDERS —

At a Garrison Court Martiel held this day...William Flanagon Private in Capt. Pasturs Compy. 1st regt. of

[1] The intemperate use of liquor was a great handicap to the success of western military campaigns and the maintenance of frontier garrisons. The regulation allowing a ration of whiskey in addition to the financial recompense for military service created in many men an insatiable appetite for liquor. Wayne, reporting the progress of his army of "boys and miscreants," while training them in an isolated camp twenty-two miles down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh informed the secretary of war that he had taken them "out of the reach of whiskey, which BANEFUL POISON is prohibited from entering this camp." Stillé, *Major-General Anthony Wayne*, 324. The journals of soldiers who participated in the Wayne campaign contain many entries of the following nature, however: "the whisky has been out for some time, which makes the hours pass heavily...Hard duty and scanty allowance will cause an army to be low spirited, particularly the want of a little *of the wet*." Boyer, "Daily Journal of Wayne's Campaign," *Michigan Historical Collections*, 34:552. Wayne on occasion ordered that "Every Man on fatigue is to receive one Gill of Whiskey per Day until further Orders." *Ibid.*, 557.

Infantry, was brought before it for being Drunk, hallowing and Swearing in the Garrison, after being ordred to be Silant, and go to his room on the 22d Inst.—to which Charges the Prisoner pleads guily

The Court find him guilty...and Sentintce him to recive 30 Lashes on his bear back—

The Commanding Officer approves the Sentince of the Court, and Orders the Punishment Inflicted this evening at roll Call, The Court is desolved—

G.O FORT WAYNE 26th Augt. 1802

The unmilitary and unsoldierly Conduct of the Sentinals of this Day of Lodging their Arms in the Sentry Boxes and walking their Posts without thim, Induces the Commandg. Officer to forbid in the Strictest terms Such a violation of their Profesional Duty Let any former Indulgence been what it may under the Penalty of receiving fifty Lashes without the Benefit of a Court Martial—

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 28th Augt. 1802

Lieut. Stall will immediaetly Enquire into the Charges against Charles Brown Private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st regt. Infantry and rept. the testimony with his Opinion if the Charges be Substantiaed or not—[1]

AFTER ORDERS —

At a Court of enquiry held this Day Charles Brown private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st regt. Infty. was found guilty of acusing Sergt. Bryan of keeping a false roster, and warning him for Guard out of his tour, on the evening of the 17th Inst. without Cause therefore. The

[1] On December 10, 1802 Private Charles Brown was acquitted of the charge of intoxication and the commanding officer observed that "humanity was the cause of the Prisoners transgration." On February 18, 1804, however, he received twenty-five lashes for neglect of duty, and on September 5, 1809 he and another private were found guilty of "Selling, or other disposing of one Regimental Shirt each." That Private Brown consistently disregarded garrison orders is suggested by his convictions for intoxication, neglect of duty on post, and absence from parade.

Commdg. Officer Orders that the Prisoner Charles Brown beg pardon of Sergt. Bryan on the Parade at this evening roll Call after which he will Join his Compy.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 13st Sept. 1802

It haveing been reported that the Inhabetines of Vicinity of this Post[1] have Voilated Sundery Garrison orders, respecting the Discharges of Fire arms, within a Certain Distance of the Garrison repuginent to Military Diciplen and good Government.—

The Commdg. Officer Orders that any Person or Persons except a Soldier In the execution of his duty that Shall be Convicted of haveing Discharged any Kind of fire arms within the Distance of 200 yards from the Garrison without Spacial Permission Shall be punished according to the willfull or Intended Disobedents of this Order.—

The Actg. Adjt. will cause this Order to be Published in Such public manner, that Igunancer cannot be made a plea.—

A Garrison Court Martial will assemble tomorrow Morning at ten oClock at the Presidents Quarters for the tryal of the Prisoners in Confinement—Lieut. Stall President Lieut. Owens & Ensign Symmes Members, an orderly will attend the Court.—

[1] This as yet unnamed village was a motley collection of log buildings clustered about the meeting place of two ancient pathways of travel, the "bloody trail" or Wayne trace, connecting Fort Wayne with Fort Washington (Cincinnati), and the portage road connecting the Maumee with the Wabash. When the original town of Fort Wayne was laid out in 1824, these two roads became Columbia and Barr streets. All of the buildings comprising this village were destroyed at the time of the siege in September, 1812, including the two-story council house erected by the government as a meeting place between the whites and Indians. Upon the restoration of peace the village had a new beginning; it developed from town to city, retaining the name of the fort which gradually disappeared from the landscape and almost from the memory of the people. This village is not to be confused with that referred to as French Town. See post, 173, note 2.

Ordinance for the Government of Sutlers[1] or Inhabitiance residing in the Vicinity of Fort Wayne—

Cleaness being one of the Greatest Promotives of health the Commanding Officer is Determined to have the Strickest attention Paid to it he is Sorry to observe that those who occupy the Public Ground, Near the Fort, Suffer to be Diffused every Nauseous filth, in Streets and about their Dwellings, he is theirfore Compeled to order that from and after the Seventeenth of the Present Month, the Said Sutlers or Inhabitance Shall keep their Lots, and Streets in front of their Houses Clean, and Void of all filth or Puterfaction, 2dly that Should aney of the Said Sutlers or Inhabitance refuse or Neglect to obey this Ordinance they Shall be Deprived of the Priviliges they at Present Enjoy and be treated as the good of the Service of the United States requires.—[2]

Given under my hand at Fort wayne—13th Sept. 1802 —Sind. T. PASTEUR Capt. 1st regt. Infantry Commanding—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 15th Sept. 1802

The actig. Adjt. will Publish the Ordinance of the 13th Inst. in Such Publick manner that those Concerned Cannot Plead Ignorance of their Knowlidg of it—

At a Garrison Court Martial Held Yesterday...Sergeant Peter Nephe of Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st. Regt. Infantry was tryed for Neglect of Duty when on Guard on the Night of the 4th Inst. the Court find Prisoner Sergt. Nephe Guilty of the Charge Exhibeted against him, ...and Sentence him to be Confined to the Garrison one Month or at the Discriten of the Commdg. Officer.[3]

[1] A sutler was a trader authorized by the government to provide merchandise, liquors, and supplies to the garrison. Shipments were made chiefly over the Maumee from Detroit and the East, and by way of Cincinnati and the Ohio River.

[2] See entries for July 23, 1807, and May 25, 1810.

[3] On March 26, 1804 Sergeant Nephe, with other defendants, pleaded guilty to a violation of an order of the commanding officer and was reduced to "Private Centinal."

At the Same Court Joseph Pinkerton private in the Same Compy. was tride for neglect of Duty and Sleeping on his Post on the Night of the 4th Inst.[1]

The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the first Charge but not Guilty of 2,...and Sentince him to recive 25 lashes on his bear back—

At the Same Court held this day By ajurnment John McCurley Private in the Same Compy. Was trided for neglect of Duty and Sleeping on his pos[t] on the Night of the 14th Inst. The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the charges exhibited agains him,...and Sentince him to recive 50 Lashes on his bear back.[2]

The Commandg. Officer approves and Confirms the Several Sentinces of the Couart & orders the Corperalement inflicted this evening at roll call.—

From the Long Service of Sergt. Nephe the Commanding Officer is Pleased to Pardon him But at the Same time if the Sergt. has the feelings of a man, Intrusted with his appointment he must Lament the Cause of the Stain the above record will Make on his Character and guard against a repition—

The Court is Disolved—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 17th Sept. 1802

The officer of the Day will Immediatly cause to be Confined Such of the Suttlers or Inhabitons as have or from apperance intend to Disobey the ordinance of the 13th Inst. and Report their Names—

[1] Private Pinkerton's record is a troubled one. During the administration of Major Pike he was "Guilty of Filching Bread, the Staff of Life...a Crime of Magnitude for which the Offender, when Convicted, Is invariably...Punished." Later, for rioting and for abuse of his sergeant, he was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes. He received another flogging for intoxication, and there are further instances of abuse to superior officers.

[2] Later, during the administration of Captain Whipple, Private McCurley was thrice tried for intoxication and other misdemeanors.

FORT WAYNE 17th Sept. 1802

A Garrison Court Martiel will Sit Immediately at the Presidents Quarters for the Trial of the Prisoners in Confinement, Lt. Stall President Lt. Owens & Ensg. Symmes Members, an Orderly will attend the Court—

At a Garrison Court Martiel held this day...John Finley private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st Regt. Infantry was tried for Neglect of Duty on the Night of the 16th Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner pleads not Guilty, the Court find him Guilty of the Charge Exhibeted agains him,...and Sentince him to recive Fifty lashes on his bear back—

The Commandg. Officer approves the Sentince and orders the Punishment Inflicted this Evening at roll Call.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE Sept. 27th 1802

Untill farther Orders, the Tattoo will be Changed from Nine to Eight O,clock in the Evening and the Morning roll Call from Eight to Nine—[1]

The Troops will be Mustered and Inspected on the 30th Inst. at the usual hour, for which reason there will be no fatigue on the 29th Inst. it is strictly expected that every man that can possably bear arms will be under them on the Day of Muster, one Waiter to Each Kitchen Excepted.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 15th Octr. 1802

A,Court of enquiry will Sit at half past one OClock this Day, at the Presidents quarters To investagate the Charges against the Prisoners in Confinement and report their Testimony with their oppinion if the Charges be Substential or not Lt. Owens President Ensg. Symmes Member, an Orderly will attend the Court.—

[1] These hours were continued during the autumn and winter months. See entries for March 23, and September 23, 1803.

AFTER ORDERS

At a Court of Enquiry held this Day...Robert Carrey private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy., appeared before it Charged with being absent from roll Call on the Evening of the 14th Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner pleads Guilty—

George Griscom Private in the Same Compy. also appeared Charged with being Drunk on parade on the evening of the 14th Int. from the evidance adduced the Court Came to desision their oppinions being Devided, The Commanding Officer Willing to put the most favourable Construction on the part of a Defindant where Contridionary Evedinces is produced, is induced to pass the Following Sentinces, That Robert Carrey shall be Confined to the Garrison for ten Day when off Duty, and that George Griscom joine his Company—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 29th Octr. 1802.

The Compy. will be mustered and Inspected on the 31st Inst. for which reason the Garrison will be exempted from every Kind of Duty (Except that which is necessary for the Safety and Comfort of it) on the 30th—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 4th Novr. 1802

A Garrison Court Martiel will Sit at one Oclock this Day for the Trial of the Prisoners in Confinement, Lieut. Stall Presidant Lieut. Owens & Ensg. Symmes Members, an Orderly will attend the Court—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 5th Novr. 1802

At a Garrison Court Martiel Begane and Continued by adjurnement from the 4th to the 5th Inst...Fector Bingham Private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st Regt. of Infantry was tried for being Drunk when on his post on the morning of the 2d Inst. to which Charge the prisoner pleads Guilty, the Court find him Guilty and do Sentince him...to recive 75 lashes on his bear back

At the Same Court Samuel Christy private in the Same Compy. was tried for being Drunk on parade, on the Evening of the 2d Inst. to which Charge the prisioner pleads not Guilty.[1] The Court find him Guilty and do Sentince him...to recive 25 Lashes on his bear Back—

At the Same Court Robt. Carrey private in the Same Compy. was tryed, for Stricking and ab[u]seing Sergt. Bryan when in the execution of his Duty on the 1th Inst.

To which charge the Prisoner Pleads not Guilty the Court find him Guilty & do Sentince him...to recive 75 Lashes on his bear Back—

The Commanding Officer Approves and confirmes the Several Sentinces of the Court Martiel but is Pleased to Pardon Bingham and Carrey of twenty five lashes Each, the Other Corporal Punishmen[t] will be inflicted this Evening at roll Call.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 16th Novr. 1802

It is Strictly prohibeted in future, that any Horse, or Ox enter the Gate of the Garrison, for which the Officer of the Day will be held responcible—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 18th Novr. 1802

The Asst. Military Agent will Eximine the Public Buildings out Side the Garrison,[2] & report to the Com-

[1] On June 9, 1803 and July 28, 1804 Private Christy received fifty lashes for a like offense; his most severe punishment came during the administration of Captain Whipple, when he was given one hundred lashes at two different times for "abusive Language to Lieut. Owens." On more than one occasion sentence for various misdemeanors was remitted.

[2] One of these buildings was the "factory," or headquarters of the Indian agent, who represented the United States in dealing with the Indian tribes of a broad area around Fort Wayne. From the factor the Indians received their annuities—annual payments in money and goods in exchange for lands sold to the United States government through the medium of treaties.

The council house in which Governor William Henry Harrison and others held their meetings with the Indians was also located

manding Officer without loss of time the most proper one for a temporary dweling for any Public Artificer that may arrive,[1] together if any rapairs is Necessary & What they may be.—

G. O FORT WAYNE 18th Novr. 1802

AFTER ORDERS

One Non Commissd. Officer & four privates will Parade this after noon at half past one O'clock for fatigue, the Non Commissd. Officer will recive instructions from the Asst. Military Agent—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 21st Novr. 1802

A garrison Court Martiel will assemble immediatly at the Presidents Quarters for the trial of John Burney Private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. Lieut. Stall President, Lt. Owens & Ensg. Symmes Members an Orderly will attend—

AFTER ORDERS

At a Garrison Court Martiel held this Day...John Burney Private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st regt. Infantry, was tried for Contimpt to Lt. Stall on the Parade of Inspection this Day—To which charge the Prisoner pleads not Guilty—

The Court after mature Consideration, do find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charge Exhibited agains him & do Sentince him...to recive 25 lashes on his bear back

outside the palisaded inclosure; the site of the last council house is the lot on the north side of East Main Street, adjoining the central fire station on the east. In 1820 it was used as a school by Rev. Isaac McCoy, pioneer Protestant missionary. Louis T. Bourie and his wife were both born in this council house. Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 249. The placing of these two buildings outside the fort prevented the Indians from entering except at the will of the commandant.

[1] A blacksmith, gunsmith, or accomplished worker in metals was a valuable addition to the community; many treaties with the Indians obligated the government to provide such workers to serve the Indians in keeping their firearms, knives, and tools in condition.

The Commanding Officer approves & Confirms the Sentinc of the Court & orders the Corporal punishment Inflicted this Evening at roll Call, but at the Same time he must Observe that he thinks that the Court was Extramly Linitier, Contempt from a Soldier to an Officer at any time is a high Crime but in the present instance it is of the highest—

The Court is Desolved—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 22d Novr. 1802

AFTER ORDERS

At a Garrison Court Martiel held this Day of which Lt. Stall is president John Burney Private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st regt. Infantry, was tried for treating the Court Martiel Yesterday with Contempt, by damning & Swearing before it and attempting to leave the room without permission, when the Court was putting questions—To which Charge the Prisoner Burney pleads not Guilty. After Mature and Deliberate Consideration, The Court find the Prisoner guilty of the Charges Exhibeted against him and do sentince him...to recive 50 Lashes on his bear Back at two different times, But at the Same time do recomend him to the Commanding Officer for Marcy

The oppinens & Sentince of the Court Martiel is approved & Confirmed, But from the Recomendation of it, The Commanding Officer is pleased to remit 25 Lashes and Orders the other part of the Corporal punishment Inflicted this Evening at roll call—[1]

The Court is Disolved—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 28th Novr. 1802

The Garrison will be Mustered & Inspected on tusday the 30 of the present Month, all fatigue will cease after

[1] After this stormy two-day session Private Burney escaped punishment until January 19, 1804, when he received twenty-five lashes for disobedience to orders.

this Evening untill the morning of the Insuing Month Except Such as is absulte necessary for the Comfort of it—

Sigd. Capt. PASTEURS
Commdg.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 30th Novr. 1802

In future the Call for the Convilesents to atten The Physicion of the Garrison will beat at ten Oclock A.M. at which hour Doctor Elliot, is requsted to attend and proforme that Duty untill farther orders.—[1]

The Orderly Sergt. will hand him a rept. of the Sick Morningly Immeditaly after Roll Call—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 10th Decr. 1802

A Garrison Court Martiel will assemble this Day at one O.clock at the Presidents Quarters, for the trial of the Prisoners in Confinement.—Lt. Stall President Lt. Owens & Ensign Symes Mem[b]ers,—an Orderly will attend the Court—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 10th Decr. 1802

AFTER ORDERS

at a Garrison Court Martiel held this day...George Thornton fifer in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st regt. Infantry, was tried for being absent at 12 OClock When the Call was beat for him on the Present Instant,—To which Charge the Prisoner pleads not Guilty. The Court Court do find him Guilty & do Sentince him...to recive 25 lashes on his bear back & be Confined to the Garrison for one month[2]

[1] "The Surgeon of the fort, a certain Dr. Elliott, was a dissipated man, and often was entirely unfitted, by his bad habits, to attend to business. John Johnston had learned some simple surgery, and gradually took upon himself a good deal of Elliott's work. This acceptance of new responsibility resulted in his being appointed Assistant Surgeon at Fort Wayne." Conover, *Concerning the Forefathers*, 39. See, however, the entry for December 16, 1802.

[2] Thornton, on January 9, 1803 was sentenced for "Drunkness and Roiating in his Quarters when in the Sick report," but on

At the Same Court, Joseph Cass Drumr. in the Same Compy. was tried for Neglect of Duty on the 10th Instant to which Charge the prisoner pleads Guilty

The Court find him Guilty &...do sentince him to recive 75 Lashes on his bear Back & be Confined to the Garrison for one month

At the Same Court, Charles Brown Private in the Same Compy. was tried for being drunk on his post & taulking to a Soldier unnecessarly on the Present Inst. to which charge the Prisoner Plead not Guilty, The Court were of opponien the Prisoner is not Guilty of the Charge Exhibeted agains him & do therefore acquit him,—

The Commanding Officer approves & Confirmes the Sentince of the Court, But risons urged by Mr. Lanphier, though through Ensg. Symmes, that humanity was the cause of the Prisoners transgration

The Commanding Officer is Pleased to remit 50 Lashes of the Present punishment Sentinced, Joseph Cass, & Orders the the other Corpl. punishment Inflicted this evening at Roll Call, & the Confinement to Comminc To Morrow Morning—

The Court is Desolved.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 16th Decr. 1802

The Surgens Mate Appointed to this Garrison haveing arrived & recovered the effects of the fatigues of his tour he will commence the Duty of his office Tommorrow—[1]

March 16, "from an expectation that the amusements of the Season will devert George Thornton Fifer from practises which has so often brought him to punishment," the commanding officer remitted part of the sentence of imprisonment. Disappointment followed: on April 12, because of neglect of duty and drunkenness, Thornton was sentenced to a "Stopage of his whiskey for one Month & be Confined to the Guard House two weeks when off duty." On four other occasions Thornton was summoned before a court-martial for drunkenness and other offenses.

[1] Jonathan Hubbard Sparhawk, M.D., was twenty-one years of age when he came to Fort Wayne. He was a son of Hon. Thomas and Rebecca Stearns Sparhawk. In 1814 he married Clarissa Porter, daughter of Dr. Thomas Porter, of East Windsor, Con-

Doctor Elliot will Please accept the Thants of the Commanding Officer for his regular & pointed Attention to the Sick dureing the time the Garrison was without Medical Assistance.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 16th Decr. 1802

At the Solicitation of the Officer of the Garrison, the Commandg. Officer is indiced to Order Sergt. Wm. Baily[1]

necticut. Their children were Elizabeth, born in 1815, who became the wife of Rev. Flavel Bascom; John Stearns, 1817, and Thomas Porter, 1819. Both sons died soon after completing their courses at Yale. Dr. Sparhawk was commissioned surgeon's mate September 2, 1802, and was first assigned to Fort Wayne. He resigned from the service May 31, 1804. Nathaniel Sparhawk, emigrant ancestor of all bearing the Sparhawk name in the United States, settled in Cambridge in or before 1638. He was born in Dedham, Essex County, England, son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Bayning) Sparhawk. His death occurred June 28, 1647. He married (1) Mary (maiden name unknown), and (2) Katherine (maiden name unknown). Of the first marriage five or more children were born; of the latter, two. A son, Nathaniel Sparhawk, Jr., born in England, married Patience, daughter of Rev. Samuel Newman, of Rehoboth, October 3, 1649. Nathaniel, Jr., died in January, 1687. Samuel Sparhawk, son of Nathaniel, Jr., married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Joseph Whiting, of Lynn, Massachusetts. Samuel died November 2, 1713. Thomas Sparhawk, son of Samuel, was born May 25, 1706; he married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Oliver, in 1731. Thomas Sparhawk died in 1783. Hon. Thomas Sparhawk, son of Thomas, was born March 16, 1736 or 1737; he married Rebecca, daughter of Rev. David Stearns, July 10, 1758, and died in 1802, the year in which his son, Dr. Jonathan Hubbard Sparhawk, was assigned to Fort Wayne. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:909; Howard, Cecil H. C. (comp.), "Materials for a Genealogy of the Sparhawk Family in New England," *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, vols. 25, 26 (Salem, Massachusetts, 1838, 1839).

[1] On January 3, 1805 Sergeant Bailey was reduced to a private sentinel for brutal treatment of his wife and for other unseemly conduct, but on January 13, in consideration of long and faithful service, he was restored to his former rank: Bailey seems to have committed a serious offense at a later time, for on June 9, 1810, during the administration of Captain Rhea, the commanding officer, agreeing with Lieutenant Philip Ostrander "that a Reformation

& Sergt. Morris Bryan[1] Released from their Confinement, & that the[y] Join their Compy. At the Same time he cannot but observe that Sergts. that will committ themselves in Such manner as has been Represented, Cannot, or may not expect Indulgance of the Same nature, let the Solicitation Spring from whence it may—

G.O. F. WAYNE 2d Jany. 1803—

A Garrison C. Martiel ordered—Lt. Stall President Lieut. Owens & Ensign Symmes Members

G.O. F.WAYNE Jany. 4th 1803

At a Garrison Court Martiel begane & held by ajurnimint from the 2d to the 3d Inst....Endwd. McAnnery private of Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st regt. Infty. was tryed for being Drunk on Post the 30 Ultimo, to which Charge the Prisoner plead Guilty, the Court find him Guilty, and...do Sentince him to recive 50 Lashes—[2] At

has taken place in William Baily" directed the irons to be taken off his legs, but that he be continued in confinement. At other times Bailey was charged with abusing the guard, with calling Sergeant Edwards a "damned old Rascal repeatedly," with abusing Sergeant McMahan, with disorderly conduct, with insolence to officers, and with rioting and quarreling. See also *post*, 314n-15n.

[1] On three later occasions, Sergeant Bryan was tried for intoxication. He was once reduced to a private (though later restored to his former rank), once had that sentence remitted, and once acquitted.

[2] On April 20, 1803 Private McAnnery was court-martialed for "Deseption, & Sending the Commdg. Officer an Insulting Massag." On May 28 he was sentenced for sleeping on his post of duty, but from the "recommenditoin & request of Genl. Gibson & Mr. Johnston," was pardoned. General John Gibson, secretary of Indiana Territory, had come to Fort Wayne with General Harrison on a treaty mission. See *post*, 116, note 2. A Pennsylvanian by birth, General Gibson served under Washington during the Revolution. He was a veteran fur trader. In 1805 he and Colonel Francis Vigo, a Sardinian adventurer who had come to America with a Spanish regiment and had been of valuable service to George Rogers Clark and Governor Harrison, were sent to Fort Wayne by the governor on another important treaty mission. See Introduction, 26.

the Same Court James Welsh private in the Same Compy. was tried for frequantly Saying he had been put on duty out of his Tour, and abusive Lenguage to Sergt. Glass on the 1st Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner Pleads not Guilty.[1] The Court find the prisoner James Welsh Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him and do Sentince him...to be confined to the Fort when off Duty for one Month, and to Beg Sergt. Glasses pardon on the public Parade,—at the Same Court Robt. Gray Private in the Same Compy. was tryed for being Drunk and useing abusive Language to Sergt. Glass on the Evening of the 1st Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner Plead Guilty.[2] The Court find the Prisoner Robt. Gray Guilty of the Charge Exhibeted against him...and do Sentence him to be Confined to the Fort when off Duty for one Month and to beg Sergt. Glasses pardon on the Public Parade.—

The Commanding Officer approves and Confirms the Several Sentinces of the Court Martiel Orders the Corpl. Punishment Inflicted this evening at roll Call, the Confinement to Commence tomorrow morning at nine O,clock—

In Concequance of the Solicutation of the Officers of the Garrison the Commanding Officer is pleased to pardon McAnnery and order him to Joine his Compy.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 8th Jany. 1803

A Garrison Cout Martiel will convene at One OClock this afternoon for the tryal of such prisoners as may be brought before them. Lieut Stall president Lieut. Owens & Ensg. Symmes Members.—

[1] On April 11, 1804 Private Welsh was again arrested for using insolent language to his sergeant, and received fifty lashes.

[2] On May 2 Gray, who had been made a corporal on March 5, was arrested for intoxication, abusing Lieutenant Stall, and abusing a soldier. He was ordered back to his company to do duty as a private sentinel. He was at one time given fifty lashes for abusive language to a noncommissioned officer, and later confined for one month for intoxication.

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 9th 1803—

At a Garrison Court Martiel, begane and held by Adjurnment from the 8th to the 9th Inst...John Finley private of Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st regiment Infantry was tryed for being Drunk when on Police on the morning of the 7th Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner plead Guilty

The Court find the prisoner Guilty...do Sentince him to recive 25 Lashes—

At the same Court George Thornton Fifer of the Same Company was tryed for Drunkness and Roiating in his Quarters when in the Sick report on the 7th Inst. The prisoner plead not Guilty to the first Charge but Guilty of the Second, The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Second Charge Exhibeted against him but not Guilty of the first, and...[1]

G.O. FORT WAYNE 16th Jany. 1803

A Garrison Court Martiel will Convene at one OClock this afternoon, for the trial of Such Prisoners as may be brought before them, Lieut. Stall President Lt. Owens & Ensign Symmes Members an Orderly will attend.—

AFTER ORDERS.

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day of which Lieut. Stall is President.—George Groces Private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st regt. Infty., was tried, for absenting himself from his Duty, without leave, & Neglect of Duty on the 7th Inst. to which Charges the Prisoner Pleads not Guilty—

The Court after Mature Consideration do find the Prisoner George Groces Guilty of the Charges Exhibeted against him and...do Sentince him to recive 75 Lashes, and to have his Whisky Stoped for one Month.—

The Commanding Officer approves the Sentince of the Court Martiel, but as it is the first Crime, that Came before him against the Prisoner desarveing Such Corperal

[1] This entry was not completed.

Punishment, he is pleased to Pardon the Prisoner of the Lashes; and Orders the Stoppage of the Whiskey to Commence on the 21st Inst.[1]

The Court is desolved.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 25th Jany. 1803—

A Garrison Court Martiel will assemble at one OClock this Day for the trial of Robert Carrey Private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy.—Lieut. Stall President, Lieut. Owens & Ensign Symmes Members, an Orderly will attend the Court.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 26th 1803

At a Garrison Court Martiel held yesterday...Robt. Carrey Private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st regt. Infantry—was tryed for Disobedie of Orders on the 25th Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner Pleads Guilty.—

The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charge Exibeted agains him and...do Sentince him to recive 25 Lashes and have his whiskey Stoped for one month for the use of the Hospital.—

The Commanding Officer approves and confirmes the Sentince of the Court, and Orders that the Corporal punishment be inflicted this Evening at roll Call and the Stoppage of Whiskey to Commence on the 29th Inst.—

But at the Same time the Commdg. Officer cannot but observe in his judgement from the Sircumstanc related in the Proceedings of the Court Martiel that it has bee[n] very Lenitive.—

The Court is Desolved.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 5th March 1803

The Asst. Military Agent haveing provided Cord sufficiant, the Chimneys of the Garrison will be swept regu-

[1] Private Groces, on May 16, was sentenced to receive thirty lashes for neglect of duty, but escaped this second flogging also "as it is the first crime he has been publickly Convicted of Since he Joined the Company."

larly on the Mornings of the first & third Mondays in Each Month,[1] for which purpose a Non Commissd. Officer to Superintend & two privates to perform the Duty, will be warned. the privates will recive one gill of Whiskey Each pr. day so imployed.— Robert Gray is appointed Corporal, untill the farther pleasure of the Commandg. Officer of the Regt. is Known he is to be Obyed Accordingly—

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 7th 1803—

A Garrison Court Martiel will convine at half after twelve P.M. For the tryal of Such Prisoners as may be brought before them. Lieut. Stall President Lieut. Owens & Ensign Symmes Members.—

FORT WAYNE 7th March 1803—

AFFTER ORDERS.

At a Garrison Court Martiel held this day...John Snider Private in Capt. Pasteurs Company 1st Regt. Infty. was tryed for Drunkness on parade on the 6th Inst. to which Charge the prisoner plead guilty.

The Court find him guilty, and do sentince him...to be Confined to the Garrison two weeks when of Duty, but from his former good Caracter do recommend him to the Commanding Officer—

At the Same Court William Pirkins private in the Same Company was tryed for being absent from parade on the Evening of the 6th Inst. the prisoner plead guilty to the Charge. The Court find him guilty & do Sentince him...to receve 50 lashes on his bare back—[2]

[1] See a second order for the sweeping of the chimneys, September 4, 1803.

[2] On May 4, Perkins received seventy-five lashes for intoxication. In April, 1807, for a visit to French Town after regular hours, he received fifteen lashes. September 5, 1809 he was found guilty of selling or disposing of a regimental shirt, and he was sentenced to twenty-five lashes and a stoppage of his liquor. He was sentenced on March 27, 1811 for fighting with David Gillen.

The Commanding Officer approves the Sentince of the Court & from their Recomendation & his own Knowlidge, of the General Character of John Snider, he is pleased to pardon him, & Orders the Corporal punishment Sentinced William Pirkens to be inflicted this Evening at roll Call.—

The Court is Desolved.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 16th March 1803—

From an expectation that the amusements of the Season will devert George Thornton Fifer from practises which has so often brought him to punishment, The Commandg. Officer is pleased to remit the remaining part of the Sentince of a Court Martiel held the 9th Jany. last, of which Lt. Stall was president—

G.O. 22d March 1803—

A Garrison Court Martiel will assemble Immediatly for the tryal of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it. Lt. Stall President, Lt. Owens & Ensg. Symmes Members an orderly will attend the Court—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 23d March 1803—

At a Garrison Court Martiel held the 22d & by adjurnment to the 23d the present date, Peter Lynch private in Capt. Pasteures Company was tryed for neglect of Duty & drunkness on the 22d Inst. to which Charge, the prisoner plead not Guilty. The Court find the prisoner Lynch Guilty &...do Sentince him to recive 25 Lashes on his bear Back & have his whisky Stoped for one Month, for the use of Sick—[1]

He once suffered a flogging of a hundred lashes for leaving his post and going to sleep and was punished for abusive language to Sergeant Stokes. Certain charges of drunkenness helped to fill out this varied record.

[1] On May 16 Private Lynch was given seventy-five lashes for disobedience of orders and drawing his knife on Sergeant Glass. On May 25 he was required to publicly apologize to Glass for having "asserted a falcity" against his character. Although sen-

The Commanding Officer approves the Sentince of the Court Martiel & orders the Corporal punishment Inflicted this Evening at roll Call, & the Stopage of whiskey to Commence Tommorow—But he is pleased to remit one half of the Stopage of whiskey.—

Untill farther orders the Tattoo will Beat at nine O,Clock in the Evening and the Troop at Eight in the morning.[1]

The Court Martiel of which Lieut. Stall is president is Desolved.—

GARRISON ORDERS 27th March 1803—

A Garrison Court Martiel will assemble at 11 OClock this day for the tryal of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it. Lieut. Stall President Lieut. Owens & Ens. Symmes Members.

An Orderly will attend the Court.—

AFTER ORDERS

At a Garrison Court Martiel this Day held...Henry Nights private in Capt. Pesteurs Company 1st. regt. Infantry, was tryed for Neglect of duty and Disobeadiens of orders on the 26th Inst, to which Charges the Prisoner plead Guilty, the Court find him Guilty of the Charges Axsibeted against him and...do Sentince him to recive 25 Lashes on his bear back & have his whiskey Stoped for one month.[2]

At the Same Court John Harrate private in the Same Company was tryed for Drunkness on Parade, on the

tenced to receive twenty-five lashes on February 5, 1804, for neglect of duty, Lynch was saved from punishment by the commandant. He was twice punished for drunkenness.

[1] See entries for September 27, 1802 and September 23, 1803.

[2] On June 5 Private Nights was ordered to a month's confinement in the garrison and a stoppage of his whiskey for absence from his room at tattoo. Half the whiskey stoppage was remitted. He was later given seventy-five lashes for neglect of duty and "wearing the appearance of premeditated assassination," and was sentenced to receive fifty lashes for repeated drunkenness and neglect of duty. These latter sentences were remitted.

26th Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner Plead not Guilty The Court find the prisoner Harrate guilty of the Charge Exibited against him & Sentince him...to recive 25 Lashes on his bear back and be Confined to the Garrison for one Month.—

The Commanding Officer approves & Confirmes the foreg[o]ing Sentince and Orders, the Corporal punishment Inflicted this Evening at roll Call, and the Stopage & Confinement to Commence Tommorow morning.—

The Court is Desoveld.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 29th 1803

The troops will Prepare themselves for Muster & Inspection on the 31st Inst. for which Reason there will be no Daily Duty, or fatigue performed to Morrow Except Such as is for the Comfort of the Garrison —

G.O. FORT WAYNE 3d April 1803—

Lieut. Stall & Surgeons Mate J. H. Sparhawk, Attended by the Contractors Agent will Immediatly Examine the flour on hand, & Inquire into the possability of procuring a further Supply, & of what quality, and report to the Commanding Officer —

G.O. FORT WAYNE 3d Apl. 1803—

It has been presumed that it is niassary that the officer Should Sign each Daily Order. he protests the presumption and dericts that any Order Delivered to the Adjutant & published by him, to be Consideret as Delivered by himself, agreeable to Military Decipline, Factious,

For an Estiblished Commanding Officer to Sign his daily Orders, is unnessary, as it must be well understood that no other Officer then the one who Commands Can Issue an Order.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 12th 1803—

A Garrison Court Martiel will Assemble immediatly for the tryal of Such Prisioners as may be brought before

it. Lieut. Stall President, Lieut. Owens and Ensign Symmes Members.—

An Orderly will attend the Court.—

A. ORDERS F WAYNE 12th Apl. 1803—

At a Garrison Court Martiel held this Day...George Thornton Fifer in Capt. Pasteurs Company 1st regt. Infty. was tryed for Neglect of Duty & Drunkness on the 11th Inst.—to which charge the prisoner plead Guilty.—

The Court find him guilty and...do Sentince him to a Stopage of his whiskey for one Month & be Confined to the Guard House two weeks when off duty—

The Commandg. Officer approves the Sentince of the Court Martiel & orders that the punishment Commences this evening, Immediatly after Roll Call—But he is pleased to remit one half of the Stoppage of Whiskey.—

The Court is Desolved —

G.O. FORT WAYNE 20th Apl. 1803—

A Garrison Court Martiel will assemble at ten O,Clock this Day for the tryal of Such Prisoners as may [be] brought before it Lieut. Stall President, Lt. Owens & Ensign Symmes Members.—

An Orderley will attend the Court.—

AFTER ORDERS

At a Garrison Court Martiel held this Day ... Edwd. McAnnery private in Capt. Pasteurs Company 1st regt. Infty. was tried, for Deseption, & Sending the Commdg. Officer an Insulting Massag, to which Charge the Prisoner plead not, Guailty.

The Court after recording the Testimony against & for the Prisioner and Mature Consideration did find the prisioner Edwd. McAnnery Guilty of the Charges Exchibted against him, and ... do Sentince him to recive Seventy five lashes on his bear back, at three differant times.—

The Commdg. Officer approves & Confirmes the Sentince of the Court Martiel & orders the Commencment of the punishment to begin this evening at roll Call, &

to Continue at each Sucseding Roll Call, untill the Prisoner recives the whole.—

The Court is Desolved.—

GARISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 22 Apl. 1803

As the Governor[1] of the Territory is Exspcted to arrive at this Post On the 24 Inst[2] the Garrison Will be Exemted from all daily Duty to Morrow that they may prepaier

[1] William Henry Harrison, son of Governor Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, was the first governor of Indiana Territory. He joined the army in 1791 and acted as aide-de-camp to General Wayne in his western expedition. Accompanying the army to the head of the Maumee, Harrison remained during the building of Fort Wayne and took part in its dedication in October, 1794. In 1798 he resigned from the army to accept an appointment as secretary of the Northwest Territory. He later represented that territory in Congress, and after its division in 1800, became governor of Indiana Territory, with his official quarters at Vincennes. The Indian treaty for which he came to Fort Wayne in 1803 was one of the series of land cessions which precipitated Tecumseh's hostilities. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 Harrison left Indiana Territory for military service and eventually became major general in command of the northwest army. His term as governor terminated with the appointment of his successor, March 1, 1813. For Harrison's subsequent career, ending in the White House as president, see Goebel, *William Henry Harrison.* The concern for Governor Harrison's personal comfort at the fort is shown by an item in the factor's merchandise order to an eastern supply house: "1 Large dble. Matrass with bolster for Governor Harrison." See *post,* 592.

[2] The wilderness journey of nearly three hundred miles from Vincennes to Fort Wayne was made by canoe on the Wabash to the forks below Huntington, thence by horseback over the ancient Maumee-Wabash portage to the fort. Harrison was to spend there six weeks of anxiety and annoyance. Reviewing the visit in a letter of March 3, 1805 to Secretary of War Dearborn, Harrison said that a great body of the Miami were kept from attending the treaty by the Owl or Long Beard, Miami chief, and he was forced to content himself with signatures of Richardville, sachem of the nation, and Little Turtle. When Harrison was on the point of departure the Owl, some minor chiefs and other warriors arrived, but after further delays Harrison left the conclusion of the council to William Wells and hastened back to Vincennes. In Harrison's party were his secretary, John Rice

Themselves to Parade at a moment Warning the Day folloing, Neatly Dreased in their New Clothing and Gaithers the wa[i]ters that is able Will attend that Parade The formation of which will be proscribed by the Commanding Officer.

G.O. FORT WAYNE 30th April 1803—

The Commanding Officer haveing this day recevied official Information of the Death of the Coln. of the Regimt. Jno. Franses Hamtramck, whose virtues as a man, and military Abilities as an officer cannot be read or Doupted.[1] In memory of his name & worth, do order that

Jones, General John Gibson, secretary of Indiana Territory, and Thomas Freeman, civil engineer. The treaty, signed June 7, 1803, settled finally the boundaries of the "Vincennes Tract," which had been in question ever since the Greenville Treaty in 1795. It also ceded to the United States the "great salt spring" on Saline Creek, for which one hundred fifty bushels of salt were pledged to the Indians each year. Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:82-83; Kappler (ed.), *Indian Affairs. Laws and Treaties*, 2:64-66.

[1] Colonel John Francis Hamtramck died at Detroit, April 11, 1803. It was he who had named the stockade "Fort Wayne." Slocum describes him as "a small Canadian Frenchman" who "proved himself an intelligent, capable and meritorious officer." While in command at Vincennes in 1788 he built Fort Knox, about three miles up the Wabash; this fort remained a station of the regular army until after the War of 1812. In 1790, the year of Harmar's defeat, Hamtramck sent Antoine Gamelin, a Vincennes trader, on a visit of attempted pacification to the Indians on the site of Fort Wayne. In 1792 he concluded treaties with small bands of Indians at Vincennes. He was with Wayne on his western campaign and performed notable services at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. While Fort Wayne was building Hamtramck's intercession saved the life of Antoine Lasselle, a spy, for the execution of whom a gallows had been erected. The widow of Colonel Hamtramck married a descendant of Lord Baltimore, Jesse Burgess Thomas, who was an outstanding figure in early territorial politics of Indiana and Illinois. See *ante*, 15-17; Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 177, 221; "Henry Hay's Journal," *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, 1914, p. 230; Burton, C. M. (ed.), *Manuscripts from the Burton Historical Collection*, no. 2:58 (Detroit, 1917).

on the Morning of the Insuing Day (the 1st May) that Minut Guns be fired from six untill seven O Clock, That the Garrison Flag be hoisted half mast each day for one week, & requests the officers of the Garrison to were the embleme of Morning such as crape or a Substitudet for it on ther left arm & the hilt of their Swords for two Months.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 2d May 1803—

A Garrison Court Martiel will assemble this Day for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it. Lieut. Stall President and Lieut. Owens and Ensign Symmes Members.—

AFTER ORDERS

At a Garrison Court Martiel held this Day . . . Corpl. Robt. Gray of Captain Pasteurs Compy. 1st regt. Infty. was tryed for being Drunk & abusing Lt. Stall, also for Roiating abuseing a Soldier in Sergt. Bryans Room on the 1st Inst. to which charges the prisoner Robt. Gray plead Guilty. the Court find him Guilty of the charges Exhibeted against him & . . . do Sentince him to do the Duty of a private Sentinel for the term of Sixty Days. only, The Commanding Officer must observe that the Sentince amounts to a Reduction, of which he approves, but for the limited time Disapproves & orders the prisoner Robt. Gray Reliased and Join his Company & do the Duty of a private Sentinel.—At the Same Court Charles Brown private in the Same Compy. was tryed for neglect of Duty, when on his post on the night of the 1st Inst. to which charge the prisoner Charles Brown plead Guilty. The Court find him Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him & . . . do Sentince him to recive fifty Lashes on his bear back, The Commandg. Officer approves & Confirmes the Sentince of the Court passed on Brown & orders the punishment Inflicted this Evening at Roll Call

The Court is Desolved.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 3d May 1803—

A Garrison Court Martiel will assemble tomorrow at 11 OClock for the tryal of Such prisoners as may be brought before it Lt. Stall President, Lt. Owens & Ensign Symmes Members.—

An Orderly will attend the Court.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 4th May 1803.

At a Garrison Court Martiel held this day . . . William Pirkens private in Capt. Pasteurs Company 1st regt. Infty. was tryed for being Drunk on the 2d Inst.—To which charge the Prisoner pirkens plead not Guilty, The Court After Exaiming the witnesses, & Mature Consideration, do find him Guilty of the charge Exhibeted agains him, & . . . do Sentince him to recive 75 lashes on his bear Back,—

The Commanding Officer approves and confirms the Sentince of the Court Martiel & Orders the Corporal punishment Inflicted this Evening at Roll Call, after which the Prisoner Pirkens will Join his Company—

The Court is Desolved.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 8th May 1803—

The Garrison Adjutant will warn Lieut. Stall, one Sergt. & fourteen privates, to hold themselves in Redeness, to March, at Eight OClock on the Morning of the 9th Inst. They will take twenty Days provision with them, & forty Rounds of Cartridges, Lieut. Stall will recive Particuler writen Instrutions from, The Commanding Officer —[1]

[1] In the early spring of 1803 Secretary of War Dearborn ordered Captain William Wells from Fort Wayne to the mouth of the Chicago River, where Fort Dearborn was later established. The message was delayed two months, but on its arrival Wells proceeded promptly on his mission. "The complaints or uneasiness of the Indians relative to the post at Chicago will, I hope, be removed by Mr. Wells," wrote Secretary Dearborn to the commandant at Detroit. Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 172.

M.O. FORT WAYNE 10th May 1803—

Untill further Orders the Small Gait on the North Side of the Garrison will be Kept Shut & locked & and the Sentinel that now walks before it, will be posted in the lookout House on the Top of Block House No. 1[1] with the usual Order of Vigulins.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 13th May 1803—

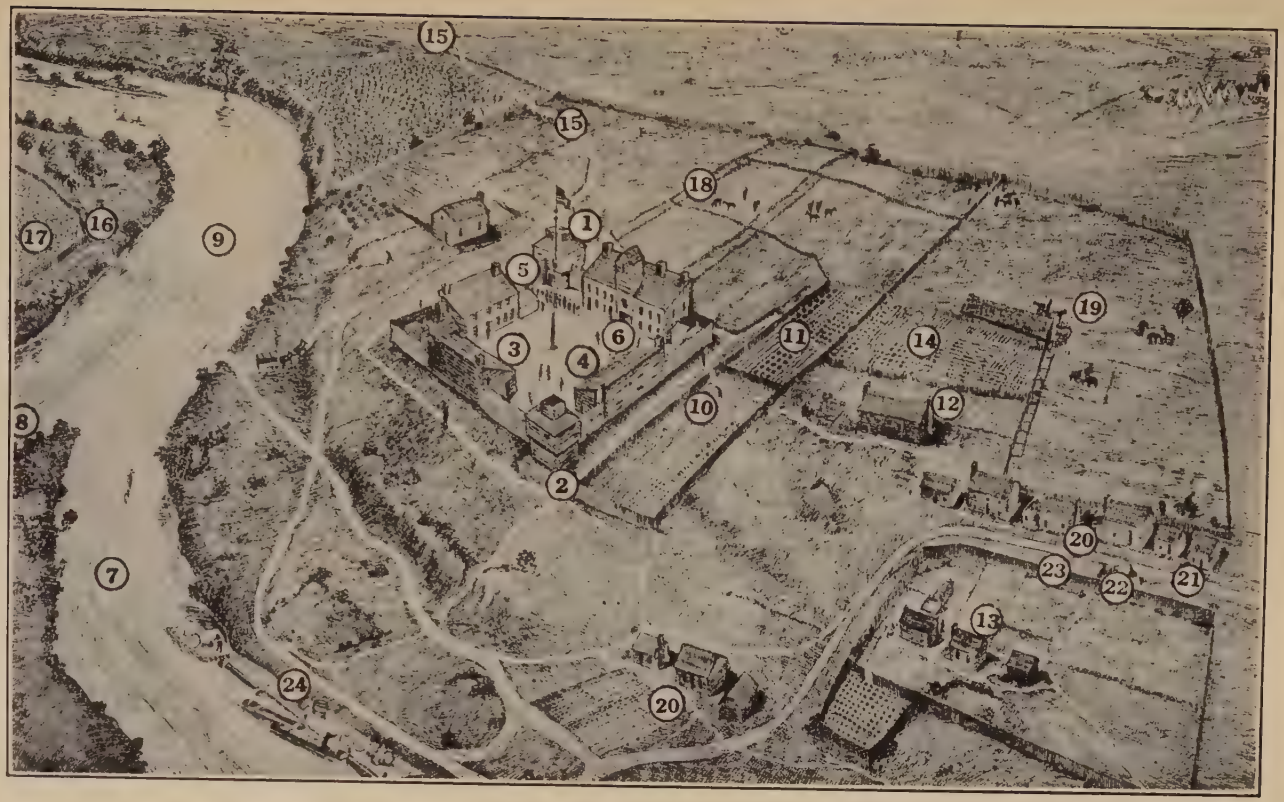
The French Troop will beat Each day at 11 OClock, which will be a Signial, for those who chuse to procure Ice from that House, to Send their waiters.—Fifteen minuts After Sergt. Bryan will open the Door & furnish Such as may attend, So soon as that is done he will lock it & return the Key, after which the Door will not be opened untill the Insueing day at the Hour appointed.—Expedition is to be used, to prevent unnecessary delay.—[2]

[1] Blockhouse No. 1 stood at the southeast corner of the fort, which covered an area about one hundred fifty feet square. The second floor in each blockhouse projected, forming bastions where the guns were rigged. See the description given by John W. Dawson, who came to Fort Wayne in 1838, when a large part of the fort still remained, quoted in Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 234.

EXPLANATION OF DRAWING

1. Southeast blockhouse
2. Northwest blockhouse
3. Officers' quarters
4. Quartermaster's quarters
5. Cook's quarters
6. Stores
7. St. Mary's River
8. St. Joseph River
9. Maumee River
10. Officers' garden
11. Soldiers' garden
12. Council house
13. Indian factory
14. Indian agent's garden
15. Road to Ohio (Wayne Trace)
16. Road to Detroit
17. Public cornfields
18. Public pastures
19. Indian department pasture
20. First buildings of village erected after siege of 1812
21. Portage road to Wabash
22. Public well
23. Thoroughfare which became Columbia Street
24. Pirogue landing

[2] Ice, harvested from the St. Mary's, St. Joseph, and Maumee rivers, was kept in ice houses outside the fort inclosures. The new regulation emphasizes the distrust toward the Indians who had gathered for the council.



FORT WAYNE IN 1815

[From a drawing by B. J. Griswold, based on the plan of the fort and its surroundings drawn by Major John Whistler in 1815. See explanation on opposite page.]

G.O. FORT WAYNE 15th May 1803—

a Garrison Court Martiel will assemble at 10 OClock this Day for the tryal of Such prisoners as may be brought before it Lieut. Owens prisedant, Ensign Symmes & Doctor Sparhawk Members

an Orderly will attend the Court.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 16th May 1803—

At a Garrison Court Martiel held on the 15th Inst. . . . Peter Lynch private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. was tryed, for Disobediance of Orders and drawing his Knife on Sergt. Glass on the afternoon of the 14th Inst., To which Charges the prisoner Lynch plead not Guilty—

At the Same Court George Groces private in the Same Company, was tryed for Neglect of duty when on his post on the Night of the 14th Inst., To which charge the prisoner Groces plead not Guilty, After examination of the Witnesses, & Due Deliberation, the Court find Peter Lynch guilty of the Charges Exhibited against him and . . . do Sentince him to recive Seventy five lashes on his bear Back.—

The Court also find George Groces Guilty of the charge Exhibited against him & . . . do Sentince him to recive thirty lashes on his bear Back—

The Commanding Officer approves the foregoing Sentince & orders that Lynchs punishment be Inflicted this Evening at roll Call, But is pleased to pardon Groces, as it is the first crime he has been publickly Convicted of Since he Joined the Company.—

The Court is Desolved.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 18th May 1803—

A Garrison Court Martiel will assemble this Day at 11 Oclock for the tryal of the prisoners in Confinement, Lieut. Owens Presidant, Ensg. Symmes & Doctr. Sparhawk Members,—an Orderly will be warned to attend the Court.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 21st May 1803—

The Surgeonts Mate of this Garrison will Make a full & true Search into a report that has been represented to the Commanding Officer, that a Certin Sally Becket who has during the Winter been through humanity permitted to reside in this Garrison, is Infected, with the Venereal desorder & Report accordingly, by tomorrow ten O,Clock. This Order is not to be Mate public untill the Search is Made, to provent deception —

G.O. FORT WAYNE 24th May 1803—

From & after the Publication of this Order any Non Commissd. Officer Musician, or private that may be convicted of haveing any Intercourse of whatsoever Nature, with a Certain Woman Called Sally Becket, Shall be punished for disobediance of Orders as it is hearby Strictly forbid.—The Officers and Non Commissd. is called on to detect a transgrassion.—

Peter Lynch Private in Capt. Pasteurs Company will tomorrow at roll Call beg pardon of Sergt. Glass on the Parade for having asserted a falcity against the character of the Said Sergeant, agreeable to the Sentince of a Court Martiel, After which he will be released & Join his Company,—

The Court Martial of which Lieut. Owens is President is Desolved.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 27th May 1803—

A Garrison Court Martiel will Assemble this Day at one O,Clock for the Tryal of Such prisoners as may be Brought before it Lieut Stall president Ensg. Symmes & Doctor Sparhawk Members an Orderly will attend the Court,

G.O. 28th May 1803—

At a Garrison Court Martiel held yesterday . . . Sml. Christy Private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. was Charged with being Drunk on the Grand parade on the Morning

of the 26th Inst. to which Charge the prisoner plead Guilty, the Court find him Guilty of the Charge Exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentince him to recive 25 Lashes on his bear back, & to have his whiskey Stoped for two weeks to be appropriated to the use of the Hospital.—

At the Same Court Edward McAnnery, private in the Same Company was tryed for lying down & Sleeping on his post, on the Night of the 26th Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner McAnnery Plead guilty, The Court find him guilty of the Charges Exhibeted against him & . . . do Sentince him to recive 50 lashes on his bear Back, But from certin Motives recommended him to the Mercy of the Commanding Officer,

The Commanding Officer approves the Sentince of the Court Martiel & from its recommenditoin & request of Genl. Gibson[1] & Mr. Johnston,[2] he is pleased to pardon McAnnery, & Christy of the Stripes and Orders that ye Stopage of Whiskey agreeable to the Sentince of the Cort Commences tomorrow.—

The Court is Desolved

G.O. FORT WAYNE 29th May 1803—

The Troops of this Garrison will be Mustered & Inspected on the 31st Inst. at the usual hour, it will be expected that every Man Including Waiters, will be under Arms & Neatly dressed, for which reason there will be no fatigue or daily Duty performed on the 30th Sufficient wood for the Kitchens will be provided this afternoon.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 4th June 1803—

A Garrison Court Martiel will Sit at one OClock this Day for the tryal of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it. Lieut. Stall President Lieut. Owens & Ensign Symmes members an orderly will attend the Court.—

[1] See Introduction, 28-29.
[2] See *ibid.*, 19-26.

G.O. FORT WAYNE 5th June 1803—

At a Garrison Court Martiel held yesterday . . . Robert Carrey Private in Capt. Pasteurs Company, was tryed for Sleeping on his post, on the Night of the 3d Inst. To which Charge the prisoner Robert Carrey Plead Guilty. The Court find him Guilty of the Charge Exhibeted against him, & . . . do Sentince him to recive 100 lashes on his bear back.—

At the Same Court Henry Nights private in the Same Company, was tryed for being absent from his Room at tattoo on the night of the 3d Inst. to which charg the Prisoner Nights plead guilty. The Court find him Guilty, & . . . do Sentince him to be Confined to the Garrison when off duty for one Month, & to have his whiskey Stoped for the Same time,

The Commanding Officer approves the Several Sentinces of the Court, But is pleased to remit half of the Stopage of Nights Whiskey, the Corporal Punishment to be inflicted this Evening at Roll Call & the Stopage of whiskey, to Commence tomorrow.—A Sentinel that will degrade that character So far as Carrey has been found guilty of, at a time like the Present desarves Death, as much as in time of actual War.[1]

The Court is desolved.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE 9th June 1803—

A Garrison Court martiel will assemble tomorrow Morning at 11 OClock for the tryal of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it, Lt. Stall Prisedent Lt. Owens & Ens. Symmes Members, an orderly will attend the Court,

AFTER ORDERS

At a Garrison Court Martiel held this Day . . . Morris

[1] The savages who had disputed the terms of the treaty with Governor Harrison were in a mood to give forceful expression to their resentment; so the act of a sentinel sleeping at his post of duty was regarded as a most dangerous one. The entry of August 14, 1802, contains a further report of Carrey's shortcomings.

Bryan Sergt. in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st regt. Infty. was tryed for being Drunk when on Duty on the 7th Inst. to which Charge Sergt. Bryan plead not Guilty

The Court ar off oppinon that he is not Guilty and do aquit him.—

At the Same Court, Robt. Gray Private in the Same Compy. was tryed for being Drunk, when on Guard and useing abusive Language to the Non Commissd. officer of the Guard, on the 9th Inst. to which Charge Prisoner Gray Plead not Guilty.

The Court find him Guilty, and . . . do Sentince him to recive 75 lashes on his bare back.—[1]

At the Same Court Saml. Christy was tryed for being Drunk under Arms on the Present Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner, plead Guilty the Court find him Guilty and . . . do Sentince him to recive 50 lashes on his bear Back.—

The Commandg. officer approves the foregoing Sentince but is Pleased to remit 25 lashes of the Corporal Punishment Sentenced Gray Paties[2] will be inflicted this evening at roll Call,—The Court, is Desolved—

the Same Court that Sat yesterday at a Garrison Court Martiel held[3]

[1] The severity of Private Gray's punishment is indicative of the gravity of his breach of discipline, when all members of the garrison should have been united in preventing an attack on the fort or an attempt on the life of the governor of the territory. See the entry for January 4, 1803.

[2] This word should probably have been "Christy's," though the writing is too plain to permit any other transcription of the letters.

[3] The remaining pages, apparently about one third, are torn out from this book, which is much the smallest of the three Orderly Books.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE June 23rd 1803
Parole, Fife C.Sign Drum
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 24th 1803
Parole, Never C.Sign, Fail
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut Owens[1]
A Garrison Court Martial will assemble at 10 O,Clock this Day for the Tryal of Such Prisoners as May be brought before it Lieut. Owens President Ensign Symmes and Doctor Sparhawk Members—
An Orderly will attend the Court

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 25th 1803
Parole high C.Sign head
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes
At a Garrison Court Martial held yesterday . . . Jesse A. Dechane Corporal in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st Regt. Infty. was tryed for being Drunk on Guard on the Night of the 23rd Inst. To Which Charge Corporal Dechane Plead not Guilty after hearing the Witnesses The Court Find the Prisoner Corporal Dechane Guilty of the Charges Exhibeted against him and . . . do sentenc him to be Reduced to a Private Sentinal.—
At the Same Court Edward McAnnary Private in the Same Compy. was tryed for being Drunk on Guard on the Night of the 23rd Inst. To Which Charge the the Prisonor McAnnary Plead not Guilty, The Court Find him Guilty and . . . do Sentence him to Receive 50 lastes on his Bare Back,—

[1] Lieutenant, later Captain, Simon Owens, assistant military agent at Fort Wayne, later served at Bellefontaine, Missouri. On August 9, 1811 Governor Harrison, writing from Vincennes to Captain Daniel Bissell, at Bellefontaine, invited him to join him on "an expedition" which ended in the Battle of Tippecanoe, and suggested that Bissell "leave the cantonment & the ladies to the care of our friend Capt. Owens for a few weeks." Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:553.

The Commanding officer approves the Sentences of the Court and Orders that they Be carried into effect this Evening at Roll Call

The Court is Disolved—

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 26th 1803
Parole Foot C.Sign Race
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 27th 1803
Parole Have C.Sign Hope
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

Elisha Ryan Private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st Regt. Infty. is Appointed Corporal in the Same, until the further Pleasure of the Commanding Officer of the Regt. is Known, he is to be obeyed Accordingly—

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 28th 1803
Parole, Sword C.Sign, Gun
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

The Troops Composeing this Garrison will be Mustered and Inspected on the 30th Inst. they will be Prepaired Accordingly, and no Daily Duty or Fatigue will be performed on the 29th—

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 29th 1803
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 30th 1803
Parole, Up C.Sign, Down
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 1st 1803
Parole, Survey C.Sign Land
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

A Garrison Court Martial will Assemble at 10 O,Clock this Day for the tryal of Such Prisoners as may be

Brought before it Lieut. Owens President Ensign Symmes and Doctor Sparhawk Members —

An Orderly will attend the Court.—

AFTER ORDERS

at a Garrison Court Martial held this Day . . . Henry Nights Private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st Regt. Infty. was tryed for Neglect of duty and wearing the appearance [of] premeditated assassination, on the 30th Ultimo, to which Charges the Prisoner Nights Plead Guilty, The Court find him Guilty of the Charges Exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentence him to Receive 75 lashes on his Bare Back —

The Commanding Officer approves the Sentence of the Court and Orders the Punishment Inflicted this Evening at the Usual hour of Roll Call,

The Court is Disolved.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 2nd 1803

Parole, Day C.Sign, Night

Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

Monday the 4th. of the Present Month being the Anniversary of the Independance of the Unted States The Day will be Usher'd in, by the Discharge of Seventeen Rounds from a piece of Ordinance[1] The Garrison will be Exempt from all fatigues on that Day and each Non Commissioned officer Musician Private and Woman Intitled to a Rations will Receive one gill of Whiskey Extra[2] The Officer of that Day will Receive further Instructions, from the Commanding Officer.—

[1] Ohio, which adopted its constitution on November 29, 1802, was the seventeenth state.

[2] Certain items from the Account Book of Colonel John Johnston, indicate the presence of a considerable number of women in the fort: "12 women Do. [saddles] cost from [$]10 to [$] 11 to have blue & green plush seats"; "1 Trunk of womens leather shoes assorted of good quality"; "6 spinning wheels"; "2 Doz. womens leather gloves long."

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 3rd 1803
Parole, Resignation C.Sign, Given
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 4th 1803
Parole, Toast C.Sign Liberty
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G. ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 5th 1803
Parole, Day C.Sign Year
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes
A Garrison Court Martial Will Assemble this Day at one O,Clock for the Tryal of Such Prisoners as may be brought Before it Lieut. Owens President Ensign Symmes and Doctor Sparhawk Members, An Orderly will Attend the Court

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 6th 1803—
Parole Spy C.Sign Glass
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 7th 1803
Parole, Expectation C.Sign Suspence
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. F. WAYNE July 8th 1803
Parole, Fair C.Sign Lady
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 9th 1803
Parole, Moral C.Sign, Virtue
Officer for the Day to-morrow Ensign Symmes
At a Garrison Court Martial began and held from the 5th to the 6th Inst. . . .
Factor Bingham Private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st Regt. Infty. was tryed for Disobedience of Orders in Shooting off his Musquet in his Barrack Room on the 4th Inst. to Which Charge the Prisoner Plead Guilty,

Samuel Christy Private in the Same Compy. was tryed for being Drunk on Parade, when Warned for Guard on the 5th Inst. The Prisoner Plead Guilty to the Charge, at the Same Court Charles Brown Private in the Same Compy. was tryed for being Drunk on his Post on the 5 Inst. The Prisoner Brown Plead Guilty to the Charge Henry Nights Private in the Same Compy. was tryed at the Same Court for Repeated Repeated Drunkeness and Neglect of Duty to Which Charges, The Prisoner Nights Plead Guilty

The Court find the Prisoners Bingham Christy, Brown and Nights Severally Guilty of the Charges Exhibeted against them, and . . . do Sentence Factor Bingham to Receive 75 lashes on his Bare Back The Court Sentence Samuel Christy . . . to receive 75 lashes on his Bare Back The Court also Sentence Charles Brown . . . to Receive 75 Lashes on his Bare Back. The Court Sentence Henry Nights . . . to Receive 50 lashes on his Bare Back —

The Commanding Officer approves the Several Sentences of the Court Martial But from its Recommendation on account of the Anneversary of the 4th July, together with the Concordant Circumstances he is Pleased to Pardon them Severally and order them to Duty —

The Court is Disolved —

G.O. F.WAYNE July 10th 1803
Parole Inconsistant C.Sign Ever
Officer for the Day to-morrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 11th 1803
Parole, East C.Sign River
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 12th 1803
Parole Watter C.Sign, Wind
Officer for the Day to-morrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 13th 1803
Parole Moon C.Sign, Cloud
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes
A Garrison Court Martial will Assemble this Day at 11 OClock for the Tryal of Such Prisoners as may be Brought Before it Lieut. Owens President Ensign Symmes and Doctor Sparhawk Members, An Orderly will Attend the Court

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 14th 1803
Parole Watch C.Sign, Sleep
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens
At a Garrison Court Martial held this Day . . .William Perkins Private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st Regt. Infty. was tryed for Leaving his Post and Going to Sleep on the Night of the 12th Inst. to Which Charges the Prisoner Perkins Plead Guilty, the Court find him Guilty of the Charges Exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentence him to Receive one Hundred Lashes on his Bare Back,

The Commanding Officer Approves the Sentence of the Court and Orders the Punishment Inflicted this Evening at Roll Call, The Court is Disolved —

Whereas it has Been Represented to the Commanding Officer from undoupted Authority, That the Contractors agent at this Post (Mr. Landon) Has sold by Retail Whiskey, Not only to Workmen in Public Service, but Soldiers, without Permition, whereby Crimes have Been Commited of a henious Nature, The Commanding Officer Positively Prohibets, and forbids, the Contractors Agent, from giving, Sutling, or by any Means Furnishing any Whiskey, to any Person or Persons whatever (Officers or Gentlemen Attached to the Army Excepted) Except such as Regular Returns Call for, under the Penalty of being treated, According to military Usage in like cases.—

G.O. FORT WAYNE july 15th 1803

Parole, Cloudy C.Sign, Sky

Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

Moses Bartley Private in Capt. Pasteurs Compy. 1st Regt. Infty. is Appointed Corporal in the Same, until the further Pleasure of the Commanding Officer of the Regt. is known he is to be Obeyed accordingly—

All Persons Civil and Military, are in the Most Pointed terms, forbid Defacing the line Designating the Lands of the United States from those of the Indians, by taking Down or Removing Posts, or Cuting Down trees, Planted and Marked, by the United States Surveyor,[1] a transgression of this Order, shall be Punished to the Utmost Limits of the Martial, and Civil Law.—

The Acting Adjut. will Cause two Copys of the Second Part of this Order to be drawn one in English and one in French,[2] which he will Put up at the most Conspicious Place in the Village, After Publishing it by Beat of Drum—

[1] Thomas Freeman, surveyor, accompanied Governor Harrison from Vincennes in June, 1803 and while at Fort Wayne, surveyed the land granted to the United States in the Treaty of Greenville, 1795. It is described as "One piece six miles square at or near the confluence of the rivers St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, where Fort Wayne now stands, or near it." The original map prepared by Freeman is in the War Department archives at Washington; a drawing made from a photostatic copy appears on the opposite page. The map includes the tract described as "One piece two miles square on the Wabash river at the end of the portage from the Miami of the Lake [Maumee], and about eight miles westward from Fort Wayne." Doubtless many of Freeman's markings were disturbed during the controversy with the Indians before the signing of the treaty in June, and the commandant's warning was designed to prevent the further obliteration of boundary lines. The treaty appears in Kappler (ed.), *Indian Affairs. Laws and Treaties*, 2:39ff.

[2] From the beginning of the occupation of the site of Fort Wayne, the French dominated in numbers as late as the early twenties. Many Frenchmen married Indian women. The father of Chief Richardville was a Frenchman. See *ante*, 29, note 2.

A Map

of the *Reservations* at *Fort Wayne*.

Surveyed June 1803 by Thos Freeman.

The inked and shaded lines of the Refervations have been run & marked-poſts have been ſet in the ground at 100 Perches apart, on the eaſt & weſt lines, & numerically numbered as appears on the Plan; the tree neareſt each poſt, has been lettered U.S. and numbered with the number of the poſt, near which it ſtands; the diſtance of each tree from its correſponding poſt in links of a chain is expreſſed in red figures on the Plan; the mile Square including Fort Wayne & the confluence of the rivers *St Mary* & *St Joſeph* is the military refervation; the rapid in the *St Mary's* river near the military ſquare, produces a fall of near 6 feet in 200 yards, which is the only fall of water that could be included in the 6 mile ſquare,- once or twice a year the water riſes here, from 6 to 10 feet, but does not overflow the banks.

Scale of Perches

Perches

inches

Copied by - Charles de Kraftt

Redrawn by H.D. Bodine
June-1927.

G.O. F. WAYNE July the 16th 1803
Parole Angry C.Sign Cunning
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 17th 1803
Parole, Friendship C.Sign Peace
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. F. WAYNE July 18th 1803
Parole Listen C.Sign Look
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 19th 1803
Parole Bold C.Sign, Shy
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 20th 1803
Parole Blank C.Sign Space
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 21st 1803
Parole Rain C.Sign Slow
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 22nd 1803
Parole, New C.Sign, Moon
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 23rd 1803
Parole, Ice C.Sign, Gone[1]
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

[1] This parole and countersign seem more appropriate to the month when one remembers that ice was harvested from the rivers and stored in ice houses outside the stockade. See *ante*, 120. The parole and countersign for July 24 may perhaps refer to the coming of a new commandant. Major Pike took command on July 28.

10—40272

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 24th 1803
Parole News C.Sign Great
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 25th 1803
Parole, Delight C.Sign Pain
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 26th 1803
Parole, Natures C Sign Law
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 27th 1803
Parole, Gold C. Sign, Note
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens
A Garrison Court Martial will Assemble at 10 OClock this Day for the tryal of Such Prisoners as May be brought before it, Lieut. Owens President Ensign Symmes & Doctor Sparhawk Members —

II

Administration of Major Zebulon Pike

Garrison Orders Ft. Wayne July 28th 1803
Parole Pope C.Sign, Homer
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes
In Conformity to Orders from the Honorable Henry Dearborn Secretary department of War Dated 24th May 1803 Promulgated at this Place on the 27th Inst. Major Pike has Arrived and taken Command of Fort Wayne.[1]

[1] Major Zebulon Pike served at Fort Wayne less than two months. He was in an impaired state of health on his arrival, and the prevalence of intoxication among the men probably lessened his liking for the new command. A letter addressed to him at Detroit by Henry Dearborn, on May 25, 1803 says: "I have proposed that on the arrival of Colonel [Henry] Burbeck [at Detroit], you should repair to Fort Wayne and command at that post, where you will have leisure to attend to your health and will receive the emolument attached to the command of a separate post." Quoted in Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 163, from photostat copies in the Burton Historical Collection at Detroit. Major Pike was born in New Jersey in 1751. He served during the Revolution and received a majority in 1800. In the organization of the peace establishment in 1802, Major Pike was assigned to the First Regiment of Infantry, under command of Colonel John F. Hamtramck. He was brevetted lieutenant colonel in the regular army July 10, 1812. During the childhood of his son, Zebulon M. Pike, who was to give his name to one of the world's famous mountains, he removed with his family to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and thence, in a few years, to Easton, Pennsylvania. He died in 1834, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. He was fifty-two years of age when he assumed the command at Fort Wayne. A letter written by Major Pike to Colonel Jacob Kingsbury, on June 29, 1804, while both were serving at Detroit, throws an interesting side light on Pike's character. He says: "Dear Colonel, If your desire of an interview with me is on private business I will do myself the pleasure to wait on you, but if to consult on the manner &c. of celebrating the anniversary of our Independence, as I can neither add to the Festivity or conviality of the day I pray you will excuse my non-attendance." Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library. See Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:792.

The Orders Issued by the late Commanding Officer for the Government of the Garrison and Traders at this Post will, until it is Deemed Necessary to Countermand or Vary them, be Strictly Attended to—[1]

The Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial of Which Lieut. Simon Owens is President held on 27th Inst. by Order of Major Pasteur being Laid before the Commanding Officer by which it appears that Joseph Pinkerton Private in Capt. Jno. Whipples Compy. was tried and found Guilty of Filching Bread, the Staff of Life from his Brother Soldier a Crime of Magnitude for which the Offender, when Convicted, Is invariably and very Justly Punished in the Most Exemplary manner: The Commanding Officer Approves of the Proceeding of the Court Martial, but in Consideration of this being the first Offender Coming under notice Since his Arrival He is induced to Pardon him and directs that he is liberated to Join his Compy.—The Court Martial . . . is Dissolved.—

The Troops of the Garrison will be Mustered and Inspected on the Esplanade Commencing at 8 OClock on Sunday the 31st Inst., Correct Rolls and Returns will be prepared for the Purpose and in Order that the Troops may appear in the Most Perfect and Soldierly Condition all Fatigues will Cease the 30th or day Preceeding Muster—

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 29th 1803
Parole, War C.Sign Europe
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

[1] The inhabitants of the village to the west of the fort—traders and others—were subject to the military orders of the post commandant, as they were merely "suffered" to occupy land owned by the United States. The land immediately surrounding the fort remained the property of the government for some years after the evacuation; a part of it was platted in 1830 as the County Addition to the town of Fort Wayne; in 1835 the remaining portion of the military tract became Taber's Addition. See sketch of Cyrus Taber, in Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 241.

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 30th 1803
Parole, Major C.Sign, Pasteur
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 31st 1803
Parole, Gone C.Sign Georgia
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE August 1st 1803
Parole, Sardinia C.Sign, Savana
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE August 2nd 1803
Parole Ireland C.Sign Invation
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 3rd 1803
Parole State C.Sign Ohio
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 4th 1803
Parole, President C.Sign, Jefferson
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 5th 1803
Parole Criterion C.Sign Judgment
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 6th 1803
Parole Wilkinson C.Sign Georgia
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 7th 1803
Parole, Soldier C.Sign Pillar
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 8th 1803
Parole Attend C.Sign Occupation
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 9th 1803
Parole Blenhim C.Sign Bellesarious
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 10th 1803
Parole Christianity C.Sign Cherish
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 11th 1803
Parole Dunckards C.Sign discomfiture
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 12th 1803
Parole Ever C.Sign Energetic
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 13th 1803
Parole Freedom C.Sign Friendship
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 14th 1803
Parole, Graciously C.Sign Gospel
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 15th 1803
Parole Heroic C.Sign Honourable
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 16th 1803
Parole, Instil C.Sign Information
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 17th 1803
Parole Judiciously C.Sign Judge
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 18, 1803
Parole Knowledge C.Sign, Kindly
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 19th 1803
Parole, Lenity C.Sign Laudable
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 20th 1803
Parole Man C.Sign Mercy
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 21st 1803
Parole Natural C.Sign National
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 22nd 1803
Parole Ottoman C.Sign Obstinacy
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 23rd 1803
Parole Pre-eminence C.Sign, Patriot
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 24th 1803
Parole Quantum C.Sign Quiet
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 25th 1803
Parole requisite C.Sign Restrain
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 26th 1803
Parole Shield C.Sign Signal
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 27th 1803
Parole Theology C.Sign Taper
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 28th 1803
Parole Virtue C.Sign Valliant
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE August 29th 1803
Parole Unfaithful C.Sign Unwisely
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE August 30th 1803
Parole War C.Sign Wrath
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE August 31st 1803
Parole Yore C.Sign Youth
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 1st 1803
Parole Zany C.Sign Zealot
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 2nd 1803
Parole Actual C.Sign Basis
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 3rd 1803
Parole Cronule C.Sign Derry

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Septr. 4th 1803
Parole Exhibet C.Sign Firmness
Officer for the Day tomorrow

Whereas Edward McCafferty Private in Capt. John Whipples Compy. was Confined on the 31st Ultimo by Sergt. Morris Bryan of Said Compy. Charged with Intoxocation when in Sick Report being brought before the Commanding Officer on the 1st Inst. and charged as Aforesaid Plead Guilty to the Charge —

The Commanding Officer Sentenceth him to Receive after Troop Beating on Grand Parade fifty Lashes with Effect after which he will be liberated to Join his Company —

The Commanding Officer find it Impractible to Reclaim the Soldery of this Garrison from that Vile Practice of

Drunkenness by Lenity, therefore is Determined to Enforce Coercive Measures but cannot Decline the Subject without observing that when a man is under the Influence of Liquor he is not himself he is oftentimes Governed by an Evil Spirit he violates all Law; of God, Morality, and of Man for his trangressions against the Latter Perhaps an Ignomenious Death is the Consequence and Perhaps Public Disgrace, of which you have an example now before you, and the most favourable consequence attending a Life spent in extravagan Drinking Is that for a short Period (for a long Life you cannot Calculate on) You spend your substance are a burthen to Sosciety and in your moments of Sobriety feel all Possible Inferiority and Pangs of Remorse and in this manner you Linger out a life of Poverty Wretchedness and Pain.—

The Chimneys will in future be well Swept Every Saturday morning, Commencing at Revellie for which Purpose a corporal and two Privates will be Detailed the Preceding Evening.—[1]

Until Stationary for this Garrison Arrives The Assist. Military Agent will Pleas to Purchase, Monthly or Order to be Purchased from Mr. Johnston, U. S. Factor, the Necessary Paper quills and Ink Powder for the use of this Garrison, Should the money that is Daily expected at this Post for the Purpose of Discharging the Depts all Ready Contracted by Assistant Military Agent Prove Insufficient every Difficulty will be Removed by Mr. Johnston as he will not only Receive bills for the Necessary supplies of the Garrison, in that Department, but will advance cash for Bills Drawn on Treasury department i, e by Assistant Military Agent[2]

[1] A drawing of the fort made in 1816 by Major John Whistler, commandant, indicates eleven stone chimneys on the various fort buildings. It is reproduced in Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 157. Note that Major Pike did not follow the precedent of Major Pasteur in making payment in whiskey to the chimney sweepers. See entry for March 5, 1803.

[2] Lieutenant Simon Owens was assistant military agent. See entry for September 6, 1803.

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 5th 1803
Parole Gracious C.Sign Habitation
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 6th 1803
Parole Ingrate C.Sign Jockey
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes
A Confidential Noncommissioned Officer will be Detailed for Command and furnished with six days Provision, he will call on the Commanding Officer at 2 OClock P.M. of this Day for further Orders —
Lieut. Simon Owens Assistant Military Agent will furnish said Noncommissioned Officer with Six shillings in Money to Defray the expence of Ferriages he may have Occation to Cross in his Rout He will take Receipts for his Necessary disbursments —

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 7th 1803
Parole Kindred C Sign Likeness
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.Orders FORT WAYNE 8th Septr. 1803
Parole Manly C.Sign Noble
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 9th 1803
Parole Oral C.Sign Poetry
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 10th 1803
Parole Question C.Sign Resolution
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 11th 1803
Parole Signal C.Sign Transgression
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 12th 1803
Parole Ultimately C.Sign Volunteer
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 13th 1803
Parole Wisdom C.Sign Youth
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 14th 1803
Parole, Zest C.Sign, Answer
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 15th 1803
Parole Believe C.Sign Consistent
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 16th 1803
Parole Dependance C.Sign, Eternity
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 17th 1803
Parole Favourable C.Sign Gale
Officer of the [Day] tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 18th 1803
Parole Hedious C.Sign Idolatry
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 19th 1803
Parole Janizarian C.Sign Knave
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 20th 1803
Parole Logic C.Sign Morality
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 21st 1803
Parole Nourish C.Sign Obedience
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 22nd 1803
Parole Perfect C.Sign Quantity
Officer for the Day tomorrow

III

Administration of Captain John Whipple[1]

G.O. Fort Wayne Septr. 23rd 1803

Parole Reason C.Sign Search

Officer for the Day tomorrow

This Day the Sun Crosses the Equator the Assembly will Beat at 9 O,Clock A.M. and Tattoo at 8 O,Clock P.M.[2] The weekly Inspections until further Orders will Commence at 8 O,Clock A.M.—

[1] Captain, later Major, John Whipple of the First United States Infantry was assigned to the command of Fort Wayne, succeeding Major Pike's brief administration. He had served as ensign in the Second Infantry in 1797, became a first lieutenant on March 2, 1799, and was transferred to the First Infantry on April 1, 1802. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:1025. On April 11, 1803 he received his captaincy. In the summer of 1804 Whipple visited Detroit and brought his wife back with him to Fort Wayne. A letter of August 10, 1804 from Colonel Kingsbury, commandant at Detroit, to Captain Whipple says: "I have received the Returns of your Garrison by Sergt. Glass, by whom I was glad to hear of your having passed Fort Defiance, and of yourself and family being in good health. I presume you must have had a disagreeable time on the [Maumee] river . . . Mrs. Kingsbury & Miss Ellis join with me in best respects to yourself & Lady." On September 1 Captain Whipple said in a letter sent by Sergeant Edwards: "Mrs. Whipple joins me in regards to your Good Lady & Miss Ellis." Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library. The wife of Captain Whipple was Archange Pelletier, granddaughter of Jean Baptiste Pelletier, of the famous Detroit family whose head was François Pelletier, who preceded Cadillac to the spot by two years. The present Peltier family of Fort Wayne is descended from this ancient stock. Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 163. Gerard T. Hopkins, member of the party of Friends who visited Fort Wayne in 1804 to instruct the Indians in the cultivation of the soil, reported that Captain Whipple "behaved with a freedom and gentility becoming a well bred man." Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 389. During Whipple's administration extensive building changes were made in the fort structure.

[2] See entries for September 27, 1802 and March 23, 1803.

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 24th 1803
Parole Throne C.Sign Unpopular
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 25th 1803
Parole Vindicate C.Sign, Worth
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 26th 1803
Parole, Yeoman C.Sign Zeal
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 27th 1803
Parole Afflictives C.Sign Cease
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 28th 1803
Parole Buoy C.Sign, Haven
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 29th 1803
Parole Cure C.Sign, Diseased
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes
The troops will be Mustered and Inspected tomorrow Commencing at 8 O,Clock The Urgency of the business at which the Fatigue, Daily, and Extra Duty Men are employed in is such as will not admit of their being Called off this Day It is Expected the Troops will make the best Possible Appearance under those Circumstances —

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 30th 1803
Parole Discharge C.Sign, Duty
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 1st 1803
Parole Ever C.Sign Ready
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 2nd 1803
Parole Fortitude C Sign Humane
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 3rd 1803
Parole Glory C Sign Virtue
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 4th 1803
Parole Hilding C.Sign Despicable
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 5th 1803
Parole Instruct C.Sign Discipline
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 6th 1803
Parole Jovial C.Sign Wise
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 7th 1803
Parole Knowledge C.Sign Study
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 8th 1803
Parole Labour C.Sign Reward
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 9th 1803
Parole, Manly C.Sign, Conduct
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 10th 1803
Parole Night C.Sign Day
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 11th 1803
Parole Ominous C.Sign Favourable
Officer of the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 12th 1803
Parole, Promote C.Sign, Regularity
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 13th 1803
Parole Quiet C.Sign Grant
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 14th 1803
Parole General C.Sign Wilkinson
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 15th 1803
Parole Manchester C Sign Wenham
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 16th 1803
Parole Neglect C.Sign Duty
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 17th 1803
Parole Grant C.Sign Peace
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 18th 1803
Parole Strong C.Sign Place
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 19th 1803
Parole River C.Sign Ohio
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 20th 1803
Parole Pike C.Sign Richmond
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 21st 1803
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes
Every Man not on Duty will Parade tomorrow Morning at Six Oclock for the Purpose of Removing the filth and Dirt about the Garrison, Ensign Symmes will Please to Superintend this Busyness
Signed JOHN WHIPPLE Capt. Commanding

G.O. FORT WAYNE October 22nd 1803
Parole Burbeck C.Sign Hunt
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 23rd 1803
Parole Lovel C.Sign Smith
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes
It is expected When any gentlemen of the Garrison wishes to ride he will obtain leave from the Commanding Officer —
J. WHIPPLE Captain Commanding —

AFTER ORDERS

Thomas Burns private in Captain John Whipples Company is appointed a Corporal in the same until the further Pleasure of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment is Known he will be Mustered as Such from the first of this month —[1]

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 24th 1803
Parole Winter C.Sign Wood
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 25th 1803
Parole Boston C.Sign Charleston
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

[1] See entry for October 24, 1804.

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 26th 1803
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 27th 1803
Parole Health C.Sign Happiness
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 28th 1803
Parole Walington C.Sign Putnam
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

The Commanding Officer has observed that the Soldiers do not eat their meals at proper hours he Directs that they Breakfast at eight and Dine at One O Clock.—at which hour the officer of the Day will Visit the mens rooms and see that their Tables are laid and their provisions properly Cooked.

Lieut. Owens & Ensign Symmes will this Day divide the men Into Messes in Proportion to the sise of the Rooms—A Non Commiss'd. Officer to be at the head of each mess who will be held responsable that their Tables are kept Clean and their Provisions well Cooked—The practice of Breakfasting in the Guard House is strictly forbiden.

A Violation of that part of this order that relates to the mens Cooking and eating, will be punished with the greatest severity —[1]

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 29th 1803
Parole, Adams C.Sign, Green
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. F. WAYNE Octr. 30th 1803
Parole Turner C.Sign Tilton
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

[1] See entry for January 4, 1804.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Octr. 30th 1803

The troops of this Garrison will be mustered and Inspected on the 31st Inst at Seven O,clock in the Morning

It is Expected the Troops will Appear in the best Possible Order —

G.O. FORT WAYNE Octr. 31st 1803

Parole Contractor C.Sign Neglect

Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 1st 1803

Parole Public C.Sign Property

Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

If any Gentleman of the Garrison has in his Possession any Public Sheets or Blankets they will be Returned to the Military Agent this Day —[1]

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 2nd 1803

Parole River C.Sign Rise

Officer of the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 3rd 1803

Parole Cape C.Sign Horn

Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 4th 1803

Parole Respect C.Sign Orders

Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

All standing Orders Issued by Captain Pasteur or Major Pike will be Respected Until Revoked —

The Soldiers of this Garrison are not to enter any house or Store in French-town after Retreat

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 5th 1803

Parole Prepair C.Sign Winter

Officer of the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

[1] Lieutenant Simon Owens.

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 6th 1803
Parole Pike C.Sign Detroit
Officer of the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 7th 1803
Parole Appear C.Sign, Appearance
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 8th 1803
Parole Skill C.Sign Knowledge
Officer of the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 9th 1803
Parole Prepair C.Sign Provision
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 10th 1803
Parole Peace C.Sign Plenty
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

A Garrison Court Martial will Sit at Eleven O'Clock this Day for the tryal of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it Lieut. Owens President Ensign Symmes & Doctor Sparhawk Members

AFTER ORDERS

At a Garrison Court Martial held this Day . . . Bartlett Follett Private in Capt. Whipples Compy. 1st Regt. Infty. was tryed for Being Drunk on Parade when for Guard on the Present Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner Plead Not Guilty; The Court find the Prisoner Follett Guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentence him to Receive 75 lashes on his Bare Back —

The Commanding Officer Approves and Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial and Orders the Punishment Inflicted this evening at roll call —

This being the first crime commited Since the arrival of Capt. Whipple he is Induced to Remit the Punishment Ordered to be Inflicted on Bartlett Follett. every

Soldier of this Garrison may be Assured of being Punished with the Greatest Severity for every Crime of this Nature in future[1]

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 11th 1803
Parole Baker C.Sign Porter
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 12th 1803
Parole Virtue C.Sign happiness
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 13th 1803
Parole Cincinnati C.Sign Newport
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ens Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 14th 1803
Parole Barry C.Sign Manly
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 15th 1803
Parole, Marble C.Sign, Head
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 16th 1803
Parole Thacher C Sign Brooks
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

The Sergeant of the Guard will After this Day, have every Dog killed, he may find Runing at large in the Garrison—The following are the established prices for washing when a woman finds[2] Soap &c She will have twenty five cents per Dozen.—When the Soap is found She will have fourteen Cents Per Dozen—

[1] See entry for March 26, 1804.

[2] "Finds" is used in the sense of provides. See entry for May 19, 1811.

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 17th 1803
Parole Potter C.Sign Poor
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 18th 1803
Parole River C.Sign Ship
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 19th 1803
Parole Drain C.Sign Water
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 20th 1803
Parole Powell C.Sign Perkins
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 21st 1803
Parole Harrison C.Sign Lyman
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 22nd 1803
Parole Great C.Sign Good
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 23rd 1803
Parole Provision C.Sign Scarce
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes
The Great Scarcity of Flour in Store Obliges the Commanding Officer to Put the Troops on half Rations of that Article until a Supply arrives hopeing it will be for a short time Onley, the officers are Included in this Order—[1]

J.WHIPPLE Captain
Commanding

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 24th 1803
Parole Webster C.Sign Miller
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

[1] See *post*, 201, note 2.

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 25th 1803
Parole Lyman C.Sign Heald
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE November 26th 1803
Parole Harrison C.Sign Gibson
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE November 27th 1803
Parole, Mill C.Sign, Creek
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 28th 1803
Parole Garrison C.Sign Detroit
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O FORT WAYNE Novr. 29th 1803
Parole Cornwalis C.Sign Morgan
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ens. Symmes
The Troops of this Garrison will be Mustered and Inspected tomorrow Morning at ten O.Clock it is Expected the Troops will appear in compleat Order—
JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding—

G.O. FORT WAYNE Novr. 30th 1803
Parole Quick C.Sign Return
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. F.WAYNE Decr. 1st 1803
Parole New C.Sign Port
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ens. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 2nd 1803
Parole Holy C.Sign, Trinity
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. F.WAYNE Decr. 3rd 1803
Parole Confine C.Sign Boundary
Officer of the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 4th 1803
Parole Certain C.Sign Determined
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 5th 1803
Parole England C.Sign France
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 6th 1803
Parole Red C Sign River
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 7th 1803
Parole Hill C.Sign House
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 8th 1803
Parole *Noddle* C.Sign *Noddy*
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 9th 1803
Parole Ship C.Sign Sloop
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr 10th 1803
Parole Wayne C.Sign County
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 11th 1803
Parole Lovel C.Sign Sullivan
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 12th 1803
Parole Raijah C.Sign Prince
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes
A Garrison Court Martial will Sit at Eleven Oclock this Day at the Presidents quarters for the tryal of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it, Lieut. Owens

President Ensign Symmes and Doctor Sparhawk Members

AFTER ORDERS

At a Garrison Court Martial held this Day . . . William Bridges Private in Capt. Whipples Compy. was tryed for Neglect of Duty on the Night of the 11th Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner Plead Guilty;

The Court find the Prisoner William Bridges Guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him; and . . . do Sentence him to Receive Seventy five lashes on his Bare Back —[1]

The Commanding Officer Approves and Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial and Orders the Punishmen Inflicted this evening at Roll Call —

The Commanding Officer is Pleased to Remit twenty five of the lashes Ordered to be Inflicted on William Bridges at this evening Roll Call —

G.O. F WAYNE Decr. 13th 1803
Parole Good C.Sign Return
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. F.WAYNE Decr. 14th 1803
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 15th 1803
Parole New York C.Sign Philadelphia
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 16th 1803
Parole Manchester C.Sign Cape ann
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

[1] On May 2, 1804 Private Bridges was found guilty of neglect of duty and received the maximum punishment of one hundred lashes. Later, for absenting himself from the garrison without leave, he received fifty lashes at four different times. See also the entry for March 26, 1804.

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 17th 1803
Parole Virtue C.Sign Value
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 18th 1803
Parole fortification C.Sign Streangth
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 19th 1803
Parole High C.Sign Lands
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 20th 1803
Parole Winter C.Sign Cold
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 21st 1803
Parole Hichborn C.Sign Allen
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 22nd 1803
Parole Neglect C.Sign Punishment
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 23rd 1803
Parole Commidore C.Sign Barry
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 24th 1803
Parole Dearborn C.Sign War
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 25th 1803
Parole Return C.Sign Quick
Officer for for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 26th 1803
Parole Butter C.Sign Brown
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 27th 1803
Parole Ice C.Sign Pinkney
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 28th 1803
Parole Pittsburgh C.Sign Hook
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 29th 1803
Parole Good C.Sign Bad
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 30th 1803
Parole Dearborn C.Sign War
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes
The Troops of this Garrison will be mustered and Inspected tomorrow Morning at Nine Oclock —
J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

G.O. FORT WAYNE Decr. 31st 1803
Parole New C.Sign Year
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE January 1st 1803 [1804]
Parole Great C.Sign Good
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. F.WAYNE Jany. 2nd 1804
Parole Quick C.Sign Return
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. F.WAYNE Jany. 3rd. 1804
Parole Adams C Sign Hancock
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. F.WAYNE Jany. 4th 1804
Parole States C.Sign Congress
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

The Commanding Officer has lately Observed that the Soldiers not only Dine without table-cloath's but without knives forks or Plates. It is as necessary a Soldier in Garrison should have these articals as a Citezen in Private life. Orders will be given tomorrow on the store of Mr. Abbott[1] for half a months Pay, where every Mess will Purchase, two table-cloaths and two towels; and those who have not knives forks or Plates will Purchase one of each — The tablecloaths and towels are to be all the same size, as the Commanding Officer means that every Mess shall have a table of the same size —

The Orderly Sergt. will give Directions as to the size of the cloaths —[2]

J.WHIPPLE Captain
Commanding —

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 5th 1804
Parole Great C.Sign Man
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 6th 1804
Parole Kingsbury C.Sign Butler
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 7th 1804
Parole Barber C Sign Baker
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

[1] Probably Robert or Samuel Abbott, operating a trading post and serving as sutler. They were brothers of James Abbott, of Detroit, whose wife, Sarah, was the daughter of Major John Whistler, commandant of Fort Wayne, 1815-16. James Abbott McNeill Whistler, American artist, was named for his uncle. See Introduction, 75. Abbott, the Fort Wayne sutler, was succeeded by James Peltier. See entry for December 5, 1804.

[2] See entry for October 28, 1803.

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 8th 1804
Parole Gloucester C.Sign Manchester
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 9th 1804
Parole Pitt C Sign Fox
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 10th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 11th 1804
Parole Darby C.Sign Church
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 12th 1804
Parole Fire C.Sign Packet
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 13th 1804
Parole New C.Sign Mexico
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE January 14th 1804
Parole Newhampshire C.Sign Massachussetts
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 15th 1804
Parole Elliot C.Sign Vermont
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

A Garrison Court martial will Assemble at half Past 12 OClock this Day at the Presidents Quarters for the tryal of such Prisoners as may be brought before it Lieut. Owens President Ensign Symmes & Doctor Sparhawk members —

AFTER ORDERS

At a Garrison Court Martial held this Day . . . Henry

Rice Private in Capt Whipples Compy. 1st Regt. Infty. was tryed for being Drunk on Parade on the Evening of the 14th Inst., to which charge the Prisoner Plead Guilty —

The Court find the Prisoner Henry Rice Guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentence him to Receive thirty two Lashes on his Bare back —

The Commanding Officer Approves and Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial and Orders the Corporal Punishment inflicted this evening at Roll call —

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 16th 1804
Parole Morgan C.Sign Morris
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 17th 1804
Parole Fort C.Sign Knox
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 18th 1804
Parole Charlestown C.Sign Bridge
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 19th 1804
Parole Wells C.Sign Gibbs
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

A Garrison Court Martial will Assemble at 11 Oclock this Day at the Presidents Quarters for the tryal of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it Lieut. Owens President Ensign Symmes & Doctr. Sparhawk Members

AFTER ORDERS

At a Garrison Court Martial held this Day . . . George Thornton, Fifer in Capt Whipples Company was tryed for being Drunk on Parade on the evening of the 18th Inst. to which charge the Prisoner Plead Guilty — The court find the Prisoner Guilty of the charge exhibeted against him and . . . do sentence him to receive 50 lashes on his bare back —

at the same court was tryed John Burney Private in the same company—for Disobedience of Orders on the Present Inst. to which charge the Prisoner Plead not Guilty, The court after examining the witness find the Prisoner Burney Guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him and . . . do sentence him to Receive 25 lashes on his bare back

The Commanding Officer Approves and confirms the several sentences of the court martial and Orders the corporal punishment Inflicted this Evening at Roll call After which the Prisoners will be released and join their company —

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 20th 1804
Parole Gilman C.Sign Plummer
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 21th 1804
Parole Watson C.Sign Major
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 22nd 1804
Parole Malta C.Sign Egypt
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 23rd 1804
Parole Griswold C.Sign Dawson
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 24th 1803
Parole Plummer C.Sign Same
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 25th 1804
Parole Possession C.Sign Louisiana
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 26th 1804
Parole Head C Sign Quarters
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 27th 1804
Parole Grand C.Sign Signior
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 28th 1804
Parole Prolific C.Sign Nile
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 29th 1804
Parole Exceed C.Sign Excise
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 30th 1804
Parole Muster C.Sign Inspection
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes
The Troops of this Garrison will be mustered and Inspected at half Past Eight Oclock tomorrow Morning any man who should Neglect to appear in Perfect Order will be punished without Discrimination —
J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

G.O. FORT WAYNE Jany. 31st 1804
Parole Good C.Sign Fortune
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 1st 1804
Parole Indiana C.Sign Territory
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 2nd 1804
Parole Quick C.Sign Return
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 3rd 1804
Parole Willard C.Sign Wendell
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 4th 1804

Parole Leach C.Sign Bray

Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

A Garrison Court Martial will Assemble at half after ten O,Clock this Day at the Presidents Quarters for the tryal of such Prisoners as may be brought before it. Lieut. Owens President Ensign Symmes and Doctor Sparhawk Members an Orderly will attend the Court —

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 5th 1804

Parole Claiborn C.Sign Mississippi

Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

At a Garrison Court Martial held yesterday . . . Peter Lynch Private in Capt. Whipples Compy. was tryed for Neglect of Duty in Disobeying a Garrison Order on the 4th Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner Plead not Guilty,

After examining the witness's the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charge exhibet against him and . . . do Sentence him to receive twenty five lashes on his bare back —

The Commanding Officer Approves and Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial and orders the Corporal punishment Inflicted this evening at Roll Call

AFTER ORDERS

From the former Good conduct of Lynch the Commanding Officer has been Pleased to Remit the Punishment Ordered to be inflicted on him at evening Roll call—he hopes this Lenity will not be the means of bringing Others to trouble—The Commanding Officer hopes no Gentleman will in future take a Soldier to work for him without first enquiring whether it will Interfere with his Duty —

J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 6th 1804

Parole House C Sign Congress

Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 7th 1804
Parole Griswold C.Sign Connecticut
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 8th 1804
Parole Crown C.Sign Point
Officer for the Day to-morrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 9th 1804
Parole North C.Sign River
Officer for the Day to-morrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby 10th 1804
Parole Attention C.Sign Duty
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 11th 1804
Parole Weight C.Sign Measure
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 12th 1804
Parole Sullivan C.Sign Maxwell
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 13th 1804
Parole Jefferson C.Sign Hamtranck
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 14th 1804
Parole Lexington C Sign Concord
Officer for the Day Tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 15th 1804
Parole Ticonderoga C.Sign Crownpoint
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 16th 1804
Parole Nature C.Sign Genius
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

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G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 17th 1804
Parole Chatham C.Sign Earl
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 18th 1804
Parole York C.Sign Glouster
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens
A Garrison Court Martial will Assemble half after ten O,Clock this Day at the Presidents Quarters for the tryal of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it— Lieut Owens President Ensign Symmes and Doctor Spar-Hawk Members —
An Orderly will Attend the Court —

AFTER ORDERS

At a Garrison Court Martial held this Day . . . was tryed Charles Brown Private in Capt. Whipples Compy. 1st Regt. Infty. Charged with Neglect of Duty in Disobedience of a Garrison Order on the Present Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner Plead Guilty—The Court find the Prisoner Brown Guilty of the Charg exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentence him to Receive 25 lashes on his Bare Back —
The Commanding Officer approves and Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial and Orders the Corporal Punishment Inflicted this Evening at Roll Call —

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 19th 1804
Parole Webster C.Sign Henkley
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 20th 1804
Parole Duke C.Sign Richmond
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 21st 1804
Parole Prudence C.Sign Attention
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 22nd 1804
Parole Charlestown C.Sign Camden
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 23rd 1804
Parole Gibralter C.Sign Elliot
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 24th 1804
Parole Nabob C.Sign Arcot
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 25th 1804
Parole Cape C.Sign horn
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 26th 1804
Parole Muster C.Sign Inspection
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

At a Garrison Court Martial held on the 18th Inst. of which Lieut. Owens was President was tryed Jonathan King[1] Privat in Capt. Whipples Compy. Charged with Neglect of Duty on the same Inst., to which Charge the Prisoner Plead Guilty, The Court found the Prisoner King Guilty of the Charge exhibeted Against him and . . . do Sentence him to Receive 35 lashes on his Bare Back —

[1] Private King was later made corporal and then sergeant, but was reduced to a private sentinel for a misdemeanor. He was again promoted and reduced, and again, on August 7, 1806, he was restored to his rank of corporal. After one conviction, at which time his sentence was remitted, on June 18, 1810, during the administration of Captain James Rhea, Corporal King, charged with "repeated drunkeness and abusing the men," was again humiliated by loss of his rank. The record of November 2, 1810 notes King's promotion to rank of corporal, but on January 18, 1811 he was finally reduced to a private for disobedience of orders, and "throwing away his whisky in Contempt of the Commanding Officer."

The Commanding Officer Approves and Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial, but for a Perticular Reason has thought Proper to Remit the Punishment Sentenced to be Inflicted on King and Order that he be released from Confinement and Return to his Duty —

AFTER ORDERS

The Troops of this Garrison will be Mustered and Inspected on the last Day of this Month at 9 O,Clock in the Morning when it is expected the troops will appear in the most Soldierly Condition

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 27th 1804
Parole Talmon C.Sign Cocks
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 28th 1804
Parole Supreme C.Sign Council
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Feby. 29th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 1st 1804
Parole Bideford C.Sign Portland
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 2nd 1804
Parole East C.Sign Greenwich
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 3rd 1804
Parole Hyder C.Sign Ally
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 4th 1804
Parole Lake C.Sign Superior
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 5th 1804
Parole New C.Sign Jersey
Officer for the day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 6th 1804
Parole Princetown C.Sign Trenton
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 7th 1804
Parole Council C.Sign Assembly
Officer for the day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 8th 1804
Parole Rhode C.Sign Island
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 9th 1804
Parole Deerfeild C.Sign Greenfeild
Officer for the day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 10th 1804
Parole County C.Sign Berkshire
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 11th 1804
Parole New C.Sign Brunswic
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 12th 1804
Parole Humanity C.Sign Sick
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 13th 1804
Parole Convention C.Sign Composed
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 14th 1804
Parole Delegation C.Sign Delegates
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 15th 1804
Parole Power C.Sign Office
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 16th 1804
Parole Court C.Sign Common
Officer for the day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 17th 1804
Parole Attention C.Sign Duty
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 18th 1804
Parole Free C.Sign Government
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

No Soldier will in future be permited to leave the Garrison with his fire Arms without Permition from the Commanding Officer.

J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 19th 1804
Parole Cumberland C.Sign River
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 20th 1804
Parole Wilkinsonville C.Sign Greenville
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 21st 1804
Parole Prussia C.Sign Portugal
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes
A Garrison Court Martial will Assemble at ten O,Clock this day at the Presidents Quarters for the tryal of Such Prisoners as may be Brought before it Lieut. Owens President Ensn. Symmes and Doctor Sparhawk Members

After Orders

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tryed Sherman Peet Private in Capt Whipples Compy. Charged with being drunk on parade on the evening of the 20th Inst. to which Charge the prisoner *plead Guilty,*

The Court find the Prisoner Peet guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him, and . . . do sentence him to Receive 50 lashes on his Bare back

The Commanding Officer Approves and Confirms the sentence of the Court Martial and orders the Punishment Inflicted this evening at Roll call —[1]

Until further Orders the tatoo will beat at Nine O.Clock in the evening and the Troop at eight in the Morning. The men will breakfast at half after seven A.M.

[1] Private Peet was dissatisfied with garrison life in Fort Wayne and longed to be returned to Detroit. On May 10, 1804 he wrote to Colonel Kingsbury concerning his reënlistment. After receiving "Surgical Assistance" in New York, he was returned to Detroit and had performed his duties without a day's sickness. "Soon after my arrival at Detroit," he continued, "I was transferred to this place under the command of Capt. John Whipple, (a Gentleman who is truly a soldiers friend, & universally esteemed in the Garrison) But the small number of men and the various calls there are for them, renders it out of the Commandants power . . . for to excuse any man from his regular fatigues, &c.—I have been induced to make application to your Honor to have me transferred into any Comp'y Stationed in the Garrison you will have the honor to command—I would not wish . . . to intimate the least disrispect or dissatisfaction towards my present Commanding Officer—but the Col. knows that I am but ill calculated for heavy fatigues &c. &c. There are many men that would be much more benificial in such a place as this than myself & I might be more serviceable where Military Accounts are more extensive—My utmost ambition extends no further than to be with Col. K——, . . . My determination is now to serve my time out as a soldier ought and should I be guilty of those habits of intemperance, as formerly—I must expect the utmost severity of the Law will be the consequence—but I find I can govern myself with little trouble —with only a determined resolution—Should the Colonel think proper to grant my request it will ever be remembered with gratitude." Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library.

The Commanding Officer is pleased to remit twenty of the lashes ordered to be Inflicted on Sherman Peet at this evening roll call —

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 22nd 1804
Parole Howell C.Sign Chase
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 23rd 1804
Parole Franklin C.Sign Place
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 24th 1804
Parole Cambridge C.Sign Ipswich
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 25th 1804
Parole Suffolk C.Sign Essex
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 26th 1804
Parole Niagara C.Sign Falls
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens
A Garrison Court Martial will Assemble at ten O,Clock this day at the Presidents Quarters for the tryal of such Prisoners as may be brought before it Lieut. Owens President Ensign Symmes & Doctor Sparhawk Members
An Orderly will attend the Court

AFTER ORDERS

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tryed Peter Nephe Sergeant, George Thornton Fifer; Bartlet Follett John Harrate and William Bridges Privates; All of Capt. J. Whipples Compy. 1st Regt. Infty. Charged with Violating an Order of the Commanding Officer the Present Inst.; to which Charge Peter Nephe Sergt. and George Thornton Fifer, Plead Guilty, Also John Harrate and William Bridges Plead Guilty of the Charge exhibeted Against them, The Prisoner Bart-

let Follett Plead *not Guilty,* The Court found the Prisoners Peter Nephe Sergeant George Thornton Fifer and Harrate Follett and Bridges Privates Guilty of the Charge exhibeted against them and . . . do Sentence Sergt. Nephe to be Reduced and do the duty of a Private Centinal & Sentence George Thornton John Harrate, William Bridges and Bartlet Follett to receive 25 lashes each on their Bare Backs

The Commanding Officer approves and Confirms the several Sentences of the Court Martial of wc. Lt. On. is P.[1] But from the long Services and former Good Conduct of Sergt. Nephe the Commanding Officer has thought Proper to Restore Sergt. Nephe to his Former Rank; he Also remits the Corporal punishment Sentenced to be Inflicted on George thornton John Harrate William Bridges and Bartlet Follett In hopes their future Good Conduct will Justify the act —

No Soldier or Woman of this Garrison will in future go in to French Town[2] before Troop beating, in the Morning or after retreat Beat in the evening —

J. WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding —

[1] "Of w[hi]c[h] Lt. O[we]n[s] is P[resident]."

[2] This village stood on a site which for a century or more had been occupied by Indian, French, English, and American villages. Today it is the section of Fort Wayne known as Lakeside. In the history of the spot, its name is recorded as Kiskakon, Kekionga, Kekiogue, the Twightwee village, Miami Town, Omee Town, the Miami Villages, and French Town. Celeron said, in addressing Chief La Demoiselle in 1749: "Have pity on the dead who call you back to your village! Follow with your wives and children; the leader whom I send you, brings my word and will re-light your fires." George Croghan says in his journal (1765): "Within a mile of the Twightwee village, I was met by the chiefs of that nation." Henry Hay says in his "Journal" (1789): "Arrived at the Miami Town about 10 o'clock." Antoine Gamelin uses the same name in 1790 for the settlement. General Wayne and members of his army refer to the spot as the Miami Villages. All of the buildings which had not been destroyed by the Indians and their sympathizers when they fled on October 17, 1790 were fired by

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 27th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 28th 1804
Parole Putnam C.Sign Ward
Officer for the day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 29th 1804
Parole Police C.Sign Health
Officer for the day tomorrow Lieut. Owens
The Troops will be Mustered and Inspected on the 31st Inst. at Eight O,Clock A.M. It is expected they will appear in the best Possable Order
J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

G. Orders FORT WAYNE 30th March 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE March 31st 1804
Palrole National C.Sign Honor
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 1st 1804
Parole Good C.Sign Order
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

General Harmar's troops. A number of British traders were at that time established on American soil at the head of the Maumee, an advantageous point on the water route between Detroit and Vincennes. "The traders suffered considerable loss last year in consequence of the burning of the Miami Villages," says a petition of the Detroit merchants to the Canadian government. At this time, 1804, a new village had been constructed; contact with its inhabitants was apparently considered inimical to the welfare of soldiers and their wives. See entries for July 28, 1807 and March 3, 1809.

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 2nd 1804
Parole Olive C.Sign Branch
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 3rd 1804
Parole Agreeable C.Sign Journey
Officer for the day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 4th 1804
Parole Harmony C.Sign Friendship
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes
The Troops will every Sunday Morning before Troop beat put all their beding out to Air should the weather be Suitable; if not the first Succeeding fair day —
J. WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 5th 1804
Parole Love C.Sign Virtue
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 6th 1804
Parole Change C.Sign Weather
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 7th 1804—
Parole Quick C.Sign Supply
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Campbell[1]

The Officer of the Day will not in future go into French Town as there are Frequent Calls for him and he Cannot be found —
J. WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

[1] Lieutenant Anthony Campbell, of Scotch birth, entered the service from Pennsylvania as an ensign in the First Infantry in March, 1802. In April, 1803 he became a second lieutenant, and two years later resigned from the service. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:276.

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 8th 1804
Parole Government C Sign Good
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 9th 1804
Parole Liberal C.Sign Mind
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Campbell

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 10th 1804
Parole Duke C.Sign York
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 11th 1804
Parole Friends C Sign Satisfied[1]

[1] This parole and countersign may refer to the visit of two representatives of the Friends' Church and a young man called Philip Dennis who had arrived at the fort on March 30. They had come from Philadelphia in response to an earnest personal plea of Chief Little Turtle and Chief Five Medals that Friends be sent to the Fort Wayne region to teach the Indians the art of cultivating the soil. Little Turtle, with Captain William Wells, had made a journey to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1796. Here he learned the value of vaccination against the ravages of smallpox, and here, too, he met the noted French traveler Count Volney, who has left an interesting analysis of the Indian leader's character in his *View of the Soil and Climate of the United States of America*, 356 ff. (Philadelphia, 1804). The travelers visited the yearly conference of the Society of Friends at Baltimore. There the chief, through Captain Wells as interpreter, appealed to the Friends to use their influence to stop the transportation of liquor to the Indian country, and to encourage the red men to cultivate the soil. The request bore fruit; a memorial was addressed to Congress protesting against the transportation of whiskey, and representatives were sent to Fort Wayne. The fort was described by the visitors as "large and substantial, commanding a beautiful view of the rivers, as also of an extent of about four square miles of cleared land, much of which was cleared by the army of the United States."

The attempt to teach the Indians how to till the soil was begun upon the bank of the Wabash below the present Huntington, Indiana. Dennis not only worked in this field, but encouraged the Indian women to learn to spin and knit. He returned to Philadelphia late in 1804. Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*,

Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut Owens

A Garrison Court Martial will Assemble at 9 OClock this Day at the Presidents Quarters for the Tryal of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it Lieut. Owens President Lieut. Campbell and Ensign Symmes Members —

AFTER ORDERS

At a Garrison Court Martial held this Day . . . was tryed Elisha Ryan Corporal in Capt. Whipples Company Charged with being Intoxocated when on Duty on the 10th Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner Elisha Ryan Plead not Guilty The Court found the Prisoner Ryan Guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him and . . . Sentenced him to be Reduced to a private Centinal at the Same Court was tryed James Welch Private In the Same Compy. Charged with useing Insolent language to Sergt. Bryan when in the execution of his Duty to which Charge the Prisoner Welch Plead not Guilty,

The Court find him Guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him and . . . Sentenced him to Receive 50 lashes on his Bare Back — At the Same Court was tryed Edward Doil Drummer and Peter Lynch[1] Private both of the Same Compy. Charged with being intoxicated on Parade on the evening of the 10th instant, being arraigned before the court, Edward Doyle plead guilty } Peter Lynch Plead not guilty }

The Court found the Prisoners Doil and Lynch Guilty of the Charge exhibeted against them and . . . Sentenced them each to Receive 25 lashes —

The Commanding Officer approves and Confirms the several Sentences of the Court martial . . . and Orders them to be Carried in to execution at this evening Roll Call —

386-92; *A Brief Account of the Proceedings of the Committee, appointed by the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Baltimore, for promoting the Improvement and Civilization of the Indian Natives* (Baltimore, 1806).

[1] See entry for March 23, 1803.

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 12th 1804
Parole Good C.Sign weather
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Campbell

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 13th 1804
Parole Safe C.Sign Return
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 14th 1804
Parole Good C.Sign Season
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens
Jonathan King Private in Capt. Whipples Compy. is appointed Corporal in the same until the Pleasure of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment is known he will be obeyed and Respected Accordingly —
J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

G. OORDERS FORT WAYNE April 15th 1804
Parole True C.Sign Friendship
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 16th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 17th 1804
Parole Care C.Sign Attention
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 18th 1804
Parole Spring C.Sign Summer
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Campbell

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 19th 1804
Parole Great C.Sign Good
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensign Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 20th 1804
Parole Elliott C.Sign Hopkins
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 21st 1804
Parole General C.Sign Green
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Campbell

G.O. F. WAYNE April 22nd 1804
Parole Fire C.Sign Water
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 23rd 1804
Parole London C.Sign Dover
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 24th 1804
Parole General C.Sign Hamilton
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Campbell

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 25th 1804
Parole Brush C.Sign Askin
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 26th 1804
Parole Night C.Sign Dream
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 27th 1804
Parole Pike C.Sign Richmond
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Campbell

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 28th 1804
Parole Baker C.Sign Stark
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. F. WAYNE April 29th 1804
Parole Grant C.Sign Currey
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes
The Troops of the Garrison will be Mustered And Inspected on the 30th Inst. at 8 OClock A.M. when it is expected they will Appear in perfect Order —
J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

G.O. FORT WAYNE April 30th 1804
Parole Muster C.Sign Inspection
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 1st 1804
Parole Cape C.Sign Cod
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 2nd 1804
Parole Punishment C.Sign Necessary
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes
A Garrison Court Martial will Assemble at half after ten O,Clock this Day at the Presidents quarters for the tryal of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it Lieut. Owens President Lieut. Campbell & Ensign Symmes Members — An Orderly will Attend the Court —

AFTER ORDERS

At a Garrison Court Martial held this Day . . . was tryed William Bridges Private in Capt. Whipples Compy. Charged with neglect of Duty on the night of the 1st Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner Plead Guilty, the Court found the Prisoner William Bridges Guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him and . . . Sentenced him to Receive one hundred lashes on his Bare Back —

The Commanding Officer Approves and confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial and Orders the Corporal punishment Inflicted at this evening Roll Call. The Court Martial . . . is Desolved —

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 3rd 1804
Parole Spring C.Sign Summer
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 4th 1804
Parole Fall C.Sign Winter
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes
In Consequence of an Order Receiv'd this Day from the Adjutant and Inspector of the Army—The Commanding Officer Directs Lieut. Anthony Campbell to Procede to Chikago[1] and Report himself to Capt. Whistler[2] or Officer Commanding that Post without loss of time —
J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 5th 1804
Parole Philadelphia C.Sign New York
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lieut. Owens
Mr. Symmes will please to pay Lieut. Campbell one two or three Months pay out of the Public money he has in his hands taking proper vouchers for the Same
J.WHIPPLE Capt.

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 6th 1804
Parole Cushing C.Sign Kingsbury
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 7th 1804
Parole Johnston C.Sign Purdy
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

[1] On July 11, 1804 Colonel Kingsbury wrote from Detroit to Asa Spalding at Norwich, Connecticut: "I have also a company of Infantry at Fort Wayne, & another at Fort Dearborn at a place called Chikago." Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library. The name is frequently spelled in this way in correspondence of the period. It is said to be derived from an Indian word meaning "wild onion," a plant which grew profusely in that region.

[2] See Introduction, 74-76, for an account of Major Whistler.

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 8th 1804
Parole Good C.Sign Season
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 9th 1804
Parole Wood C.Sign Creek
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 10th 1804
Parole Bates C.Sign Detroit
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ens Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 11th 1804
Parole Swan C.Sign Webster
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 12th 1804
Parole Pinkney C.Sign Millar
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 13th 1804
Parole hooper C.Sign Search
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 14th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 15th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 16th 1804
Parole Safe C.Sign Return
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 17th 1804
Parole Stony C.Sign Point
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 18th 1804
Parole United C.Sign States
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 19th 1804
Parole May C.Sign June
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 20th 1804
Parole Cape C.Sign fear
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 21st 1804
Parole Orange C.Sign Street
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 22nd 1804
Parole Officer C.Sign Sees
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 23rd 1804
Parole Hooper C.Sign Harper
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 24th 1804
Parole True C.Sign Love
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 25th 1804
Parole Rules C.Sign Different
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. F.WAYNE May 26th 1804
Parole Swan C.Sign Creek
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. F.WAYNE May 27th 1804
Parole Capt. C.Sign McClary
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 28th 1804
Parole Colonel C.Sign Hunt
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 29th 1804
Parole Cushing C.Sign Butler
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes
The Troops will be mustered and Inspected on the 31st Instant at 8 OClock A.M. when it is expected they will appear in the best Possible Order —
The Commanding Officer has frequently observed Sentinal No. one standing and looking in at the Gate which is not only very unsoldierly but prevents him from doing his Duty. This practice is therefore Strictly forbidden —
J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 30th 1804
Parole Muster C.Sign Inspection
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE May 31st 1804
Parole Askin C.Sign Lockwood
Officer for the Day tomorrow
The Soldiers will not wear their Fatigue Frock & Trowsers more than three Days without washing —
(Signed) JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding —[1]

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 1st 1804
Parole War C.Sign Office
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

[1] Captain Whipple's signature does not appear again until August 8. Lieutenant Simon Owens was in charge of the garrison during this time.

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 2nd 1804
Parole Garrison C.Sign Flag
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 3rd 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 4th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 5th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 6th 1804
Parole Fort C.Sign Wayne
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 7th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 8th 1804
Parole Town C.Sign Winchester
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 9th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 10th 1804
Parole Valley C.Sign Forge
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 11th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 12th 1804
Parole White C.Sign plains
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 13th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 14th 1804
Parole Delewares C.Sign Miamies
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 15th 1804
Parole Western C.Sign Spy[1]
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 16th 1804
Parole Simon C.Sign Peter
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 17th 1804
Parole Duty C.Sign neglected
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 18th 1804
Parole Fuel C.Sign Straw
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

Edward Edwards private in Captain Whipples Company is appointed a sergeant in the same until the pleasure of the Commanding officer of the Regiment is known —

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 19th 1804
Parole Ellery C.Sign Hamilton
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

[1] Publication of the *Western Spy*, a Cincinnati periodical, was begun by Joseph Carpenter in 1799.

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 20th 1804
Parole General C.Sign Smith
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 21st 1804
Parole on post C.Sign sleeping
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 22nd 1804
Parole Court C. Sign Inquiry
Officer for the day tomorrow

Ensign Symmes will this day at two Oclock P.M. Inquire in to the Facts respecting the charge against Richard Wooling private, hear the Testimony against and for him and report to the Commanding Officer his opinion if it be substantiated or not, Mr. Abbott[1] is requested to attend the court as recorder —

S.OWENS Lieut.
Commdg.

AFTER ORDERS

At a Court of Inquiry held this day by Order, Richard Wooling, Private in Capt. Whipples Compy., 1st Regt. Infty., was found Guilty, of Neglect of Duty, on the night of the 20th Inst. — In consequence of Which . . . the Commanding Officer Orders, that he receive fifty lashes, on his bare back, at this evening Roll call —

The Commanding Officer having so resently taken the command, added to the former good character of Wooling, Induce's him to Pardon the Offender, and Order him to Join his Company — by this lenity he hopes the Garrison will not be deluded into a false Idea of his Clemency,[2] to prevent Which he pledges himself that he will grant no pardon in future except it be on a very perticular Ocation —

[1] See *ante*, 159, note 1.

[2] The words "simelar nature" are written on a small slip of paper which is pinned over the words "his Clemency."

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 23rd 1804
Parole Fleming[1] C.Sign Arrived
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 24th 1804
Parole Fleming C.Sign Robed
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 25th 1804
Parole White C.Sign plains
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 26th 1804
Parole Necessary C.Sign precaution
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 27th 1804
Parole Capt. C.Sign Detroit
Officer for the Day tomorrow

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE June 28th 1804
Parole Morris C Sign Town
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes
The The Troops will be Mustered and Inspected on the 30th Inst. at the Usual hour for which reason there will be no Fatigue, on the 29th.

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 29th 1804
Parole Muster C.Sign Inspection
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE June 30th 1804
Parole Proctor C.Sign Corps
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 1st 1804
Parole July C.Sign First
Officer for the day tomorrow

[1] See entry for July 21, 1804.

G. O. FORT WAYNE July 2nd 1804
Parole Anthony C.Sign Wayne
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 3rd 1804
Parole Weather C.Sign Warm
Officer for the day tomorrow
Tomorrow being the Anniversary of the independance of the United States, The day will be ushered in by the discharge of seventeen rounds from a piece of ordinance; immediately after which the revallee will commence — The Troops will be exempt from all fatigues on that day: and each Non Commissioned Officer, Musician, Private and woman intituled to a ration will receive one gill of Whiskey extra —

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 4th 1804
Parole Fourth C.Sign July
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 5th 1804
Parole Capt. C.Sign Bainbridge
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 6th 1804
Parole Inhabitants C.Sign Lousiana
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 7th 1804
Parole Ever C.Sign Ready
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 8th 1804
Parole, War C.Sign, Wrath
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 9th 1804
Parole Report C.Sign False
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 10th 1804
Parole Army C.Sign Navy
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 11th 1804
Parole American C.Sign Fair
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 12th 1804
Parole Prosperity C.Sign Industry
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 13th 1804
Parole Point C.Sign Hero
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes
John McCurley Private in Capt. Whipples Company 1st Regt. Infantry being convicted of Forgery, neglect of Duty and Drunkeness on the 12th Inst.: The Commanding Officer (in consequence of which) Orders that he receive one hundred lashes on his bare back, fifty of which will be inflicted at this evening roll call, and the remaining part at troop beat tomorrow morning —

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 14th 1804
Parole Indian C.Sign neighbors
Officer for the Day tomorrow
The Commanding Officer has been pleased to remit the punishment Ordered to be inflicted on John McCurley at Troop beat this morning, in hopes that he will riform his conduct, and that no one will be led to presume on the like lenity in a simelar case —

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 15th 1804
Parole Good C.Sign order
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 16th 1804
Parole Bradford C.Sign arrived
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 17th 1804
Parole Peace C.Sign Friendship
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 18th. 04
Parole Neanymseka C.Sign Turtle
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 19th 1804
Parole Payamocksey C.Sign Armstrong
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 20th 1804
Parole vindicate C.Sign Worth
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 21st 1804
Parole Court C.Sign Inquiry
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

Ensign Symmes, will this day, at half past nine O,Clock A.M., Inquire into the charge against Alexander Scott, Private, hear the testimony against, and for him, and report to the Commanding Officer, if it be substanciated or not.— Mr. B. Fleming is requested to attend the Court as recorder —

AFTER ORDERS

At a court of inquiry held this day by Order, Alexander Scott, Private in Capt. Whipples Company 1st Regt. Infty. was found Guilty of neglect of duty when on post the night of the 19th Inst.; In consequence of which . . . The Commanding Officer Orders, that he receive one hundred lashes, at four different times, twenty five of which will be inflicted at this evening roll call, and the remaining portions, at the successive roll calls of the insuing day —

Signed, S.OWENS Lieut.
Commanding

EVENING ORDERS

The Commanding Officer has thought proper, from the former good opinion he entertained of the Character of the Prisoner Scott, to remit the punishment ordered to be inflicted on him, and release him to join his Company. —

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 22nd 1804
Parole Shield C.Sign Signal
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 23rd 1804
Parole Virtue C.Sign Valliant
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 24th 1804
Parole Self C.Sign made
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 25th 1804
Parole Black C.Sign bird
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 26th 1804
Parole United C.Sign States
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 27th 1804
Parole Infantry C.Sign Cavelry
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 28th 1804
Parole Great C.Sign Bargain
Officer for the Day tomorrow

The Commanding Officer having Observed that Samuel Christy Private in Capt. Whipples Compy. 1st Regt. Infantry has been guilty of being repeatedly Intoxocated perticularly on parade the night of the 26th Inst.; Orders

that he receive fifty lashes on his bare back at this evening roll call, and be confined to the Garrison until further Orders. —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 29th 1804
Parole C Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 30th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE July 31st 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow
David Shockney Private in Capt. Whipples Company 1st Regt. of Infantry having been found neglecting his duty when on post the night of the 30th Inst.; The Commanding Officer (in consequence of Which) Orders that he receive fifty lashes on his bare back at this Morning roll call —

G.O. FORT WAYNE August 1st 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 2nd 1804
Parole Bible C.Sign Alcoran
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE August 3rd 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE August 4th 1804
Parole Memory C.Sign Hamtramck
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 5th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 6th 1804
Parole Capt. C. Sign Arrived
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 7th 1804
Parole Safe C.Sign Return
Officer for the Day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 8th 1804
Parole Washington C.Sign Adams
Officer for the Day tomorrow Lt. Owens
A Non Commissioned Officer and three Privates will be detailed in future for the Police of the Garrison one of which will be for the Commanding Officer —
Signe J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 9th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 10th 1804
Parole C. Sign
Officer for the Day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 11th 1804
Parole C. Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE August 12th 1804
Parole Kingsbury C. Sign Pike
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 13th 1804
Parole Whiley C.Sign Dunham
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 14th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 15th 1804
Parole Prince C .Sign Cincinnati
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 16th 1804
Parole Sterrett C. Sign Brahan
Officer for the day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 17th 1804
Parole United C. Sign States
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 18th 1804
Parole New C. Sign port
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 19th 1804
Parole Wilkinson C. Sign General
Officer for the day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 20th 1804[1]
Parole Doctor C.Sign Expected[2]
Officer for the day tomorrow

[1] An earthquake shock enlivened the monotony of garrison life on the twentieth of August. "I like to have forgot to mention to you that we felt a pretty severe shock of an Earth Quake on the 20th ult. 10 Minutes after 2, in the afternoon," Whipple to Kingsbury, at Detroit, September 1, 1804. Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library.

[2] The challenge and countersign probably refer to the coming of Dr. Abraham Edwards. See entry for December 27 and note.

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 21st 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 22. 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt 23rd 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 24. 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 26th 1804
Parole Land C.Sign Office
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 27th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE august 28th 1804
Parole War C Sign Department
Officer for the day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 29th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Augt. 30th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow Lt. Owens
The Troops will be mustered and Inspected on the 31st Inst. at 7 Oclock A.M. It is expected they will appear in the most soldierly condition —

Signed J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

G.O. FORT WAYNE augt. 31st 1804
Parole Hook C.Sign Pittsburgh
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE September 1st 1804
Parole Major C.Sign Porter
Officer for the day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 2nd 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 3rd 1804
Parole River C.Sign Stand
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 4th 1804
Parole Court C.Sign Spain
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septembr. 5th 1804
Parole Alexander C.Sign Hamilton[1]
Officer for the day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 6th 1804
Parole Journal C.Sign Sea
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 7th 1804
Parole Covert C.Sign Defence
Officer for the day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Sept. 8th 1804
Parole Wilkins C.Sign Pittsburgh
Officer for the day tomorrow

[1] News of Hamilton's death on July 12 had but recently reached Fort Wayne. See note under entry for December 27.

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 9th 1804
Parole C Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 10th 1804
Parole C Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 11th 1804
Parole C.Sign
Officer for the day tomorrow Lt. Owens

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 12th 1804
Parole higher C Sign Water
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 13th 1804
Parole Sick C Sign Recover[1]
Officer for the day tomorrow Lt. Owens
The Commanding Officer is sorry to observe that some of the non Commissioned Officers of late have neglected their duty when on police. he directs in future the night tubs to be carried and emptied in the river—washed clean and returned to the Garrison. he also directs the ketchen where the men cook to be sweept clean. — this part of the police is to be done immediately after revallee. The least neglect of this order; shall be desided by the sentence of a court Martial —
Signed) J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

G.O. FORT WAYNE Septr. 14th 1804
Parole Fame C.Sign Renown
Officer for the day tomorrow Ensn. Symmes[2]

[1] See entry for December 27 and note for an explanation of this parole and countersign.

[2] This is the last appearance of Ensign Symmes in the record. "En. Symmes is promoted to a 2d Lt., & I am directed to order him to join Captain Richmonds Compy—You will consequently please to send him to this post immedeately after the receipt of

G.O. F. WAYNE Septr. 15th 1804
Parole Strict C.Sign Subordination
Officer for the day tomorrow

GARRISON ORDERS F.WAYNE 23rd Septr. 1804
Untill further Orders, Troop will Beat at 9 OClock & Tattoo at Eight—The Troops will breakfast at half past eight and Dine at the usual hour

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 29th Sept. 1804
The Troops will be Mustered and Inspected on the 30th Instant at 7 OClock A.M. when it is expected their Arms Accoutrements & Clothing will be in Perfect Order —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 24th Octor. 1804
Corporal Thomas Burnes[1] of Capt. Whipples Company is reduced to a private Sentinel in Consequence of his neglect of Duty and Ill Conduct when on Command of great Consequence to the public—James W. Frost[2] of Capt. Whipples Company is appointed a Corporal in the Same untill the pleasure of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment is known —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

this order—The Adjutant will transmit you a Copy of the Orders I received respecting Lieut. Symmes, & my orders for him to join his company at this post." Kingsbury to Whipple, September 10, 1804, Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library.

[1] For neglect of duty at another time Burnes received fifty lashes, and in the course of time, after he had been restored to the rank of corporal, he was again humiliated by the loss of his rank. In 1810 he became corporal once more, but a drunken riot of February 24, 1812 resulted in his reduction to the rank of private.

[2] At later dates Corporal Frost was court-martialed for theft, for burning a candle in his room, and for proposing to play cards; these offenses reduced him to the rank of private sentinel.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 30th October 1804

The Troops will be mustered and Inspected on the 31st Instant at 8 OClock A M when the Commanding Officer expects to See them appear in the most Soldierly Condition —

JOHN WHIPPLE Captain
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 29th Novr. 1804

The Troops of the Garrison will be mustered and Inspected on the 30th Instant at half past 8 O.Clock A M. when it is expected they will appear in the most Soldierly Condition —Any mans arms that is not in the most perfect Order Shall be punished Immidiatly After Parrade

The Troops will in future do all their necessary business at the Store of Peltier[1] between the hours of Eleven & One O.Clock —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

[1] The sutler was either James or Charles Peltier, brothers who had come from Detroit. Charles Peltier was later found dead in the woods where wolves had attacked and killed him. James Peltier married Angeline Chapeteau. Their sons were James, Jr., Louis, and Salvador, who lived to the advanced ages of ninety-six, ninety-one, and eighty-one respectively. Angeline Chapeteau, a sprightly French girl of sixteen years, arrived from Detroit in 1804 with her grandparents, Jean Baptiste Maloch and his wife. She lived until 1876, her eighty-sixth year. She remained with her husband at the fort during the siege of 1812, and many interesting stories are told of her life in the frontier post. The Indians called her "Golden Hair," and she was adopted into the Miami tribe with solemn ceremony. W. H. W. Peltier, of Fort Wayne, is the present representative of the family; he is a son of James C. Peltier, whose father was Louis C. Peltier, son of the James Peltier first named above, and Angeline Chapeteau. A frieze in one of the rooms in the Allen County Courthouse pictures "The Arrival of Angeline Chapeteau." Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 84, 175-79, 213.

GARRISON ORDERS F WAYNE December 5th 1804

The Commanding Officer has been Informed by good authority that some of the men have Complained of the Liquor Tea & Sugars sold by Mr. Peltier. —

If any Soldier thinks he is not dealt fairly with by Mr. Peltier, it is his Duty to acquaint his Commanding Officer with the Circumstance, who is ready at all times to see them righted. —

When the trade of the Company was given to Mr. Peltier, he was to trade with them on the same principles that Mr. Abbott[1] did. Altho' some Articles are high, Mr. Peltier does not get the advance that Mr. Abbott did, owing to the highness of Transportation. Instead of geting a boat load brought to this place for Forty Dollars, which is the Customary price in Spring & Summer: It has cost Mr. Peltier more than One hundred Dollars.[2] In the

[1] See *ante*, 159.

[2] An incident of December, 1813 suggests the difficulties of water transportation during winter months on the frontier. "About the first of December, major Bodley an enterprising officer, who was quarter master of the Kentucky troops, made an attempt to send near 200 barrels of flour down the St. Marys [and thence by the Maumee] in perogues to the left wing [of Harrison's army] below Defiance. Previous to this time the water had rarely been high enough to venture on a voyage on those small streams. The flour was now shipped in 15 or 20 perogues and canoes, and placed under the command of captain Jordan and lieutenant Cardwell, with upwards of 20 men. They descended the river and arrived about a week afterwards at Shane's crossing [Rockford, Ohio], upwards of one hundred miles by water, but only twenty by land from the place where they started. The river was so narrow, crooked, full of logs, and trees overhanging the banks, that it was with great difficulty they could make any progress. And now in one freezing night they were completely icé-bound. Lieutenant Cardwell waded back through the ice and swamps to fort Barbee, with intelligence of their situation. Major Bodley returned with him to the flour, and offered the men extra wages to cut through the ice and push forward; but having gained only one mile by two days labor, the project was abandoned, and a guard left with the flour. A few days before Christmas a temporary thaw took place, which enabled them with much difficulty and suffering to reach within a few miles of fort Wayne, where they

Spring and Summer when Transportation is Cheap Mr Peltier must lower his prices Accordingly — It will some times happen that a Trader cannot always get the best flavoured liquors and Sugars; of Course he must get such as he Can. — The Commanding Officer does not wish any Soldier to trade with Mr. Peltier Contrary to his own Inclination —

(Signed) JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 19th Decr. 1804

The Commanding Officer can no longer overlook the habit of Intoxication: there is scersely a parrade but some of the men appear Drunk. — lenity is some times necessary and propper, but too much of it destroys all discipline and good order — any man in future that appears Intoxicated on Parrade or any other Duty, shall be punished agreeably to the sentence of A Court Martial. — The Commanding Officer hopes this Order will put a stop to that Distructive propensity —

All the white Overalls Drawn this last fall will not be worn on any Account whatever except on Guard or Evening parrade —

The Commanding Officer has lately observed many of the men extreemly Durty; every man must appear as clean for Parrade as for Guard

JOHN WHIPPLE Captain
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 21s. Decr. 1804

The Guards will be always marched from the Grand Parrade except otherwise Ordered. when they Marched of in the Fort, they will march by the officer of the Day, except in Bad weather; when they will [be] faced to the right and Marched to their Post

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

were again frozen up. They now abandoned the voyage, and made sleds on which the men hauled the flour to the fort and left it there." M'Afee, *History of the Late War*, 185.

[From *Carey's American Pocket Atlas* (Philadelphia, 1801), in the collection of A. G. Mitten.]

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Decr. 24th 1804

Tomorrow being Christmas Day all Duty will cease, except the Common Detail of the Garrison every Man that Reports will (the Guard excepted) will have liberty to purchase half a pint of Liquor

The Commanding Officer hopes this Indulgence will not be the means of Punishment

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt. Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Decr. 27th 1804

A Garrison Court Martial will Sit this day at 10 OClock for the Trial of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it

Lieut. Owens President Dr. Edwards[1] & Mr. Johnston

[1] Dr. Abraham Edwards, surgeon's mate, had arrived in August, 1804. Before his coming Colonel Kingsbury wrote from Detroit to Captain Whipple: "Doctor Edwards . . . is appointed Surgeons Mate to your Garrison, he appears to be a very decent good young man and I have not the least doubt but what you will be much pleased with him, he brings news of the death of Genl. Hamilton." Twenty days later, September 1, 1804, Captain Whipple replied: "Our Doctor has arrived. I am very much pleased with him, at the time he arrived we had twenty four or five sick, Our Sick report at this time is much less." Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library. Edwards was born in Springfield, New Jersey, in 1781. Upon his appointment as post surgeon in 1804 he was assigned to Fort Wayne. Coming by way of Detroit, he made the latter part of his journey with the family of Colonel Thomas Hunt, former commandant of Fort Wayne, who was en route to Bellefontaine, Missouri. The colonel's attractive daughter, Ruth Fessenden Hunt, was induced by Dr. Edwards to remain at Fort Wayne and become his bride. The marriage ceremony, performed June 4, 1805 by Captain William Wells, justice of the peace, was the first American wedding at Fort Wayne. Three of the eldest children of Dr. and Mrs. Edwards, Thomas, Alexander, and Henry, were born at Fort Wayne. In 1810 the family removed to Dayton, Ohio. Dr. Edwards served as a member of the Ohio legislature and as a captain under General Harrison in 1812. General William Hull ordered on August 7, 1812 that "Dr. Edwards . . . take charge of the medical and surgical departments until further orders, and . . . immediately make every preparation to take the field against the enemy." He

Members—Mr. Johnston will please to Officiate as Judge advocate an Orderly Sergeant will Attend the Court

JOHN WHIPPLE Captain
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 30th December 1804

The Troops will be mustered and Inspected on the 31st Instant at half past 8 O Clock A.M.

The Commanding Officer expects they will appear with their Arms & Clothing in the most perfect Order —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Jany. 3d 1805

In Consequence of Sergeant Baileys disobeying a Posative Order of the Commanding Officer, his Brutal Treatment of his wife, and other conduct unauthorised, he is reduced to a private Sentinel. Such Conduct can never be overlooked — The Prisoner will be released from confinement & Return to his duty —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 13th Januy. 1805[1]

In consideration of the long & faithfull Services of William Bailey, — the Commanding Officer has thought

was a witness at the court-martial of General Hull, and was appointed department quartermaster-deputy at Pittsburgh, with the rank of major. In 1815 he removed to Detroit; in 1823 he served as aide to General Lewis Cass, with the rank of colonel. He was the president of the first legislative council of the Territory of Michigan, register of the land office, and a presidential elector in the selection of President Franklin Pierce. Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 158; "Reminiscences in the Life of Abraham Edwards," *Michigan Historical Collections*, 5:373-75; Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:398.

[1] The winter of 1804-5 was exceptionally severe at Fort Wayne. Captain Whipple wrote to Colonel Kingsbury on January 10, 1805, "We have had great falls of snow and extreme Cold Weather." Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library.

propper to restore him to his former rank, & expects his future conduct will Justify the act. — Sergeant Bailey & Joseph McMahon are to hold themselves in readiness for Command tomorrow Morning —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 30th January 1805

The Troops of the Garrison will be mustered & Inspected on the 31st Instant at 7 O Clock A M when the Commanding Officer expects to see them appear in the most Soldierly Condition

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 27th February 1805

The Garrison will be mustered & Inspected on the 28th Instant at 8 O.Clock A.M. when it is expected they will appear in the most Soldierly Condition —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE March 30th 1805 —

The Troops will be mustered and Inspected on the 31st Inst. at 8 O.Clock A.M. — The Commanding officer flatters himself, there arms accoutrements and clothing will be in the best possible order —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 31s March 1805

Untill further Orders Troop will Beat at 8 O.C and Tattoo at 9. — The Troops will Breakfast at half past 7 and Dine at 12 O.Clock —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 3d April 1805

A Garrison Court Martial will set this Day at 10 O.Clock at the Presidents Quarters for the trial of Such Prisoners as may be brought before them —

Lieut. Owens President — Ensign Brownson[1] & Dr. Edwards members — one of which will please to officiate as Judge Advocate —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . David Shockney Private in Capt. J Whipples Company 1st Regt. Infantry was tryed for neglect of Duty on his Post on the night of the 31st of March — To which Charge the Prisoner plead Guilty — The Court find the Prisoner guilty of the Charge exhibited against him and . . . do Sentence him to receive fifty Lashes on his bare back —

The Court then proceeded to the trial of Samuel Christy Private in the above Company Charged with Insulting Language to Lt. Owens & Dr. A. Edwards on the 1st Instt. — The Prisoner Plead Guilty — The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him and . . . do Sentence him to receive fifty Lashes on his bare Back —

The Court having taken into consideration the long and faithfull Services of the Prisoner Samuel Christy, are induced to recommend him to the Commanding officer for mercy &c

A EDWARDS S. Mate
Acting Judge Advocate

S OWENS Lieut. &
President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves & Confirms the several Sentences of the Court Martial . . . and orders it Carried into effect at this evening Roll Call after which the Prisoners will be released from confinement & return to their Duty —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

[1] Ensign John Brownson was a native of Vermont; he became an ensign in the army in 1804. He served till June, 1815 in the First United States Infantry, when he was discharged, a captain. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:255.

AFTER ORDERS

From the recommendation of the Court the Commanding Officer remits the Punishment ordered to be inflicted on Samuel Christy — he will be released from confinement & return to his Duty —

GARRISON ORDERS F.WAYNE 4th April 1805

Ensign Brownson will do the duty of Adjutant untill further Orders —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 5th April 1805

A Garrison Court Martial will Set this Day at 11 O C. for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it Lieut. Owens President — Ensign Brownson & Dr. Edwards members an orderly will attend the Court —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt. Commandg.

At a Garrison Court Martial held this Day of which Lieut. Owens is President — John Ramsey Private in Capt J Whipples Company 1s. Regt. Infantry was tryed for being drunk on Parade on the 4th Inst. To which charge the Prisoner plead Guilty — The court find the Prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against him and . . . do Sentence him to receive Twenty five lashes on his naked back —

A EDWARDS S. Mate Acting Judge advocate

S OWENS Lt. & President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves & Confirms the sentence of the Court Martial of which Lieut Owens is President and orders it carried into effect at this evening Roll call after which the Prisoner will be released from Confinement and return to his duty

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS

From the former good Conduct of John Ramsey this being the first crime of this nature — The Commanding

Officer is pleased to remit the punishment ordered to be inflicted on him at this evening Roll Call — The Prisoner will be released from Confinement & return to his duty

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE April 17th 1805

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 11 O Clock at the Presidents Quarters for the trial of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it — Lieut. Owens President — Ensign Brownson & Dr. Edwards Members — an orderly will attend the Court —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commandg.

At a Garrison Court martial held this day . . . George Thornton fifer in Capt Whipples Company 1s. Regt. Infantry was tried for being drunk on the 16th Inst. and incapable of his duty at the hour of Tatto The Prisoner Plead guilty — The court find the Prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against him and . . . do Sentence him to receive Fifty lashes on his bare back and to be Confined to the Garrison for two weeks (except the hour of marching of the Guard)

A EDWARDS S Mate S OWENS Lieut.
Acting Judge Advocate President of the Court

The Commanding Officer Approves of the Sentence passed on George Thornton (except that part of [it] which confines him to the Fort for two weeks) and orders the other part of the Sentence Carried into effect this evening at Roll Call, after which the prisoner will be released from confinement & return to his Duty

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE April 19th 1805

A Garrison Court martial will set this day at 11 OClock at the Presidents quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it Lieut. Owens President,

Ensign Brownson and Dr. Edwards Members, an orderly will attend the Court

At a Garrison Court martial held this day . . . Jacob Myers Private in Capt. Whipples Company 1s. Regt. Infantry was tried for neglecting to pass the word all,'s well, at the regular time, and also for laying down on his post when Sentinel on the night of the 18th Inst.

To which charges the prisoner plead guilty — The Court find the prisoner guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and do sentence him . . . to receive fifty lashes on his bare back —

A.EDWARDS S.Mate } S OWENS Lieut.
Acting Judge Advocate } President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and confirms the sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it Carried into effect at this evening Roll Call — after which the Prisoner will be released from confinement and return to his duty

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 24th April 1805

A Garrison Court Martial will Set this day at 10 O.Clock at the Presidents Quarters for the trial of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it — Lieut. Owens President, Ensign Brownson & Dr. Edwards Members — an orderly will attend the Court —

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . Jacob Brindle private in Capt Whipples Company 1s. Regt. Infantry was tried for disobedience of orders in refuseing to mount guard when warned by the Orderly Sergt. —

The Prisoner plead Guilty — The court find the Prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and do Sentence him . . . to receive fifty Lashes on his bare Back, to be inflicted at two different times equally —

A.EDWARDS S Mate S. OWENS Lieut
Acting Judge Advocate President of the Court

The Commanding Officer Approves and confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect — twenty five of Which will be Inflicted at this evening and the remainder at the Succeeding evening Roll Call after which the Prisoner will be released from Confinement & return to his duty

JOHN WHIPPLE
Capt. Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 29th April 1805

The Troops will be mustered and Inspected on the 30th Inst. at 9 OClock A. M. — They will appear in there new Uniform — It is expected their arms, Accoutrements & Clothing will be in the most perfect order — All the old white woolen Overalls, now in use will be returned into the Store, marked with the owners Name —[1]

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 2d May 1805

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day of which Lieut. Owens is President Henry McCarter Private in Capt. Whipples Company & Ira Moore of Capt. Richmonds, was tried for absinting thimselves from this Garrison without leave, on the 29th Ultimo — The Prisoners Plead Guilty

The Court find the Prisoners guilty of the Charges excibited against them and . . . do Sentence the Prisoner Henry McCarter to receive one hundred lashes on the bare back, Mc Carters Twenty five Lashes at four Evenings Repeatedly — one Minute between each Stroke

[1] The annual allowance of clothing for enlisted men included: "One hat, or helmet, one coat, one vest, two pair of woolen and linen overalls, four pair of shoes, four shirts, two pair of socks, one blanket, one stock and clasp, and one pair of buckles." Ganoe, William A., *The History of the United States Army*, 95-96 (New York, 1924).

Also do Sentence the Prisoner Ira Moore . . . to receive one hundred lashes on the bare back to be Inflicted at two Equal times

ABRAHAM EDWARDS S.Mate — S OWENS Lieut.
Judge Advocate — Presidt. of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves & Confirns the Sentences of the Court Martial and orders McCarters &c Moores to be Carried into Execution agreeable to their Sentences after which the Prisoners will be relased from Confinement & & Return to their Duty

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE May 3d 1805

Richard Tewell a Private in Capt. Whipples Compy. is appointed a Corporal in the Same untill the pleasure of the Commanding officer is known— he will be obeyed and respected accordingly — and will be mustered as such from the 1st May. —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

G.ORDERS — FORT WAY. 27th May 1805

Lieut. Owens with the following Non Commissd. Officers & Privates, will hold themselves in readiness for Command at the Shortest notice viz —

Sergt. Glass		"	James Brouhard
Corpl. Barkley		"	Henry Rice
Privates	Robert Gray	"	William Young
"	James Johnston	"	James Welch
"	John McCurley	"	Bartlet Follet
"	John Oble	"	Michl. McCabe
"	George Newman	"	Arthur Campbell
"	Christopher Reiley	"	John Zeller —
"	Jacob Uppinghouse	"	Richard Wooling
"	Bernard Gillan	"	Aaron McFann —
"	Jacob Brindle	"	Joseph Jackson —

Lieut. Owens will turn over to ensign Brownson all the public Property now in his possession, taking triplicate Rects. for the Same —

Mr. Brownson will do the duty of Asst. Military agent untill further Orders —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT WAYNE 30th May 1805

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 10 O.C. at Ensign Brownsons Quarters for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it Lieut. Baker President[1] Ensign Brownson & Dr. Edwards Members. an orderly will attend the Court.

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . Sergt. Morris Bryan of Capt Whipples Company was tried for being drunk on Parrade on the evening of the 29th Inst., to which Charge the Prisoner plead Guilty — The Court are of Opinion that the Prisoner is guilty of the Charge exhibited against him . . . and do Sentence him to be reduced to a private Sentinel,

The Court Adjourned

A EDWARDS Surgs. Mate D BAKER Lieut.
Acting Judge Advocate and President of the Court

The Commanding Officer Approves and Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it Carried into effect this evening at Roll Call after which the Prisoner will be released from Confinement & do his duty Agreeable to the Sentence

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

[1] Daniel Baker entered the service as an ensign in 1799 and served till June, 1800, when he was honorably discharged, a second lieutenant. In less than a year he reëntered the army, and in April, 1802 was transferred to the First Infantry. He served during the War of 1812 and for distinguished service in the Battle of Brownstown was brevetted major. By 1829 he reached the rank of lieutenant colonel. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:183.

AFTER ORDERS—

The Troops will be mustered & Inspected on the 31h. Inst. at eight O Clock A. M. when it is expected they will appear in the most Soldierly Condition

J. WHIPPLE Capt.
Commandg.

From the Recommendation of The Court The Commanding officer restores Sergt. Bryan to his former rank — in hopes that his future Conduct may be better —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE May 31s. 1805

A Garrison Court Martial will Set this day at 11 OClock at the Presidents quarters for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it — Lieut. Owens President — Ensign Brownson & Dr. Edwards Members — an orderly will attend the Court —

at a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tried George Thornton fifer & Thomas Burnes Private in Capt. Whipples Company for Rioting in their barrack Room (Burnes being in the sick Report) on the evening of the 30h Inst. to which charge the prisoners plead Guilty —

The Court find the prisoners guilty of the Charge exhibited against them and . . . do sentence them to have their Rations of Whiskey Stoped for two weeks, and be Confined to the Garrison for ten days, except when on their regular duty —

The Court Adjournd.—
A EDWARDS Surgs. Mate
Acting Judge Advocate

President of the Court
S OWENS Lieut.

The Commanding officers Approves and Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it Carried into execution —

The Prisoners will be released from Confinement & return to their duty —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

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GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE June 3d 1805

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 10 O.C. at the Presidents Quarters for the trial of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it — Lieut. Owens President, Lt. Baker & Ensign Brownson Members —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tried Joseph Pinkerton of Capt. Whipples Company, for neglect of duty on the night of the 2d Inst., in not repeating the word all's well when on post. — To which Charge the Prisoner plead not guilty — The Court find the Prisoner guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him, . . . and do Sentence him to receive fifty Lashes —

J BROWNSON Ensign
Acting Judge advocate } S OWENS Lt.
President of the Court

The Commanding Officer Approves & Confirms the sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it Carried into effect at this evening Roll Call, after which the Prisoner will be released from Confinement & Return to his Duty —

J WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE June 5h 1805

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 11 O.C. — at the Presidents quarters for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it. Lieut Owens President — Ensign Brownson & Dr. Edwards members.

JOHN WHIPPLE Commandg.

At a Garrison Court martial held this day . . . was tried Sergt. Morris Bryan of Capt. Whipples Company for being drunk and incapable of his duty on the 4h Inst. — To which charge the Prisoner plead not guilty. — The Court find the prisoner guilty of the Charge exhibited against him and . . . do sentence him to be reduced to a private Sentinel —

A EDWARDS Sugs. Mate
Actg. Judge Advocate — S OWENS Lt. President of the Court

The Commanding Officer Approves & Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect at this evening Roll call, after which the Prisoner will be released from Confinement & Return to his Duty —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding[1]

G.O. FORT WAYNE 29th June 1805

The Troops will be mustered and Inspected on the 30th Instant at 9 O.Clock A. M. when it is expected their Arms, Accoutrements & Clothing will be in the most Perfect order —

JOHN BROWNSON Ensign
Commanding

REGIMENTAL ORDERS VINCENNES 19th June 1805

Josien Powers of the late Capt. Lymans Company, 1st Regiment of Infantry, is transfered to Capt. Whipples Company of the Same Regiment, to take effect from the 1st of July next.

(Signed) THOS. HUNT,
Colonel 1st Regt. Infty.

The above is a true Copy from the original

DANIEL BAKER Lt.
and Adjt. 1s. Regt. Infty.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 3d 1805

Tomorrow being the Anniversary of the Independanc of the United States, The day will be ushered in by the discharge of Seventeen rounds from a piece of Ordnance, — on the commencement of the fireing the Colours of the United States will be displayed; The Troops will be exempt from all Fatigues on that day and each N. C. Officer musician, Private & Woman entitled to a ration will receive one Gill of whiskey extra —

J. BROWNSON Ensign
Commanding

[1] This is Captain Whipple's last order until November 25, 1805; during this time Ensign John Brownson was in command.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 10th 1805

In Consideration of the long and faithful Services of Morris Bryan, the Commanding Officer has thought propper to restore him to his former Rank & expects that his future Conduct will Justify the Act.—he will accordingly be mustered as Such from the 1s Instant —

J BROWNSON Ensign
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 21s 1805

Dr. Edwards will this day at 11 O Clock A.M. Inquire into the facts respecting the Charges against Daniel Perkins Private in Capt. Whipples Company; — hear the Testimony against and for him, and report to the Commanding Officer his Opinion if they be Substantiated or not — Mr. Johnston & Capt. Wells is requested to attend the Court, one of which will act as recorder —

At a Court of Inquiry held at Fort Wayne on the 21st July 1805 — by order of the Commanding Officer — Daniel Perkins Private in Capt. John Whipples Company Charged with Seditious conduct toward Ensign Brownson by making Charges against him tending to mutiny, to which the Prisoner plead guilty —

The Court do find the Prisoner guilty of the Charge exhibited against him —

Attest
JNO. JOHNSTON
Recorder

A EDWARDS S. Mate

By and with the advice & Consent of Dr. Edwards — the Commanding Officer . . . Orders the prisoner Perkins to receive Twenty five lashes on his bare back at this eveng Roll Call — after which he will return to his duty

JOHN BROWNSON Ensign
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 30th 1805 —

The Troops will be mustered and Inspected on the 31st Inst. at 9 OClock A.M. — when the Commanding Officer

expects to see them appear in the most Soldierly condition —

JOHN BROWNSON Ensign
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 30th August 1805

The Troops will be Mustered and Inspected on the 31st Inst. at 9 OClock A.M. — It is expected they will appear in the best possible order —

JOHN BROWNSON Ensign
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 15th Septr. 1805

Dr. Edwards will this day at 9 OClock A M enquire into the facts respecting the Charge against James Carlton Private in Capt. Whipples Company; hear the testimony against & for him, and report to the Commanding Officer if it be Substantiated or not. — Capt. Visher[1] will please to attend the enquiry —

at a Court of enquiry held this day by order, James Carlton was found Guilty of neglect of duty on the evening of the 14th Inst.; In consequence of which . . . The Commanding Officer orders that he receive Fifty Lashes on his bare back at this evenging Roll Call after which the Prisoner will be released from Confinement and return to his Duty —

JOHN BROWNSON Ensign
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS F WAYNE 22d Sept. 1805

Untill further Orders Troop will beat at 9 O.Clock & Tattoo at eight — The Troops will Breakfast at half past 8 O.Clock A. M. and Dine at 1 O.C. P M. —

JOHN BROWNSON Ensign
Commanding

[1] Nanning John Visscher, of New York, became ensign on March 16, 1792, and advanced to the rank of captain in 1799. He was discharged in June, 1802, but subsequently reëntered the army. During September, 1805 he was occupied, with Colonel Johnston, in making an inventory of the goods on hand at the Indian agency. In 1812 he resigned from the service and nine years later he died. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:988. See *post*, 436.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 29th Sept. 1805

The Troops will be mustered and inspected on the 30th Inst. at 8 O.Clock A.M. when it is expected they will appear in the most Soldierly condition

JOHN BROWNSON Ensign
Commanding —

AFTER ORDERS

Dr. Edward will this Day at 10 OClock A.M. enquire into the facts respecting the Charge against Samuel Christy Private in Capt. Whipples Company 1s. Regt. Infty. hear the testimony for and against him and report to the Commanding Officer if it be Substansiated or not —

At a Court of enquiry held this Day by order, Samuel Christy Private, was found Guilty of neglet of duty on the morning of 29th Inst. in consequence of which . . . The Commanding officer orders that he receive fifty Lashes on his bare back — at this evening Roll Call —

AFTER ORDER —

From the former good conduct of Christy, the Commanding Officer has been pleased to remit the punishment ordered to be inflicted on him — he hopes this lenity will not be the means of bringing others into trouble —

J BROWNSON Ensign
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS F. WAYNE 1s. Octor. 1805

Dr. Edwards will this day at 10. O.Clock A.M. enquire into the charges against William Bridges & Robert Carrey privates in Capt. Whipples Company, hear the testimony against & for them and report to the Commanding Officer if they be Substanciated or not —

at a Court of enquiry held this Day by order, Robert Carrey was found guilty of rioting and drunkenness, and mutinous Conduct; in Resisting the Guard when in execution of their Duty, and Insolent and abusive language to the Sergt. of the Guard — likewise Wm. Bridges was found guilty of Rioting Drunkenness, and quarreling in

his barrack Room; in consequence of which . . . The Commanding Officer Orders them each to receive Fifty lashes on their bare Backs at this evening Roll Call —

AFTER ORDERS

From the former Good Conduct of Bridges, and Circumstances attending, The Commanding officer has thought proper to remit the punishment ordered to be inflicted on him at this evening Roll Call —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 30h Octor. 1805

The Troops will be Mustered & Inspected on the 31st Instant at 8 OClock A.M. when it is expected, their arms Accoutrements, & Clothing will be in good order —

JOHN BROWNSON Ensign
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 25 Novr. 1805

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 11 Oclock A M for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it Ensn. Brownson Presedent D[r] A Edwards and Mr. George Hunt Members Mr. Hunt will plese to do the duty of Judge advocate

Signed — JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tried Sherman Peet private in Capt Whipples Company for repeted Drunkenness & Insolence to Ensn Brownson on the 31st October to which charges the Prisoner plead Guilty — the Court find the prisoner guilty of the Charges exhibeted against him and do Sentence him . . . to receive 100 Lashes on the bare back —

GEORGE HUNT } J. BROWNSON Ensn
Recorder } Presedent of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and Orders it carried into effect at this evening roll Call after which the Prisoner will be released from Confinement and return to his duty —

AFTER ORDERS

From the recommendation of the Court the Commanding Officer is induced to remit 50 Lashes Ordered to be inflicted on him this evening Roll Call —

J. WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 26th Novr. 1805

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 11 Oclock A M for the Trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it Ensn. J Brownson President Doct. A Edwards and Mr. George Hunt Members Mr. Hunt will please to Oficiate as Judge Advocate —

An Orderly will attend the Court —

J WHIPPLE Capt. —
Commanding

At A Garrison Court Martial held this day ... was tried Edward Doyle Drummer in Capt. J Whipples Company 1st Regt Infantry for neglect of duty & disobedience of Ensn Brownson Orders on the evening of the 25th Inst. To which charge The Prisoner plead not guilty — The court find the Prisoner guilty of the charges exhibeted against him . . . and do sentence him to receive Twentyfive Lashes on the bare Back

The Court Adjourned } J BROWNSON Ensn
G HUNT recorder } and Presedent of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and Confirms the sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect at this evening roll Call after which the Prisoner will be releived from Confinement and Return to his Duty

J WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS

For particular reasons the Commanding Officer has thought proper to remit the punishment ordered to be inflicted on Edward Doyle at this evening roll Call

J WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 29th Novr. 1805

Muster & Inspection will take place tomorrow at 11 OClock A.M. — The Commanding Officer expects to See every man with his arms Accoutrements & Clothing in the most perfect order —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 3d Decr. 1805

The Garrison Gates in future will not be opened after retreat beating without liberty from the Commanding Officer —

J WHIPPLE Capt. Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS F WAYNE 15th Decr. 1805

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 12 OClock M. for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it Ensign Brownson President Dr. A Edwards & Mr. George Hunt members Mr. Hunt will please to act as Judge Advocate —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tried Factor Bingham private in Capt. Whipples Company 1st Regt Infatry chaged with being drunk on parade and Insolence to Sergt. Bryan on the evening of the 14th Inst. to which charge the prisoner plead not guilty viz to the charge of being drunk on parade

To that part which relates to the Sergt. he pleads Guilty The Court find the prisoner Guilty of the Charges exhibited against him and . . . do Sentenc him to receive Twentyfive lashes on the bare back —

GEORGE HUNT J BROWNSON Ensn
Acting Jude Advocate & President of the Court

The Comanding Officer approves & Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect this evening roll call after which the prisoner will be released from his Confinement and return to his duty —

J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 19th Decr. 1805

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 11 Oclock A M for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it Ensign Brownson President Doct. A Edwards and Mr. George Hunt Members Mr. Hunt will please to act as judge advocate

J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tried Robert Cary private in Capt Whipples Company 1st Rgt Infantry Charged with Rioting and abusive conduct towards Corporal Tewel on the evening of the 18th Instant to which charge the prisoner plead guilty — The Court find the prisoner Guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentence him to receive fifty lashes on the bare back

GEORGE HUNT } J. BROWNSON Ensn
Acting Judge Advocate } Presedent of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect this evening Roll Call after which the prisoner will be released from his Confinement and return to his Duty

J.WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS F.WAYNE 20h Decr. 1805

The Sentries will in future Call All's well every five Minutes — Should No. 2 not repeat the call after No. 1, he will then call the N C Officer of the Guard who will Visit No. 2 — The N C Officer of the Guard is not to lay down or Sleep during his guard, — A breach of this order Shall be punished in the most examplary manner

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 22d Decr. 1805

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 11 OClock A M for the trial of Such Prisoners as may be brought

before it — Ensign Brownson President Dr. Edwards & Mr. G. Hunt Members — Mr. Hunt will please to act as Judge Advocate —

J WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial held at Fort Wayne on the 22nd Int. . . . was tried Corpl. Richad Tewell in Capt. Whipples Company 1st Regt. Infantry chaged with being drunk and absent from parade on the evening of the 21st Inst. to which charge the prisoner plead Guilty — The Court find the prisoner Guilty of the Charges exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentence him to be redused to a private Sentinel

GEORGE HUNT Acting Jude advocate } JOHN BROWNSON Ensn and President of the Court

The Commanding Officer appoves and Confirmes the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect this evening Roll Call after which the prisoner will be released from his Confinement, and gow to his duty

J WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 30 Decr. 1805

The Troops will be Mustered & Inspected Tomorrow at half past 8 OClock A M —

J.WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 10h Jany. 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 11 OClock A M at the Presidents quarters for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it — Ensign Brownson President Dr. Edwards &c Mr. George Hunt Members — Mr. Hunt will please to act as Judge advocate —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial held at Fort Wayne on the 10th Inst. . . . was tried Henry McCarty Private in Capt Whipples Company 1st Regt. Infantry charged with disobeying the orders of Sergt. Edwards by refusing to go on post on the Morning of the 10 Inst. to which charge the the Prisoner plead not guilty The Court find the the prisoner guilty of the charge exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentence him to receive 35 Lashes on the bare back —

Also was tried Factor Bingham private in sd. Company and Regt. Charged with being Drunk and absent from parade on the evening of the 8th Inst. the first part of which Charge the prisoner plead not guilty that of the 2nd guilty the Court find the prisoner guilty of the Charges exhibeted agains him and . . . do Sentence him to receive Twentyfive Lashes on the bare back

GEORGE HUNT Acting Judge advocate } JOHN BROWNSON Ensn President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . . and orders it Carried into effect this evening roll Call after which the prisoners will be released from Confinement and go to their duty —

J WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 13th Jany 1806

Anthony Stokes a Private in Capt. Whipples Company is appointed a Corporal in the same & will be obeyed and respected Accordingly — he will be taken up on the Rolls as such from the first of the present month[1]

JOHN WHIPPLE Captn.
Commanding

[1] Corporal Stokes was promoted to the rank of sergeant October 16, 1807. In June, 1812 he was acquitted in a trial for failure to bring from Detroit as heavy a load of salt as his boat would carry.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 18th Jany. 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will Set this Day at 11 OClock A.M. at the Presidents quarters for the trial of Such Prisoners as may be brought befort Ensign Brownson President Dr. Edwards & Mr. G. Hunt Members Mr. Hunt will please to Act as Judge Advocate —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tried Joseph Pinkerton Private in Capt. Whipples Company 1s. Regt. Infantry for Cursing & abusing Sergt. Edwards while in the execution of his duty on the 16h Instant to which charges the Prisoner plead guilty — The Court are of oppinion the Prisoner is guilty of the charges exhibited against him and . . . do sentence the Prisoner to receive twenty five lashes on the bare back

GEO HUNT Acting Judge Advocate } JOHN BROWNSON Ensign & President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it Carried into effect this Evening at Roll Call, after which the Prisoner will be released from Confinement & return to his duty

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 30h Jany. 1806

The Troops will be Mustered & Inspected Tomorrow morning at 10 O.Clock A M —

JOHN WHIPPLE Captain
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 14th Feby. 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 10 O.Clock A M at the Presidents quarters for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it Ensign

Brownson President — Dr. Edwards &c Mr. George Hunt members — Mr. Hunt will please to Act as Judge Advocate

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt. Commadg.

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . John Finley Private in Capt. Whipples Company 1s. Regt. Infantry was tried for being drunk on the evening of the 13h Inst.

To which Charge the Prisoner plead guilty — the court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charge exhibited against him and . . . do Sentence him to receive fifteen lashes on the bare back —

GEORGE HUNT Acting Judge Advocate

JNO. BROWNSON Ensign & Presedent of the Court

The Commanding Officer Approves & Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it Carried into effect this Evening at Roll Call after which the Prisoner will be released from Confinement and return to his duty

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt. Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 20th Feby. 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 11 OClock A M at the Presidents quarters for the Trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it Ensign Brownson President — Dr. Edwards & Mr. G. Hunt Members — Mr. Hunt will please to Act as Judg. advocate

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt. Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . Thomas Burnes Prvate in Capt. Whipples Company 1s. Regt. Infanty. was Tried for rioting and Strikeing a man in his quarters in Violation of the repeated orders of the Commanding Officer; on the eveng. of the 19th Inst. — To which Charges the Prisoner plead not guilty — The court are of the opinion the prisoner is guilty of the

charges exhibited against him and . . . do sentence the Prisoner to receive Twenty five lashes on the bare back —

GEO HUNT acting Judge Advocate — } JOHN BROWNSON Ensign & President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves & Confirms the sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it Carried into effect this evening at Roll Call after which the prisoner will be released from Confinement & return to his duty —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS

The Commanding Officer has thought proper to remit the Punishment ordered to be inflicted on Thos. Burnes at this evening Roll Call —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 27h Feby. 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will Set this day at 11 OClock A M. At the Presidents quarters for the trial of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it — Ensign Brownson President — Dr. Edward & Mr. Geo. Hunt members — Mr. Hunt will please to act as Judge Advocate

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tried Robert Carrey Private in Capt. Whipples Company 1s. Regt. Infanty. for being drunk on parade on the evening of the 26h Inst. — To which Charge the Prisoner plead guilty — The Court are of opinion the Prisoner is guilty of the Charge exhibited against him, and . . . do sentence the prisoner to receive Twenty five lashes on the bare back —

GEO HUNT Acting Judge Advocate — } JNO. BROWNSON Ensgn. & President of the Court

The Commanding officer approves & Confirms the sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect this evening at Roll Call after which the Prisoner will be released from confinement & return to his Duty

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS —

The Troops will be mustered and Inspected tomorrow at 7 OClock A M.

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 3d March 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will Set this day at 11 OClock A M at the Presidents quarters for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it — Ensign Brownson President Dr. Edwards & Mr. G. Hunt Members — Mr. Hunt will please to act as Judge Advocate —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial held yesterday was Tried Peter Lynch Private in Capt. Whipples Company 1s. Regt. Infanty. for being drunk under arms on the 2d Inst. — To which charge the Prisoner Pleed not guilty — The Court are of opinion the prisoner was Intoxicated, but not to a degree to make him incapable of his duty and . . . do Sentence him to receive twenty five lashes on the bare back —

JOHN BROWNSON Ensign
& President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect this evening at Roll Call after which the Prisoner will be released from Confinement & return to his duty —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS

The Commanding Officer has thought proper to remit the punishment ordered to be Inflicted on Peter Lynch at this evening Roll Call — The Prisoner will be released from Confinement & return to his duty — This is the last time lenity will be Shown to any man who is Confined and found guilty of being drunk on Parrade —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding[1]

GARRISON ORDERS F WAYNE 6h March 1806

Any man who is caught in the upper Room of Block House No.3, except those who live in it, Shall be Confined Tried & punished agreeably to the Sentence of a Court Martial

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS F WAYNE 7th March 1806

The Commanding Officer is induced to believe that little attention is paid to the Garrison order of the 20th of December 1805 — The Officer of the Day is hereby directed to report officially every neglect of the N C Officer of the guard that relates to that order —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 8th March 1806

A Garrison Court Martial Will Set this day at 11 OClock A M. at the Presedents quarters for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it Ensign Brownson President Doct. Edwards & George Hunt Members Mr. Hunt will peas to act as Judge Advocate

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

[1] See After Orders for March 20, 1806.

At a Garrison Martial this day . . . was tried Factor Bingham private in Capt. Whipples Company 1st Regt. Infty. for disobedience of orders to which charge the Prisoner plead guilty — The Court are of Opinion the Prisoner is guilty of the charge exhibeted agains him — and . . . do Sentence him to receive 35 Lashes on the bare back

J BROWNSON
& President the Court

The Commanding Officer approves & Confirmes the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect this Evening roll call after which the prisoner will be released from his confinement and return to his duty

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 15h March 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will Set this Day at 10 Clock A M at the Presidents quarters for the trial of Such Prisoners as may be brought before it Ensign Brownson President Doct. Edwards & Mr. G. Hunt Members — Mr. Hunt will please to Act as Judge Advocate

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial this day . . . was Tried Corpl. Jonathan King of Capt Whipples Company 1s. Regt. Infantry, for disobedience of Garrison Orders and neglect of duty on the Morning of the 15th Inst. — To which Charges, the Prisoner Plead guilty of disobedience of orders, but not of neglect of duty — The Court are of Opinion the Prisoner is guilty of the Charges exhibited against him and . . . do Sentence him to be reduced to a private Sentinel —

JNO. BROWNSON Ensign
& President of the Court

The Commanding Officer Approves & Confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it Carried into

effect at this evening Roll call The Prisoner will be released from Confinement

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 20th March 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this Day at 10 OClock A M at the Presidets quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it Ensign Brownson President Dr. Edwards & Mr. George Hunt Members —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tryed James Dunevan Fifer in Capt. Whipples Company 1st Regt. Inft. for being drunk & incapable of duty at retreat beating on the Evening of the 19th Instant to which Charge the prisoner plead guilty — The Court are of Opinion the prisoner is guilty of the Charges exhibeted against him and . . . do sentence him to receive 25 Lashes on the bare bare — Also was tried Joseph Pinkerton private in sd. Company & Regt. for striking Sergt. Edwards when in exicution of his duty to which charge the prisoner plead Guilty The Court are of Opinion the prisoner is Guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentence him to receive 50 Lashes on the bare back

JNO. BROWNSON Ensign
and President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and Confirmes the sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it Carried into effect this evening roll Call

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS —

The Commanding Officer remits the punishment ordered to be inflicted on James Dunevan at this evening Roll Call in hopes his future Conduct will be better

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 22d March 1806

Untill further orders Troop will beat at 8 O.Clock and Tatto at 9 — The Troops will breakfast at half past 7 O.Clock and dine at 12 —

Jonathan King private of Capt. Whipples Company is restored to his former Station —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS F WAYNE 30th March 1806

The Troops will be mustered & Inspected on the 31s. Inst. at 9 OClock A M when it is expected they will appear in the most perfect order

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 16th Apriel 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this Day at 10 OClock A M at the Presidents quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it Ensign Brownson presedent Dr. Edwards & Mr. George Hunt Members —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At A Garrison Court Martial held this Day . . . was tried Thomas Burnes private in Capt. Whipples Company 1st Regt Infantry for refusing to do his duty when on police on the morning of the 16th Instant to which charge the prisoner plead Guilty —

The court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the chage exhibeted against him and . . . do sentence him to receive Twntyfive lashes on the bare back

GEORGE HUNT acting Judge advocate } JOHN BROWNSON Ensn President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and confirmes the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect this evening Roll Call —

The prisoner will be released from his confinement and go to his duty

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS

The Commanding Officer remits the punishment ordered to be inflicted on Thomas Burnes at this evening Roll Call — A crime of this kind Shall never again go unpunished

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 29h April 1806

The Troops will be mustered and Inspected on the 30th Inst. at 8 O.Clock A.M.

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE May 3d 1806

James Glass[1] Private in Capt. Whipples Company is restored to his former rank of a Sergeant and Samuel Owens a Private in the Same Compy. is Appointed a Corporal: — They will be mustered as Such from the 1s. Instant —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 20th May 1806

The Wicket Gates untill further orders will not be opened till after Sunrise, and will be Shut at retreat beat, and not to be opened without the knowledge of the Commanding Officer.

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 21st May 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will Set this Day at 10 oclock A M at the Presidents quarters for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it Lieut S Owens Preseident Ensign Brownson and Dr. Edwards Members

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

[1] See entry for October 16, 1807.

At A Garrison Court Martial held this Day ... was tried William Purkins private of Capt Whipples Company 1st Regt Infantry for abusive language to Copl Frost on the evening of the 20th Instant to which charge the prisoner plead not guilty

The Court are of opinion the prisoner is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him

A EDWARDS Sugn Mate
Acting Judge Advocate } S OWENS Lieut & President of the Court

The Commanding officer approves and confirmes the Sentence of the Court Matial . . . and orders the prisoner to be relesed from his confinement and return to his duty

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 26th May 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will Set this Day at 9 OClock A M at the Presidents quarters for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it Lieut. S. Owens President Ensign Brownson and Dr. Edwards Members

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding —

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day ....was tryed Corpl Jonathan King of Capt Whipples Company 1st Regt Infantry for disobedience of Garrison Orders on the night of the 25th Instant To which charge the prisoner plead guilty —

The Court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charge exhibeted against him and ... do Sentence the Prisoner to be redused to a private Sentinel

A EDWARDS Surg Mate
Acting Judge Advocate S OWENS Lieut & president of the Court

The Commanding Officer Approoves and Confirmes the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders the prisoner to be released from confinement and go to his duty

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 30h May 1806

The Troops will be mustered and Inspected on the 31s. Inst. at 5 OClock A.M.[1]

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 31st May 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 9 OClock A M at the Presidents quarters for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it — Lieut. Owens President Ensign Brownson & Dr. Edwards Members

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

At A Garrison Court Martial held this day ... was tried Samuel Christy private of Capt Whipples Company 1st Regt Infantry for abusive Language to Lieut Owens on the 21st Instant to which charge the prisoner plead guilty — The court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him and ... do Sentence him to receive one hundred Lashes on the bare back (to be inflicted at two different times —

A EDWARDS Surg Mate } S OWENS Lieut
Acting Judge advocate } President of the Court

The Commanding Officer appoves and confirmes the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into affect the one half at this evening roll call and the other the Succeeding evening

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 6h June 1806

Joseph McMahan Private in Capt. Whipples Company is appointed a Corporal.[2] he will be obeyed and re-

[1] Seven, eight, and nine o'clock were the usual hours for muster and inspection.

[2] On November 3, 1807 McMahan was made a sergeant. He was later charged with mixing water with the whiskey which he sold to soldiers, and was reduced to the rank of private sentinel. He was twice court-martialed, once for rioting and once for drunkenness, but succeeded in again becoming a corporal.

spected accordingly he will be taken up on the rolls as such from the 1st of the present month

JOHN WHIPPLE
Capt. Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 9th June 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 11 OClock A M at the Presidents quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it — Lieut S Owens President Ensign Brownson and Dr. Edwards Members

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

At A Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was trid John Zillar private in Capt Whipples Company 1st Regt. Infantry for Neglect of duty on post on the Night of the 8th Inst.[1] to which Charge the prisoner plead guilty — The Court are of Opinion the prisoner is guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentence him to receive 50 lashes on the bare back

A EDWARDS Sug Mate S OWENS Lieut.
Acting Jude Advocate & President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and confirmes the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect at this evening roll call —

JOHN WHIPPLE Cpt
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS

This being the first Crime Commited by the prisoner, the Commanding Officer is pleased to remit the punishment ordered to be inflicted on him this evening roll call,

The Commanding Officer hopes this lenity will not be the cause of other men being punished for the Same Crime

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding.

[1] Private Zeller was promoted to the rank of corporal November 3, 1807, reduced November 1, 1810, and reappointed corporal January 18, 1811; a second reduction followed in December, 1811, and in September, 1812 he once more became corporal.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 18th June 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 10 OClock A M at the Presidents quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it — Lt. Owens President Ensn Brownson and Dr. Edwards Members

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

At A Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tryed Henry McCarty private in Captain Whipples Company 1st Regt. Infantry for abusive language to Corpl W Frost on the seventeenth Instant to which charge the prisoner pead not Guilty — the Cout are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentence him to receive 35 Lashes on the bare back

S OWENS Lieut.
& President of the Cot.

The Commanding Officer Approves and confirmes the sentence of the Court Martial . . . but thinks proper to to remit the punishment Ordered to be inflicted on the prisoner Henry McCarty — and he will be released from his Confinement and return to his duty

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 18th June 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 11 OClock A M at the Presidents quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it Lt. Owens President Ensn Brownson & Dr. Edwards Members —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

At A Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tryed Corpl James W Frost of Capt Whipples Company 1st Regt Infantry for taking and concealing Money of Joseph Jackson private in Captain Whipples Company a fore sd, on the 17th Instant to which charge the prisoner plead guilty except conceeling — The Court are of opin-

ion the prisoner is guilty of the Charges exhibeted against him — and . . . do sentence him to be reduced to a private Sentinel —

A EDWARDS Surgt. Mate Acting Judge Advocate } S OWENS Lieut & President of the Court

The Commanding Officer Approves and Confirmes the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it to take effect from this evening roll Call the prisoner will be released from his Confinement and go to his duty —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 23rd June 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 11 OClock A M at the Presidents quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it — Ensign Brownson President Dr. Edwards & Mr. George Hunt Members Mr. Hunt will please to act as Judge Advocate

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tryed John McCurley private in Capt Whipples Company 1st Regt Infantry for being Drunk on parade on the evening of the 22nd Instant to which Charge the prisoner plead not Guilty The Court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him and . . . do sentence him to receive 25 lashes on the bare back

GEORGE HUNT Acting Judge Advocate } J BROWNSON Ensn and President of the Court

The Commanding Officer Approves and Confirmes the sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it Carried into effect at this Evening roll call

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS

This being the first time the prisoner has appeared

drunk [on] parade the commanding officer is pleased to remit the punishment ordered to be inflicted on him at this evening roll Call —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 24th June 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 10 OClock A M at the Presidents quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it — Ensign Brownson President Dr. Edwards and Mr. George Hunt Members — Mr. Hunt will please to act as Jude advocate

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

At A Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tryed Thomas Burnes private in Capt Whipples Company 1st Regt Infantry for Neglect of duty when on post on the Night of the 23rd Instant to which charge the prisoner plead guilty The Court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charge exhibeted against him and . . . do sentence him to receive fifty lashes on the bare back

GEORGE HUNT Acting Judge Advocate } JOHN BROWNSON Ensn and President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and confirms the sentince of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect at this evening roll Call

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 28th June 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 10 Oclock at the Pesidents quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it Ensign Brownson President Dr. Edwards and Mr. George Hunt Members

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

At A Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tryed Robert Cary private in Capt. Whipples Company

1st Regt Infantry for rioting and striking men in his room in violation of Garrison Orders on the 26th Instant — To which charge the prisoner plead not guilty —

The Court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him and . . . do sentence him to receive 25 Lashes on the bare back —

At the Same Court was arraigned James Dunevan fifer of Capt Whipples Company for being Drunk on parade on the evening of the 27th Instant to which Charge the prisoner plead guilty. —

The Court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the Charge exhibeted against him and . . . do sentence him to receive 25 Lashes on the bare back —

Also was tryed Joseph Pinkerton private for rioting and abusing Sherman Peet & Charles Brown privates without cause and refusing to be Silent when ordered by the Sergt. of the room also for abusing Sergt. Glass in presants of the Guard on the 27th Instant to which charge the prisoner pled not guilty The Court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charges exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentence him to receive 25 Lashes on the bare back

GEORGE HUNT Acting Judge Advocate } JOHN BROWNSON Ensn & President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and Confirmes the Sentences of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect at this evening roll Call

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS F WAYNE 29th June 1806

The Troops will be mustered & Inspected on the 30h Inst. at six OClock A.M.

No Soldier is to go into the water to Swim without liberty from the Commanding Officer —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS F WAYNE 29th June 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 10 OClock A M at the Presidents quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it — Ensign Brownson President Dr. Edwards and Mr. George Hunt Members

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

At A Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tryed James Dunevan Fifer of Capt Whipples Company 1st Regt. Infantry for being Drunk on parade and insolenc to Ensign Brownson on the evening of the 29th Instant to which charge the prisoner plead guilty The Court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charges exhibeted against him and . . . do sentence him to receive fifty lashes on the bare back and to have his rations of whiskey stoped for thirty days —

Also was tryed Edward McCaffety private — for Neglect of duty and disobedience of orders by not bringing his book on parade when for Inspection which Contained the articles of his Clothing on the Morning of the 30th Inst. to which charge the prisoner plead guilty The court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charge exhibeted against him and . . . do sentence him to receive 25 Lashes on the bare back

GEORGE HUNT Acting Judge Advocate } JOHN BROWNSON Ensn and president of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and confirmes the sentences of the Court Martial . . . and orders them carried into effect this evening Roll Call

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS

In consequence of the prisoner Never having been floged the Commanding Officer remits the punishment ordered to be inflicted on him at this evening roll call

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS F WAYNE 3d July 1806

Tomorrow being the anniversary of the Independanc of the U States of America the day will be ushered in by a federal Salute from two Howitsers which will be paraded on the Esplanade, all fatigues will Cease — and each person who is entitled to a ration of Provision will receive an extra gill of whiskey except those on the sick report.

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 8h July 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 10. O.Clock A.M. at the Presidents quarters for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it — Ensign Brownson President — Dr. Edwards &c Mr. George Hunt members — Mr. Hunt will please to act as Judge advocate —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At A Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tryed William Bridges and Robert Cary Privates in Capt. Whipples Company 1st Regt. Infantry for absenting themselves from the garrison without leave on the evening of the 4th Inst. to which Charge the Prisoners plead guilty —

The court are of opinion the Prisoners are guilty of the Charge exhibeted against them and . . . do Sentence each of them to receive fifty Lashes on the bare back (to be inflicted at four different times)

GEORGE HUNT Acting Judge Advocate } JOHN BROWNSON Ensn and President of the Court

The Commanding Officer appoves and confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and Orders it carried into effect Commensing at this evening roll call

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 15h July 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will set this day at 10 OClock A M. at the Presidents quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it — Ensign Brownson President — Dr. Edwards & Mr. G. Hunt Members —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At A Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tryed Factor Bingham private in Capt Whipples Company 1st Regt. Infantry for abusive language to Corpl. Stokes on the evening of the 14th Instant to which Charge the prisoner plead not guilty — The Court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charge exhibited against him — and . . . do Sentence him to receive 25 Lashes on the bare back

GEORGE HUNT Acting Judge Advocate } JOHN BROWNSON Ensn & President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and confirmes the sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect this roll Call

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 24th July 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will Set this day at 10 OClock A M. at the Presidents quarters for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it Ensign Brownson President Dr. Edwards & Mr. George Hunt Members

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

At A Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tryed Joseph Jackson Christopher Riley & James Johnston privates in Capt Whipples Company 1st Regt Infantry for being Drunk on parade on the evening of the 23rd Inst. To which charge the prisoner Jackson plead guilty the others not guilty The Court are of opinion the prisoners are guilty of the Charge exhibeted

Against them and . . . do Sentence them each to receive 25 Lashes on the bare back

GEORGE HUNT Actg Judge Advocte — JOHN BROWNSON Ensn and President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and Confirmes the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect at this Roll Call Call

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt Commanding

AFTER ORDERS —

This being the first time that Johnston and Riley has been Confined for appearing Drunk on parade the Commanding Officer remits the punishment ordered to be inflicted on them at this evening roll Call

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE 30h July 1806

The Troops will be mustered and inspected on the 31s. Instant at 6 O.Clock A.M. —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt. Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE 7h August 1806

Jonathan King a Private in Capt Whipples Company is appointed a Corporal in the same he will be taken up on the rolls as Such from the first of the present month —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt. Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE 9th August 1806

A Garrison Curt Martial will set this day at 10 OClock at the Presidents quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it — Ensign Brownson President Dr. Edwards and Mr. George Hunt Members

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt Commanding

At A Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tryed John McCurley Joseph Jackson & Robert Grey privates in Capt Whipples Company 1st Regt. Infantry Charged with being Drunk on parade on the evening of the 9th Inst. To which Charge the prisoners plead not guilty The court are of opinion the prisoners are guilty and . . . do Sentence them each to be confined to the Garrison for one Month (except the regular detales) —

GEORGE HUNT Act Judge Advocate — JOHN BROWNSON Ensn & President of the Court

The Commanding Officer Approves and Confirmes the Sentence . . . and orders it carried into effect from this evening roll call —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 27th Augt. 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will Set this day at 10 O.Clock A M. at the Presidents quarters for the Trial of such prisoners as may brought before it

Ensign Brownson President Dr. Edwards & Mr. G. Hunt Members

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt. Commanding —

At A Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tryed Robert McGinnis private in Capt Whipples Company 1st Regt. Infantry for absenting from this Garrison without leave on the 20th Instant to which Charge the prisoner plead guilty — The Court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charge exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentence him to receive forty Nine lashes (at two diferent times) and to be confined to the garrison for twenty Nine days —

Also was tryed Joseph Jackson private of Capt Whipples company charged with being drunk and absent from parade on the evening of the 26th Inst. the first part of which charge the prisoner plead not guilty the latter

guilty — The court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charges exhibeted against him and . . . do Sentence him to receive 25 lashes on the bare back

GEORGE HUNT Act. } JOHN BROWNSON Ensn
Judge Advocate } President of the Court

The Commanding Officer Approves and Confirmes the Sentences of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect commencing at this evening roll call

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 30h Augt. 1806

The Troops will be mustered and Inspected on the 31s. Inst. at 6 OClock A. M.—

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT WAYNE. 7th Sept. 1806

A Garrison Court Martial will Set this day at 10 O.Clock A. M. at the Presidents Quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Ensign Brownson President — Dr. Edwards and Mr. Geo. Hunt Members —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . was tried John Finley Private in Capt. Whipples Company Charged with being drunk when on duty on the 6th Inst. to which Charge the Prisoner plead Guilty The Court find the prisoner guilty, and . . . do Sentence him to receive twenty five Lashes. on his bare back —

JOHN BROWNSON Ensign
& President of the Court

The Commanding Officer approves and confirms the Sentence of the Court Martial . . . and orders it carried into effect at this Evening Roll Call after which he will be released from confinement and return to his duty — The Commanding Officer disapproves the Sentence passed

on Sergt. Bailey, and orders him released from Confinement

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding—

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 21s. Sept. 1806

Untill farther orders the Troop will beat at 9 O.Clock and Tattoo, at 8. — the men in future will breakfast at 8 O.Clock and dine at one —[1]

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 29h Sept 1806

The Troops will be mustered & Inspected on the 30th Inst. at 7 O.Clock A. M. — they will appear in the most perfect order

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 5th Octor. 1806

The Commanding Officer has been Informed that the men have made a practice of Selling their Soap and Candles, — this Practice in future is strictly forbiden — any Soldier in future who shall offer either of these articles for Sale Shall be Punished for disobedience of Orders —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Octr. 30h 1806

The Troops will be mustered & Inspected on the 31s. Inst. at half past 7 A. M.

JOHN WHIPPLE
Capt. Commangdg

[1] This marks the change to winter schedule.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 29h Novr. 1806

The Troops will be mustered and Inspected on the 30th Inst. at 7 O.Clock A. M. —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding—

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 30h Decr. 1806

The Troops will be mustered & Inspected on the 31s. Inst. at ½ past 7 OClock A. M —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS F.Wayne 30h Jany. 1807

The Troops will be mustered and Inspected on the 31s. Inst. at ½ past 7 O.Clock A. M. When it is expected there Arms, Accoutrements & Clothing will appear in the best possible order —

JOHN WHIPPLE Capt.
Commanding

IV

Administration of Captain Nathan Heald

Garrison Orders Fort Wayne 2nd Feby. 1807

The Honbl. Secy. of War has been pleased to accept of Capt Whipples Resignation and Lieut Heald[1] takes command of this Garrison by Order of Colonel Burbeck,[2] All Garrison Orders heretofore ishued are to be Strictly

[1] Nathan Heald was born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire on September 24, 1775, and entered the army as ensign in March, 1799. He joined the western army in Ohio in 1801, and in 1802 was stationed at Vincennes. He went with Governor Harrison to Detroit in 1803, but returned that autumn to Vincennes. He was on recruiting service in Ohio in 1804, commanded at Fort Massac in 1805, and in 1806 did recruiting service in the East. He gives the following account of his appointment to Fort Wayne in his "Journal," printed as Appendix 3 to Quaife, *Chicago and the Old Northwest*, 402-5: "Left New London [Connecticut] . . . & went to New Brunswick N. J. on the same service & in the fall, was ordered to Fort Wayne, by the way of Philadelphia where I joined Capt. Stoddard with a Detachment of Recruits & went with him to Newport [Kentucky] on the Ohio, then by myself to Fort Wayne, where I arrived and took the command in Jan. 7 1807. On the 31st of that month & the same year was promoted to a Capt. in 1st Reg't Infantry.

"In the spring of 1807 went to Detroit to sit on a Gen'l Court Martial & returned to Fort Wayne in the summer." Heald was commandant of Fort Dearborn in 1812, but escaped the massacre with his wife. He left the army June 1, 1814 and died April 27, 1832. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:518.

[2] Colonel Henry Burbeck, born in Boston on June 8, 1754, was a veteran of the Revolution. Beginning as a lieutenant in Gridley's regiment of Massachusetts artillery, successive advancements made him chief of artillery, succeeding General Henry Knox. He served under General Wayne against the western Indians and was directing the building of Fort Recovery when that post was attacked. After the Battle of Fallen Timbers, he commanded at Michilimackinac, 1796 to 1799, and then returned to the East, where he assisted in the establishment of West Point Military Academy. He returned to the West, and became commandant of Detroit upon Hamtramck's death in 1803. He was later brevetted

observed and obeyed; but it is however to be understood that Ensn Brownson and Doct Edwards can pass the Gates at any hour of the night by making their disires known to the non Commishioned Officer of the Guard —

NATHAN HEALD Lieut.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 26th Feby. 1807 —

Muster & Inspection will take place on the 28th Instant at 10 OClock A. M. —

N.HEALD Lieut.
Commg —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE, 29th March 1807

Muster & Inspection will take place on the 31s. Instant at 10 OClock A.M. and it is expected every man will be duly prepaired —

N.HEALD Lieut.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 1st April 1807

Corprel Samuel Owens of this Garrison is reduced to a private sentinel for neglect of duty by conniving at the mens bringing whiskey into his room without permition[1] and Tunis Crum is appointed corporal vice Owens reduced —

N.HEALD Lieut.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 13h April 1807

The President of the United States by and with the advice & Consent of the Senate has been pleased to pro-

brigadier general. He died in New London, Connecticut, October 2, 1848. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:262; *National Cyclopædia of American Biography*, 1:71 (New York, 1898).

[1] The reference is to the barrack room in charge of Corporal Owens. The two-story log buildings were numbered 1, 2, and 3. See entry for December 8, 1812.

mote Lieut. Heald to the rank of Captain, Vice Capt. Whipple resigned 31s Januy 1807.— and Ensign John Brownson to the rank of 2nd Lieut vice 2nd Lieut. Whitlock[1] Promoted 31st January 1807 —

The Commanding Officer has obtained leave from Colo. Burbeck to release David Shockney from Confinement — he is hereby released & will be mustered as a fifer from the 1s. Instant — It is hoped this mark of lenity will not be productive of bad Consequences —

N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE. April 1807

Factor Bingham & William Perkins privates of this Garrison will receive 15 lashes each at this evening Roll Call for going into French Town on the 22nd Inst. after the regular time without leave — The regular hours for the men to do their business in French Town are from 11 to 1 and they are not to be there at any Other tim; without perticular leave from the commanding officer present

[1] Lieutenant, later Major, Ambrose Whitlock founded the city of Crawfordsville, Indiana. He was born in Virginia, served as sergeant in the First Infantry from 1796 to 1800, and became successively second lieutenant, 1801, first lieutenant, 1807, captain, 1812, and deputy paymaster-general, 1815. William Henry Harrison, in a letter of October 8, 1806, to Captain Daniel Bissell, refers to Whitlock as "are mutual friend." Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:198. In April, 1809 he mentioned in a letter to the secretary of war that Fort Knox, three miles above Vincennes, was "garrisoned by Lieut. [Ambrose] Whitlock with 14 or 15 men," and on July 5 he wrote: "I should be much gratified to have Lieut. Whitlock . . . continued." *Ibid.*, 341, 355. Following the murder of Lieutenant Jesse Jennings by Captain Thornton Posey, at Vincennes in 1811, Harrison said, in recommending a successor: "I would prefer Lieut. Whitlock to any other that I know in the army." *Ibid.*, 526. Major Whitlock died at Crawfordsville, June 26, 1863. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:1030; *History of Montgomery County, Indiana, with personal sketches of representative citizens*, 1:574-76 (Indianapolis, no date).

— In future a one Oclock Drum will beat; and the Musick will practise every day when the weather is good —

N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 27 Apriel 1807 —

The New Linning Overalls lately Issued are not to be worn except when under armes — On the 6th day of May each Man will turn into Store his best pair of Woolen Overalls washed clean and marked with the Owners name

N.HEALD Capt
Commanding

FORT WAYNE 27 April 1807 —

SIR,

You will please to deposit immediately at this post Provisions sufficient for the consumption of the Troops now stationed here[1] for the time of three months in advance — The deposit must consist of due proportion of all the parts forming the ration, agreeably to the Contract

N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

OLIVER PHELPS Esqr.
Contractor or
his Agent
Present

[1] The number of troops stationed at Fort Wayne during its occupation varied somewhat, but probably the fighting men seldom exceeded one hundred. On January 1, 1803, the post contained 64 soldiers; in June, 1810, 50; early in 1812, 85, according to the peace establishment; in 1815, 60; on December 31, 1817, 56; October, 1818, 91; April 19, 1819, 91 men, viz: Major Josiah H. Vose, one post surgeon, two captains, one first lieutenant, five sergeants, four corporals, four musicians (two fifers, one snare drummer, and one bass drummer), and 74 matrosses (artillerymen) and privates. The artillery consisted of one six-pounder and one twelve-pounder. Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 205n.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 28th Apl. 1807 —

The Garrison will be Mustered & Inspected on the 30th instant at 9 oClock A. M.

N HEALD Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 30th Apl. 1807

Whereas David Gillon a private of this Garrison was this day brought before the Commanding Officer Charged with neglect of duty by not passing the usual call on the night of the 29th Inst. immediately after tatoo The Commanding Officer is of Opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charge and orders 25 lashes inflicted on him tomorrow morning in front of the Guard on the Grand parade —

N HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON
MORNING ORDERS FORT WAYNE May 9th 1807

The Commanding Officer orders 20 Lashes inflicted on James Donovan this morning in front of the Guard on the Grand Parade for going into Mr. Johnston house & geting drunk yesterday afternoon — John Carpenter is forbid comeing into the Garrison —

GARRISON ORDER FORT WAYNE 13h May 1807

A Garrison Court Martial will assemble at two oClock A.M. for the trial of John Green a private Soldier, Whereof Capt. Whistler is requested to preside

Lieut Brownson Dr. Edwards Members an orderly will attend —

AFTER ORDERS —

At a Garrison Court Martial held this day . . . Was Tried John Green Private of this Garrison Chaged with unsoldierly & disrespectful Conduct Toward Sergt. Morris Bryan when under his immediate Command at the Drill yesterday

To Which Charge the Prisoner plead not Guilty — The Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Charge and . . . do Sentence him to ask Pardon of Sergt. Bryan in a Submissive manner in front of the Company at this evening Roll Call — hopeing the Sergt. will forgive him for his Conduct yesterday & that he will hereafter conduct better —

The Commanding officer approves the Sentence of the Court Martial & orders the Prisoner to ask pardon of Sergt. Bryan agreeably to the Sentence of the Court after which the Prisoner will be released from Confinement —

The Court is disolved —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 15th May 1807

one Non Commissd. Officer & three privates will be detailed for Command to Detroit to leave this on the 17th Inst. In the Factors employ —[1]

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 29th May 1807

The Troops will be mustered and Inspected on the 31st Inst. at 9 Oclock A M and it is expected they will appear in the most perfect Order

JOHN BROWNSON Lieut
Commanding

GARRISON
MORNING ORDERS FORT WAYNE 20th July 1807

Whereas James Brown a private soldier of this Garrison was this morning brought before the Commanding

[1] These men were detailed to take a cargo of goods by pirogue to Detroit for shipment to the East. The outgoing load consisted of furs and peltries procured from the Indians by the factor, Colonel John Johnston, while the return cargo was made up of goods sent from supply houses at New York, Washington, and Philadelphia. See Account Book, *post*, for invoices. Such a trip resulted disastrously to Sergeant McMahan in the following year. See entry for May 20, 1808.

Captain Heald left for Detroit about this time to sit on a court-martial, Lieutenant Brownson becoming acting commander. See *ante*, 249n.

Early Portrait of John Johnston

officer charged with neglect of duty on his post on the night of the 18th instant & found guilty of the charge, he will receive 30 lashes this morning at Troop beating —

David Findley a private is found guilty of bringing Whiskey into the Garrison without leave & sentenced to be confined to the Garrison & have his rations of liquor stoped untill further orders —

N.HEALD Capt.
Commg. —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 23d July 1807

Agreeable to a Standing Garrison Order the Inhabitants who occupy publick Ground near this Fort are hereby notified that they must keep their lots & Streets clean & void of all filth or putrefaction — Strict attention must be Paid to this every Saturday during the Continueance of the warm weather —[1]

(Signed) N HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 28th July 1807

In future Roast beef will beat at half past 12 OClock at which time every mess must have their dinner on the Table & the officer of the day will visit the rooms —

The One OClock drum will be dispenced with, & the men are not to go into Frenchtown at any time without leave from the Commanding Officer —

The music will go to Practise at 9 in the morning & two in the afternoon, beating Common time as they go out & quick as they return — Simon Noxon will be mustered a Drummer after the expiration of this month — The Garrison will be mustered & Inspected on the 31s. Inst. at Troop beating —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 29th July 1807

The practise of burning lights in the soldiers quarters after tattoo is strictly forbidden — The non Commis-

[1] See entry for September 13, 1802, and May 25, 1810.

sioned officer of the Guard will pay strict attention to this Order & confine anyone guilty of a breach of it — The Orderly Sergeant is allowed to keep his light burning 15 minuites after tattoo. —

The use of Cards is strictly prohibited by a General Order, & should any one violate said order he may expect punishment —[1]

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT WAYNE 1s. August 1807

James Brown a private Soldier of this Garrison was this day brought before the Commanding officer Charged with being drunk on Guard last evening — to Which Charge the Prisoner plead not Guilty — but from the testamony of Several Witnesses the Commanding Officer is of opinion the prisoner is Guilty of the Charge & orders twenty five lashes inflicted on him at this evening Roll Call — he will then be released from Confinement —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 7th Augt. 1807

The following Prisoners were this day brought before the Commanding officer (viz) Sherman Peet a private soldier charged with being drunk when on the sick report & James Grant also a private Charged with neglect of duty & insolence to Sergt. Bryan when on Guard the night of the 6th instant — The Commanding officer is of opinion the prisoners are each of them guilty of the charge alledged against them & directs Peets rations of whiskey to be retained in the hands of the Commissary till further orders — and that James Grant for his unsolderly conduct shall serve as a waiter to the Guard for four days, under the direction of the Non Commissioned Officer; & not to be absent from the guard house except when sent on business —

[1] The gambling instinct developed strongly among men confined in an isolated military post. Many men were left penniless, while others, it is said, were able to retire from military life with financial independence; under such circumstances the rigid order against the use of cards was advisable.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 22nd Septr. 1807 —

Until further orders Tattoo will beat at 8 in the evening, The sick call at 8 & Troop at 9 in the morning —[1]

GARRISON ORDERS. F WAYNE 28 Sept. 1807

The Garrison will be Mustered & Inspected on the 30th instant at 9 in the morning & all fatigues will cease tomorrow at 12 oClock. — The Honbl. Secy. of War has been pleased to give Doctor Edwards liberty to Sutle for this Garrison & he will be considered as such so soon as he furnishes an assortment of goods suitable for the trade.—

GARRISON ORERS, FORT WAYNE 16th Octr. 1807

The Commanding Officer has thought proper to make the following appointments of Non Commissioned officers in his company viz —

Corporal Anthony Stokes to be Sergeant vice Sergt. Glass[2] discharged 15th instant — Thomas Burnes to be corporal vice corpl. King discharged 1st Inst. and James W.Frost to be Corporal vice Corpl. Stokes promoted 15th instant — The Above mentioned Non Commissioned Officers will be Obeyed and respected Agreeable to their Several ranks —

Charles Brown a private of this Garrison will receive 20 Lashes at this evening roll call for being Drunk when on police yesterday

GARRISON

MORNING ORDER FORT WAYNE 28th Oct. 1807

A Garrison Court Martial will Convene this day at 10 O.Clock A.M. for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it. Lieut. Eastman will preside,

[1] During the summer months tattoo was one hour later and sick call and troop beat one hour earlier.

[2] Sergeant Glass was the messenger who carried the returns from the Fort Wayne garrison to Detroit in July or August, 1804. Kingsbury to Whipple, August 10, 1804, Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library.

Lieut. Brownson & Ensign Ostrander[1] will set as members.—

[1] Ensign Philip Ostrander had been serving in Fort Wayne since October 3, 1807. On the day after his arrival he wrote to George Hoffman, collector for the government at Michilimackinac: "I arrived here yesterday after a journey of eleven days from Detroit, heartily tired . . . At Detroit, I got into a pirogue with three Frenchmen, neither of whom could speak one word of English. You may easily judge from this how irksome my situation was; my only amusement was shooting along shore and occasionally reading. On my arrival at this post I was received with the utmost politeness by Captain Heald who continues to shew me every flattering attention. Indeed, sir, by every officer at Detroit and at this place I have been treated with the utmost liberality and respect. The very day of my arrival, I was requested to dine with Captain Wells; and today by Mr. Johnson, our present factor at this post. I do not mention these circumstances through vanity, but merely with the intention of informing you that everyone endeavors to make my place of residence comfortable and happy.

"I could form no conception of what an agreeable situation this is, both as to the face of the country and the elegant situation of the fort. We are, however, destitute of one thing which would make the situation still more agreeable—that is, society. Mr. Johnson, Captain Wells, J Audrian [Audrain, brother of Mrs. Hoffman] and the officers of the garrison compose our party. They tell me that the place is in general pretty healthy, but, to tell the truth, I have seen a number of very sick people. Dr. Edwards had, unfortunately, started for Cincinnati about an hour before my arrival . . . Captain Abbott leaves this place early tomorrow morning." Quoted in Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 181-82, from a manuscript in the Burton Historical Collection at Detroit. Dr. Edwards, recently given permission to engage as sutler in addition to his duties as post surgeon, had evidently gone to Cincinnati to purchase supplies. The Audrain mentioned is probably the person spoken of in Harrison's letter of July 10, 1805 to Secretary Dearborn. "I am convinced that a certain [John] Conner and one Audrian . . . have acted as Well's agents in this affair [creating dissatisfaction among the Delaware and Piankashaw] . . . They have both very advantageous contracts from Wells for making rails for the Indians. Audrain altho established within a few miles of the Falls of the Ohio has found it to his advantage to undertake the making of rails at the Turtle's Town north of Fort Wayne," Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:148. See entry for September 30, 1812 and note.

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE 29th Octr. 1807 —

At the Garrison Court Martial which Sat Yesterday . . . was tried Danl. Robinson a private in Capt. Healds Company — charged with Neglect of duty by walking his post without his Musket at the main gate the morning of the 28th Inst. To which charge the prisoner plead guilty, and the court find him guilty, and sentence him . . . to receive thirty lashes

The Commanding Officer approves of the sentence of the Court Martial; but as they have thought proper to recommend the said prisoner for mercy, the sentence will not be carried into execution; — but should any sentinel hereafter be found guilty of a like crime, no clemency will be shown.—

The Garrison will be Mustered and Inspected on the 31st Inst. at 9 Oclock A.M. after which they will be paid off for the Months of July & August last —

GARRISON
MORNING ORDERS FORT WAYNE 1st Nov. 1807

The Adjourned Garrison Court Martial . . . will assemble at 10 Oclock A.M. for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it —

N HEALD Capt
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS

At the Garrison court martial which sat this day . . . was tried Noah Jinnings a private soldier charged with neglect of duty by sitting down and neglecting to pass the usual call (viz) all is well when a sentinel on post No. 2, on the night of the 30 ultimo although the said call was repeted by sentinel No. 1. — The Court found the Prisoner guilty of the charge and Sentenced him . . . to receive thirtyfive lashes — The Sentence is approved of by the Commanding Officer, but as it is the first time the prisoner has been found guilty of a like crime ten lashes will be remitted and the remaining twenty five inflicted at this evening roll call — he will be relieved from confinement —

GARRISON

MORNING ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 2nd Nov. 1807

The Adjourned Garrison Court Martial . . . will assemble this day at 10 OClock A.M. for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them. —

AFTER ORDERS, —

At a Garrison Court Martial which sat this day . . . was tried Corpl. James W. Frost — charged with burning a candle in his room on the evening of the 1st Inst.; In violation of a Garrison order of the 29th July last, and with proposing and agreeing to play cards with Saml. Owens a private at the same time and place; — To the first charge the prisoner plead guilty, and to the second, not guilty. — The court find the prisoner guilty of both charges, The first being a breach of a garrison order of the 29th July last, and the second a breach of a general order of the 22nd May 1797 — and sentence him to be reduced to a private Sentinel, and receive fifteen lashes —

Corporal Thos. Burns being arraigned charged with being drunk on parade on the evening of the 1st Inst. — He plead guilty to the charge, & the court found him guilty; and sentenced him . . . to be reduced to a private Sentinel —

Aaron McFann a private brought before the Court charged with being drunk on parade the evening of the 1st Inst. — plead guilty to the charge — the Court found him Guilty — and Sentenced him . . . to receive Twenty lashes. —

James Dunovan fifer was arraigned before the Court, charged with being drunk on Parade the evening of the 1st Inst., and plead not guilty to the charge, — The court found him guilty and sentenced him . . . to receive Twenty lashes —

Charles Brown a private was also arraigned before the court charged with being absent from parade the evening of the 1st Inst: and plead not guilty to the charge — the Court were of opinion the prisoner was not guilty, and acquitted him

The Commanding Officer approves of the proceedings of the Court, but in consequence of the recommendation of the Court, the sentence of Corporal Burns and McFann are set aside —

Corporal Frost will be reduced and the Stripes sentenced him omitted —

Dunovan to receive his punishment at this evening roll call. — after Which the prisoners will be released from confinement

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 3d Nov: 1807

Corpl. Joseph McMahan is promoted to a sergeant, to be Mustered as such from the 1st Inst. — John Zeller is appointed Corporal vice Corpl McMahan promoted and will take charge of the lower room — block-house No. 1.

The Sutlers shop will be kept open for the trade of the Troops every day from 10. to 12. in the morning, and from 4. till 15 Minutes after retreat beating. —

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT WAYNE 23d Nov: 1807

In future the officer of the day will Visit the Soldiers quarters every night at half an hour after Tattoo, and see they have retired to their Bunks, and their fires secured in a proper manner. —

N.HEALD Capt
Commanding.

GARRISON ORDER, FORT WAYNE Nov: 29. 1807

The Troops will be Mustered and Inspected tomorrow morning at 9 Oclock P.M. — It is expected that every man will be in Complete Order. —

N HEALD Capt
Commanding

G.ORDERS FORT WAYNE 11 Decr. 1807 —

A Garrison Court Martial will convene this day at 10 Oclock A.M. at Ensign Ostranders quarters for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Capt. Heald will preside Lieut. Brownson & Ensign [Ostrander] Members. —

AFTER ORDERS, —

At the Garrison Court Martial Which assembled this day per Order of the Commanding Officer . . . was tried the following prisoners Viz —

Charles Brown, and John Finly, charged with being Absent from parade the evening of the 10th Inst. and to which charge the prisoners severally plead guilty. — The Court find them Guilty, and Sentence them . . . to receive fifteen lashes each. —

James Carlton[1] a private was arraigned charged with neglect of duty, by admitting strangers in the Garrison when Sentinel at the gate on the morning of the 11th Inst. Contrary to standing Orders. — to which charge the prisoner plead Guilty. — The Court found him guilty & sentenced him . . . to receive Twenty lashes. —

The Commanding Officer approves of the proceedings of the Court Martial & directs the punishment to be inflicted on Brown & Finly at this evening Roll Call. — But as it is believed Carlton did not perfectly understand the Order respecting admitting Strangers into the Garrison, the Commanding Officer is pleased to remit the punishment sentenced him. —

It must be Understood, that no Citizen is to come into the Garrison, without leave from an officer of the Garrison, except the inhabitants of this Place. — Whenever any gentlemen arrives who has Occasion to frequent the Garrison during his stay, Orders will be given to the Non Commissiond Officer of the Guard to let such persons pass, and repass, whenever they wish during the day time — but until such Orders are given no stranger is to enter the garrison on any pretence Whatever. —

GARISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 26th Decr. 1807 —

The Adjourned Garrison Court Martial . . . will assemble this morning at 9 OClock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it

N HEALD Capt
Commanding

[1] See After Orders for December 26, 1807.

AFTER ORDERS —

At the Garrison Court Martial which sat this day . . . was tried James Carlton a private, Charged with quarelling & fighting in his Barrock room, and with biting off a piece of James Johnsons Ear on the 25 Instant; To which Charge the prisoner plead Guilty; and the Court find him guilty and Sentence him . . . to receive 40 lashes. —

James Johnson a private was also arraigned Charged with quarreling and fighting in his Barrock room on the 25 instant, plead guilty to the Charge and the Court find him Guilty, and Sentence him . . . to receive twenty lashes. —

James Reynold (a follower of the Army) was brought before the Court, Charged with bringing Whisky to the Garrison, and conveying it into one of the block-houses in a clandistine manner, to Which charge the prisoner plead Guilty — the court found him guilty, it being a breach of a Garrison Order, and sentenced him . . . to be drummed beyond the limits of the Garrison, with a bottle fastened round his neck, his coat turned inside out and, his hat off —

The Commanding Officer approves of the proceedings of the Court Martial, and directs the punishment sentenced James Carlton to be inflicted this evening at Roll-Call; The stripes sentenced James Johnston will be remitted for reasons well known to the Court. — The punishment sentenced James Reynolds will take place immediately after the Guard is relieved; and the said Reynold, is hereby Commanded to depart, and never let himself be seen again within a mile of this Garrison, under the penalty of receiving 50 lashes. —[1]

Thomas Clark a private will receive fifty lashes this evening at Roll-Call, for insolence to the Commanding Officer this after-noon, after which he will be handcuffed, and kept in confinement until further Orders. —

[1] See entry for April 4, 1809.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 27th Decr. 1807 —

Whereas the habit of celebrating particular days in the year has grown into that degree of licienciousness which is productive of the most disgraceful consequences to the soldiery, and imposes on the officers the most disagreeable duty of any in their profession; the Commanding Officer has thought it a duty incumbent on him to forbid the practice: therefore in the future no *day* will be allowed for the soldiers of this garrison to celebrate excepting the anniversary of the American Independence. —

N.HEALD Capt
Command'g —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 30th Decr. 1807 —

The Garrison will be mustered & Inspected tomorrow morning at 9 OClock and it is expected every man will appear in complete order. —

N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 29th Jany. 1808.

The Garrison will be Mustered & Inspected on the 31st instant at 9 oClock in the morning. all fatigues will cease tomorrow at 12 oClock

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE Feby 8. 1808

Th[e] adjourned Garrison Court Martial of Which Captain Heald is president, will assemble this Morning at 10 Oclock, for the trial of Joseph Peatt a private. —

AFTER ORDERS;

At a Garrison Court Martial which sat this day was tried Joseph Peatt a private charged with neglect of duty in not passing the words *all is well* when a Sentinel on post No. 1 on the Night of the 6th Inst. — The prisoner plead Guilty, and the Court find him guilty and Sentenced him to receive fifty lashes and to be confined to hard labour for fourteen days — The Commanding Officer approves of the Sentence — but in Consequence

of the recommendation of the Court he is pleased to remit the lashes and directs the labour to be performed in digging a vault under the direction of the Officer of the day.— The Guard to have charge of the prisoner until expiration of the fourteen days. —

N.HEALD Capt Commdg

FORT WAYNE 15. Feby. 1808

SIR,

You are hereby requested to furnish a supply of provisions sufficient for the Troops stationed here for the term of three Months in advance agreeably to the third article of a certain agreement made on the 4th day of June 1807 between Henry Dearborn Secty. of War, and Peter B Porter of the State of New York. —

N HEALD Capt
Command'g

PETER B. PORTER
Contractor or his
Agent.—
Present

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 27th Feby 1808

Muster & Inspection will take place on the 29th Inst. at 9 Oclock in the Morning, and every man will prepare himself to-morrow for the event. —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 11 March 1808

The adjourned Garrison Court Martial of Which Captain Heald is president will assemble this morning at 10 Oclock for the trial of John Green a private. —

GARRISON ORDERS,

At the Garrison Court Martial Which sat on the 11th Inst. was tried John Green a private charged with using insolent language against the officers of the Garrison, in presence of the guard on the evening of the 10th Inst., the court after due examination of several witnesses found the prisoner guilty and sentence him to receive

forty lashes — the Commanding Officer approves of the sentence, and directs the punishment to be inflicted this morning at troop beating, after which the prisoner will be released from confinement — Stiles is to be confined to hard labour, and have his rations of liquor stoped for five days, for being drunk on parade last evening. —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 21 March 1808

Untill further Orders tattoo will beat at 9 in the evening — The Doctors call at 7 & troop at 8 Oclock in the morning. —[1]

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT WAYNE 3rd April 1808

The adjourned Garrison Court Martial of which Capt. Heald is President will assemble this day at 9 OClock A M, for the trial of William Bailey a private —

AFTER ORDERS —

At the Garrison Court Martial which Set this day was tried Wm. Bailey a private Charged with Striking and abusing Sergt. McMahan, and with abusing the guard when in the exicution of their duty, on the evening of the 2nd Instant; — The prisoner plead Guilty of Striking the Sergt. but not guilty of abusing the Guard: The Court after examining sundry witnesses found the prisoner Guilty of the Charges to the full extent, and Sentenced him . . . to receive thirty lashes

The Commanding Officer approves of the Sentence and directs the punishment to be inflicted at this evening roll Call —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 5 April 1808

Jonathan King, is appointed a Corporal in Captain Heald's Company, and will be mustered as such from the date of his enlistment. —

William Perkins, a private will receive twenty lashes at troop beating, for being drunk on police Yesterday

[1] These hours were observed until the September equinox.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 7th Apl. 1808.

Joseph Pinkerton a private will receive twenty lashes this morning at Troop beating for being *Drunk* on police yesterday —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 9th March [April] 1808

James Donovan a fifer will receive 15 lashes at Troop beating this morning for being drunk & absent from retreat beating on the 7th instant —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 10th Apl. 1808

Wm. Perkins a private will receive thirty lashes at Troop beating for insulting & abuising Sergt. Stokes in his room yesterday eving —

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE 27h April 1808 —

James Donovan a Fifer will receive fifteen lashes this morning at Troop beating for being drunk & absent from parade last evening —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 28h April 1808

Muster & Inspection will take place on the 30h instant at 8 O.Clock in the morning & all Fatigues will cease tomorrow at 12 OClock

In future the Non Commissioned Officers may buy half a Pint & the Musicians & Privates one Gill of Liquor each Pr day, except when on guard or on the Sick report

The orderly Sergt. is to furnish the Sutler with a list of names every day at 4 OClock P. M. & no other Permission will be given except in extraordinary Cases

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT WAYNE 1s. May 1808

In future Linen overalls & half Gaithers will be worn on duty; & every man must have his best Pair of woolen overalls washed & marked & delivered to the orderly Sergeant on Sunday next for Safe keeping till next fall. —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 17h May 1808

Complaints having been made to the Commanding Officer that the meat Issued to the Troops of late has been unfit for use he hereby notifies the Contractors Agent at this Post that a Survey will be held on all the meat in the Contractors Store tomorrow morning at 8 OClock & on the Part of the United States [appoints] Doctor Abm. Edwards for that purpose — A written report of the Surveyors must be handed to the Commanding Officer Signed by both of them immediately after they have finished the Inspection —[1]

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 18h May 1808

A Court of enquiry will assemble at Ensign Ostranders Quarters tomorrow morning at half past 8 O. Clock for the purpose of examining the facts respecting the Charges exhibitted against Sergeant Joseph McMahan, whereof Lieut Brownson is appointed President, Ensign Ostrander a member & Doctor Edwards recorder — The Court will please to give their opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the Sergeant — Mr. Johnston the United States Factor at this place will have the liberty of puting questions to the witnesses through the recorder —

GARRISON ORDERS— FORT WAYNE 20h May 1808

At the Court of enquiry which Convened at this Garrison on the 19th instant by the order of the Commanding Officer . . . was arraigned Sergt. Joseph McMahan on the following Charges VIZ —

Charge 1st — For that the said Joseph McMahan is guilty of neglect of duty by suffering two Pirogues[2] under his charge laden with peltry the property of the United States to be overwhelmed with the waves &

[1] See entries for July 6, 1802, and May 27 and August 28, 1808.

[2] A pirogue was a large hollowed-out log, used for carrying passengers and freight. Because of the ease with which it was made, this type of boat was much used throughout the French, English, and early American occupation of the region.

sunk in Lake Erie in the month of April last whereby the United States did Sustain a considerable loss of Property by the damage done to the Said Peltry,[1] & he the said Sergeant McMahan did not make use of the necessary precautions & exertions to Avoid the Accident[2]

Charge 2d — For that the said Sergt. McMahan is guilty of repeated drunkeness & irregular Conduct while on his Voyage from this Place to Detroit & in particular at the time the above mentioned Pirogues were Sunk.—[3] To which Charges the Prisoner plead not guilty & put himself on trial — The Court after mature deliberation gave the following opinion viz that the prisoner Sergeant Joseph McMahan, is not guilty of the Charges exhibited against him: that the misfortune of the Pirogues & Packs was purely accidental & beyond the reach of his foresight to prevent, & that the same misfortune might have happened to others. — The Commanding Officer approves the proceedings & opinion of the Court & directs that Sergeant McMahahan be released from Confinemint & return to his duty — The Court of enquiry . . . is disolved

N HEALD Capt.
(Signed) Commanding

[1] For a discussion of the importance of the fur trade to the post, see the Introduction, 19-26.

[2] The shipment had passed through the entire length of the Maumee River in safety, and the mishap overtook McMahan as he was proceeding northward toward Detroit through the storm-tossed waters of Lake Erie.

[3] "Once Colonel Johnston lost in Lake Erie twenty-three hundred dollars worth of furs through the carelessness of a drunken non-commissioned officer who had charge of the boats," says Charlotte Reeve Conover on page 41 of her book, *Concerning the Forefathers.* Doubtless this is the incident which brought McMahan to trial.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 22d May 1808

The Commanding Officer has frequently observed the sentinels on their posts talking to people —

The practice is highly improper & Strictly forbiden — Should any Sentinel hereafter Speak to any person except when his duty requires it, let him be Confin'd & punished for disobedience of Orders.[1]

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 27h May 1808 —

It has been reported to the Commanding Officer that the meat last issued was unsound, unfit for use & far from being Such as the Contract calls for.— A survey will therefore be held on all the meat in the Contractors Store this afternoon at 4 OClock & Ensign Ostrander is appointed for the purpose on the part of the United States — The Surveyors will be furnished with the Contract

(Signed) N HEALD Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 29h May 1808

Muster & Inspection will take place on the 31st instant at 8 O.Clock in the morning & all fatigues will scease tomorrow at 12 O.Clock —

It has been observed that some of the men suffer their whiskers to grow too low— down on the face : — A General order requires them to be cut off even with the lower part of the ear. —[2]

[1] On July 20, 1808, Thomas Dougherty disobeyed this order and was sentenced to received twenty-five lashes; this sentence was remitted for "good conduct"; In April and May of 1809 Dougherty was before a court-martial, and again in July, 1810. In 1811 he was twice before the commanding officer for disrespect to non-commissioned officers.

[2] This matter was insisted upon; see entries for May 13, 1809, and May 29, 1811.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 2d June 1808

John Walsh a Drummer will receive twenty Lashes this evening Roll call for being drunk & Absent from parade last evening — No man in future will be permitted to go into the river to wash himself except before Seven in the morning or after Sun down in the evening —

GENERAL ORDERS FORT WAYNE 12th June 1808

Corporal Thomas Burnes is hereby reduced to a private Sentinel for Insulting & abuseing Corporal Crum on the evening of the 11h Instant — Corpl. King to take Charge of the Room No. 1 up Stairs

N HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 15 June 1808

James Dunovan will receive twenty lashes at this evening roll-call, for being drunk and incapable of doing his duty at the beating of the assembly this day. —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 14th June 1808.

Welch & Donavin will receive twenty lashes each at this evening roll call for being drunk & neglecting to go out of to practise this afternoon. —

GARRISON
MORNING ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 16th June 1808

James Donovan will receive twenty five lashes this morning at troop beating for being drunk & incapable of doing his duty last evening at tattoo. —[1]

GARRISON ORDERS, — FORT WAYNE 20th July 1808.

Thomas Dougherty a private was this day brought before the officers of the Garrison, charged with disobeying the garrison order of the 22nd May last, wherein the

[1] During the three days on which Private Donovan was so persistently drunk, the recorder seems to have been in some confusion as to dates. The "14" is written over an erasure.

Sentinels are positively forbid speaking to any person except When their duty requires it. — The Officers are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charge, and that he deserves twenty-five lashes; but in consequence of his former good conduct, the commanding officer is pleased to forgive the lashes, in hopes this will be a suffecient warning to prevent him, or any sentinel from committing a like crime. —

Nothing can be more ridiculous in a Soldier, than to neglect his duty when on guard — and the soldier never has a better opportunity to display his vigilence, and acquire the confidence of his officers, than when posted as a Sentinel.

N.HEALD Capt Command'g

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 22d July 1808

On the 13th day of June last the President of the United States was pleased to promote Ensign Ostrander to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 1st Augt. 1808 —

Joseph Jackson a private will receive twenty five lashes this morning at Troop beating for being drunk yesterday on police. —

GARRISON
MORNING ORDERS FORT WAYNE 15th August 1808

A Garrison Court Martial to Assemble this morning at 10. O.Clock at Lt. Ostranders quarters for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before them — Lieut Whistler will preside[1] Lieuts. Brownson & Ostrander appointed Members —

[1] Lieutenant William Whistler was the eldest son of Major John Whistler, who had formerly served at Fort Wayne in a minor capacity and was to return later as commandant. Lieutenant Whistler had been transferred from Fort Dearborn to Fort Wayne. He assisted his father in building Fort Dearborn, Chicago, 1803. Following his service at Fort Wayne, Lieutenant Whistler was transferred to Detroit and was with General William Hull when

— After Orders —

At the Garrison Court Martial which Sat this day, . . . was tried John Richards a Private, charged with being drunk & absenting himself from parade on the evening of the 14th Instant — To which charge the prisoner pleads Guilty — and the Court find the him Guilty & Sentenced him . . . to receive Twenty Lashes — But in Consiquence of his former Sobriety & General good Conduct, they recommend him to the Clemency of the Commanding officer —

The Commanding officer Approves the proceedings of the Court Martial, and in consequence of their recommendation he is pleased to forgive the Lashes Sentenced the prisoner in hoaps this will be Sufficient to prevent him from commiting Like crime —

It is expected the Gentlemen of the Garrison will never give a Soldier Whiskey or other Strong Liquor without the approbation of the Commanding officer, except it is a modarate dram; & that should not be given if the man Appears to be in the least intoxicated. It is always considered better policy to prevent crimes than to punish them —

Garrison
Morning Orders, — Fort Wayne Augt 20 1808

The adjourned garrison Court Martial . . . will open this morning at Lieut. Ostranders quarters at 9 OClock for the trial of such prisoners, as may be brought before them — one of the Musicians will attend as orderly —

he surrendered that post to the British in 1812. With Mrs. Whistler, formerly Miss Julia Fearson of Salem, Massachusetts, he was taken to Montreal, and both were held for exchange. Whistler died at Newport, Kentucky on December 4, 1863. Quaife, *Chicago and the Old Northwest*, 168-69; Hurlbut, *Chicago Antiquities*, 26-27, 426; Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:1026. See also Introduction, 74-76.

After Orders

At the garrison Court Martial which Sat this day . . . was tried Charles Brown, David Gillen & John Paine of Capt Healds Company, each charged with entering an enclosure of Captain Wells[1] and stealing Water-Melons on the 19th Inst. To which charge the prisoners severally plead not guilty — The Court are of opinion that the charge against the prisoners are not substantiated, and they do there[fore] acquit them. —

The Commanding Officer approves of the proceedings of the court Martial, and directs the prisoners to be released from confinement. — But at the same time, he is of opinion the prisoners are guilty of the charge, and considers it a shameful and dishonorable action for any soldier to be guilty of it. — should any one here-after be guilty of stealing from any person whomsoever, he shall receive fifty lashes without the benefit of a trial —[2]

Garrison Orders Fort Wayne 28th August 1808

Whenever the Garrison is excused from parading with arms at retreat beating they are to parade in the Same manner as they do at 12 O.Clock —

[1] The name of William Wells is still preserved in the city of Fort Wayne. "Wells Reserve," or, more properly, "Wells Preemption," is a broad area bounded on the north by Elizabeth Street, on the east by the St. Joseph River, on the south by the St. Mary's River, and on the west by Wells Street, the latter also named for Captain Wells; this tract comprises a large part of the present Spy Run and Bloomingdale districts of the city. Coursing through the tract to the St. Mary's River is Spy Run, a small stream named for the famous scout. From that spot Wells departed to his death in the Dearborn massacre. Captain Wells failed to purchase the property from the government, but the privilege was extended to his children. On this ground was the "enclosure" from which the captain's watermelons disappeared. See map facing page 132.

[2] Punishment for theft was common from the early days of the fort. During the period of its construction, Lieutenant Boyer records in his "Journal" for October 7, 1794: "they have stolen and killed seventeen beeves in the course of these two days past." *Michigan Historical Collections*, 34:558.

The obstinate & disrespectful conduct of the Contractors Agent induces the Commanding Officer to prohibit the Soldiers from rendering him any further Services — It is notorious that this Garrison has been furnished with bad meat, Such as by no means fulfils Colo. Porter's[1] contract for almost all the time since the commencement of it. It is expected that in future no provisions will be offered for Issue but such as the Contractor has obligated himself to furnish —

An extract of this order to be furnished the Contractors Agent[2]

(Signed) N HEALD Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 29. Augt. 1808.

Muster and Inspection will take place on the 31st Instant at 8 OClock; All fatigues will of course cease tomorrow at 12 - Oclock —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE Sept. 8th 1808

William Bailey a private will this afternoon at two oClock, be brought before Lieuts. Whistler's and Brownson, who will examine into the Charge against him & recorde the Testimony —

Signed)— N.HEALD Capt.
Commandg.

AFTER ORDERS

William Bailey a private was this day brought before Lieuts. Whistler's & Brownson, Charged with speaking disrespectfully of a Non Commissioned officer of this Garrison and Mutinous Conduct — and Calling Sergt. Edwards a damned old Rascal repeatedly &c. —

To which charges the prisoner plead not Guilty — From the testimony of Several witnesses the officers before whom the prisoners was brought are of Opinion he is Guilty — The Commanding officer agrees with the

[1] See *ante*, 265, and *post*, 303.
[2] See entry for May 17, 1808 and note.

Board & directs that Thirty Lashes be inflicted on the Prisoner at this Evening Roll Call —

GARRISON ORDERS) FORT WAYNE Sept. 22nd 1808

Untill further Orders, Tattoo will beat at 8 in the Evening, the Sick Call at 8. and Troop at 9 in the Morning[1]

Sign'd N.HEALD Capt. —
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 19th Oct. 1808.

In Consequence of the Additional Number of Officers, and the reduction of privates, together with the encreased distance the fire-wood has to be hauled, The Commanding Officer finds it will be impossible to furnish that article in the Unlimited manner it has been done: — Therfore the gentlemen in Commission must not calculate on being Supplyed this winter with more fuel than what is allowed by the Regulations. — Returns for wood must state the number and rank officers, — and they should be made out, and the wood drawn for the month, on the first day of each Month.

The allowance from the 1st of October to the 1st of April by the regulations of the Secty. of War is,

To the Commandant of a post 2. Cords per month, and to every other officer one & one third cords per month. — In addition to this each Officer may draw two thirds of a cord per month until farther orders. —

This Order to take effect from the 1st of Next Month.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 20th Octr. 1808. —

It has been very justly Observed, that the public Team attached to this Garrison is Occasionally employed in private business solely for the benefit of individuals. The practice must evidently appear highly improper, when it has been asserted by the commandant, & by the Asst. My. Agent that the Team cannot furnish the Garrison with

[1] The daily schedule was changed in March and September of each year.

fire-wood during the winter other wise than by allowancing the officers agreeably to the Garrison orders of the 19th Inst. — The effect of that order is suspended for the present, and it is directed that the public team be employed in public service, and never for the use of any individual person or persons without the express approbation of the Commanding Officer. — At present there is no other business for the team than hauling fire-wood for the Garrison, and if it should be found after a fair trial, that they are not competent to the task, the order of the 19th must take effect, and in the mean time it is expected that the gentlemen will be prudent in the use of that necessary article — *Fire-Wood*[1]

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 23. Oct. 1808.

As there is now a sufficient number of Officers at this Garrison to do the duty with the greatest ease without any relaxation from the established rules of the Army, it is expected they will govern themselves accordingly. — An Officer on duty should never go out of his quarters, without being dressed in full uniform, not forgetting his side arms. It may be thought, by some that this is unnecessary at a post so remotely situated as this is; but it is evident that a contrary practice will lead the young and inexperienced officers into an erronious, and neglegient mode of doing duty; which will not only be a disgrace to them, but to their superior officers under whose immediate charge they have been placed.

[1] Oxen were probably used for the public team. Captain John Whistler, serving at Fort Wayne in 1801 as a representative of the commissary department, wrote to James Henry, at Detroit, on February 4: "I seen your letter to the commandant [Colonel Thomas Hunt] wherein you ask him to kill three of the work oxen. Had you known the worth of them I believe you would not have them killed . . . I parswaided the Comm'd not to kill them until he heard from you. One he has let to Capt. Wells for the quantity of beef he was returned at. The other foure can make out this winter as he has hay plenty for them. They will want little but corn, as there is nothing for them to do except the trifle of wood that may be hauled."

Ensign Grayson will do the duty of Adjutant, and whenever there are less than three officers for duty besides himself, he will do duty as officer of the day in addition to his duty as Adjutant. —

Orderly hour 12. Oclock, at which time the officers may hand in their reports without being in Uniform. —

GARRISON

MORNING ORDERS. FORT WAYNE 15 Decr. 1808

A Garrison Court Martial will assemble this Morning at 10 OClock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them, Lieutenant Whistler will preside, Lieut. Brownson & Ostrander members — One of the Musicians to attend the Court as orderly. —

AFTER ORDERS,

At the Garrison Court Martial which assembled this day per order of the Commandant . . . was tried John Welsh a Drummer of this garrison charged with being drunk on parade on the evening of the 14th Inst. — found guilty of the charge and sentenced to receive Twenty lashes — John Green a private was also tried by the same Court, charged with being drunk, and absent from parade the evening of the 14th Inst. — found guilty of the charge and sentenced to receive Twenty five lashes. —

The Commanding Officer approves of the several sentences, and directs the punishment to be inflicted to-morrow at retreat beating.

This Court-Martial will assemble again to-morrow morning at 10 OClock for the trial of Sergt. Joseph McMahan. —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 16 Decr. 1808

At the adjourned garrison Court Martial which assembled this morning per order of the Commanding Officer was tried Sergt Joseph McMahan, charged with mixing Water with the Rations of Whiskey he issued to the Soldiers of this garrison at sundry times while doing the orderly duty for the Company: To which charge the

prisoner plead Not Guilty. *The Court* after hearing the testimony of several Witnesses & maturely deliberating on the same are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charge exhibited against him and sentence him, . . . to be reduced to a private Sentinel.

The Commanding Officer approves the opinion of the Court Martial, and directs the sentence to be carried into effect this evening at Roll-Call. The prisoner will then [be] released from his confinement and return to his duty. —

On reflection the Commanding Officer is pleased to remit the corporal punishment ordered to be inflicted on Walsh, and Green, at this evening Roll-Call: and he is in hopes that there future conduct will be such that there will be no occasion for bringing them before a Court-Martial again. — They will be released from Confinement and return to their duty. —

The Court Martial is disolved

In all cases where men are confined for drunkenness, their rations of Liquor is to be stoped during Confinement, and appropriated in the same Manner as that stopped from the Sick. —

N.HEALD
Captain
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 17th Decr. 1808

At the request of the officers of this Garrison The Commandant has been pleased to appoint Jacob Gates a Sergeant in Captain Healds company; he will be obeyed and respected accordingly. —

The Garrison Gate is never to be opened during Parade. —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 25. Decr. 1808

A Garrison Court Martial will assemble this afternoon at one Oclock, for the trial of Seth Meloy a private, Lieut Whistler will preside — Lieuts Brownson & Ostrander

members. Before the same Court John Green a private will also be brought for trial

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 27 Decr. 1808. —

At the Garrison Court Martial which commenced on the 25th and continued by adjournment to this day, . . . was tried Seth Meloy a private of Capt. Heald's Company — Charged with stealing "bottles of Mustard, Heelball and sundry other articles of Merchandize from Doctor Edwards — To Which Charge the prisoner plead not Guilty — The Court are of Opinion that the testimony against the prisoner is not suffecient to Convict him of any of the charges and therefore acquit him.

At the same court was tried John Green a private, on a charge of intoxication, and absence from parade on the evening of the 26. Inst. — To which charges the prisoner plead not guilty to the former, but Guilty to the latter: The Court find the prisoner Guilty of both the charges and sentence him . . . to receive Twenty-five lashes. —

The Commanding officer approves the Opinion of the Court in both the above Cases, and directs that the punishment Sentenced Green be inflicted at this evening Roll Call — The prisoners will then be released from confinement and return to their duty in the Company.

The Court is dissolved

N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE 30th Decr. 1808

The Garrison will [be] Mustered & Inspected tomorrow morning at 9 OClock, and all Fatigues cease this day at Noon.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE Jany. 8. 1809

A garrison court martial will assemble this morning at 10 Clock for the Trial of John Walch & such other prisoners as may be brought before them — Lieut Whistler

will preside, Lieuts Brownson & Ostrander Members — one of the Musicians to attend as Orderly

AFTER ORDERS —

At the Garrison Court Martial which Assembled this day . . . was tried John Walch, a Drummer, charged with going into French town without Leave on the Afternoon of the 7th istant, To which charge the prisoner plead not Guilty — The Court found the prisoner Guilty & Sentenced him to receive Fifteen lashes —

The Commanding Officer approves the Sentence of the Court, & directs the punishment to be inflicted at this evening Roll Call. After which the prisoner will be released from Confinement —

The Court is dissolved —

In future all Strangers will be examined By the officer of the day, and not By the Non-Commissioned officer of the Guard, and no one admited into the Garrison, (officers of the Army Excepted) on any pretence whatever, without the Knowledge & consent of the Commanding officer — Strangers Means all Persons who do not reside at this place —[1]

Sign'd N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 12. Jany. 1809

A Garrison Court Martial will assemble this morning at 10 OClock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them — Lieut Whistler will Preside Lieuts Brownson & Ostrander Members

AFTER ORDERS,

At the Garrison Court Martial which assembled this day, . . . was tried James Donovan a fifer — Charged

[1] John Mason, superintendent of trading-house establishments of the government among the Indians, reported that the following government employees were stationed at Fort Wayne in 1809: Colonel John Johnston, agent or factor, and William Oliver, clerk. Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 260. See also After Orders for May 26, 1809.

with being drunk on parade on the Morning of the 11th Inst. to which charge the prisoner plead guilty, The Court found him guilty and sentenced him to receive 25 lashes. —

The proceedings of the Court on the Charges against Corpl. King, is disapproved of, he being charged with a Capital crime cannot be be tried by a Garrison Court Martial.

In consequence of the intercession of the Court in behalf of Donovan, The Commanding Officer is pleased to remit the Corporal punishment sentenced him, and directs that he be released from confinement

N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 20 Jany. 1809

The adjourned Garrison Court Martial Whereof Lieut Whistler is president will assemble this Morning at 10 OClock, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them. —

AFTER ORDERS,

At the Garrison Court Martial . . . was tried this day William Baily a private charged with disorderly conduct in the Garrison on the evening of the 19th Inst. — found guilty of the charge and sentenced to receive Twenty-five lashes, and ask pardon of Sergt. Edwards,

The Commanding Officer approves the sentence of the Court and directs that it be carried into execution at this evening Roll-Call, after Which the prisoner will be released from confinement

N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 30 Jany. 1809

The Garrison Court Martial of Which Lieut Whistler is president will assemble this morning at 10 Clock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them

AFTER ORDERS,

At the Garrison Court Martial was tried this day John Green a private charged with being intoxicated on duty on the 29th instant — found guilty of the charge, and sentenced . . . to receive twenty five lashes; — Also was tried John Robinson a private charged with absenting himself from the Garrison on the 29th Instant without leave found guilty of the charge, & Sentenced . . . to receive fifteen lashes. —

The Commanding officer approves the proceedings of the Court, and directs the punishment sentenced the above mentioned prisoners to be inflicted to [take] effect at this evening Roll Call — after Which they will be released from Confinement, without the right of asking for permission to buy liquor for one Month.

Muster and Inspection to-morrow morning at 9 OClock. —

N.HEALD Captain
Commdt.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 1. Feby. 1809

The Court Martial of which Lieut. Whistler is president will assemble this Morning at ½ past 9 Oclock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them.

AFTER ORDERS —

At the Garrison Court Martial . . . was tried this day William Bailey a private, charged with disorderly conduct when on guard, & insolence to the Sergt. of the guard on the 31st Jany. Last To which charge the prisoner plead Guilty, & the Court found him Guilty, & Sentenced him to receive Twenty five Lashes —

The Commanding officer approves the Sentence of the Court & directs it to be carried into execution at this Evning roll Call — after which the prisoner will be released —

Signed N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 14th Feby. 1809

The Garrison Court Martial Whereof Lieut Whistler is president will assemble this day at ½ past 2 Oclock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them. —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 15th Feby. 1809

The Garrison Court Martial . . . having found Corpl. Jonathan King guilty of being drunk on duty, and abusing the men in his room on the 13 Instant, and having sentenced him to be reduced to a private sentinel; and the same court having found John Green a private Guilty of being drunk on duty, & of abusing Corpl. King and having sentenced him to receive Twenty five lashes

The Commanding Officer approves each of the foregoing sentences: but as it appears evident that the improper conduct of Carlton was the occasion of the prisoners being intoxicated, their punishment is remitted, and they will return to their duty. —

N HEALD Capt Commdt.

GARRISON O[R]DERS — FORT WAYNE Feby. 16th 1809

The Commanding Officers forbids the Selling or other wise disposing of any articles of public Clothing whether drawn by the Owners or bought of a Soldier or of a Discharged man —[1]

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 2nd March 1809

The Garrison Court Martial of which Lieut Whistler is president will assemble this morning at ½ past 9 Oclock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them

AFTER ORDERS —

At the Garrison Court Martial . . . was tried this day William Baily & John Robinson privates of Capt. Healds

[1] See entry for September 5, 1809. The danger in permitting persons outside the garrison to disguise themselves in soldiers' clothing is obvious.

Company Charged with *Rioting & quarreling* in their Barrock room—on the evening of the 1st instant — To which charges the Prisoners Severally plead *Guilty* —

The Court found them *Guilty* & Sentenced them . . . to receive twenty lashes each — But in consequence of the mitigating circumstances attending the case of Baily the court recommended him to the mercy of the commanding Officer —

The Commanding Officer approves the proceedings & opinion of the court and directs that the punishment Sentenced Robinson be inflicted at this evening Roll call — and in consequence of the recommendation of the court the punishment Sentenced Baily is remited —

The prisoners to be released from confinement after parade —

N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT WAYNE 3d Mar: 1809

The Garrison Court Martial whereof Lieut Whistler is president will assemble this morning at 9 oclock for the trial of Saml. Zelcut a pivate

AFTER ORDERS

At the Garrison Court Martial . . . was tried this day Samuel Zelcut a private, charged with making use of Provisions, by conveying it to Mrs. Obar without the Knowledge or consent of his Messmates on the 2d instant. To which charge the prisoner plead Guilty, The Court found him Guilty & Sentenced him to be Confined to the Guard house for Fourteen Nights from this day, to have his Rations of Liquor Stoped —, to Keep the Garrison clean, attend his Usual practice, & not go into any of the Barrack rooms during the above period: & to be under the charge of the poleice officer during the day —

The Commanding officer approves the above Sentence & directs it to be carried into excution under the inspection of the Officer of the day, from day to day. —

In future Mrs. Obar will be prevented from coming into the Garrison, & the Soldiers Wives are not to go to French Town without the liberty of the Commanding Officer —[1]

Signed N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 13th March 1809

The Garrison Court Martial of which Lieutenant Whistler is president Will assemble this morning at 9 oclock for the trial of Wm. Baily a private. —

AFTER ORDERS

March 14th 1809 —

At the Garrison Court Martial which Sat yesterday . . . was tried Wm. Baily, a private — Charged with insolent abusive and disrespectful conduct toward Sergt. Stokes when in his Barrack room on the 12th instant — To which charge the Prisoner plead Guilty, & the court found him Guilty, and Sentence him to receive thirty lashes, and ask the pardon of Sergt. Stokes on pararade —

The Commanding Officer approves the Sentence of the court and directs it carried into execution at this evening Roll call — after which the Prisoner will be released —

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE 21. March 1809

Until further orders the sick Call will beat at 7 troop at 8 in the morning and tattoo at 9 oclock in the evening. —[2]

N.HEALD Capt. —
Command'g —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 24th Mar. 1809

The inattention of Zelcut to his practice makes it necessary to confine him within the bounds of the Esplanade

[1] See entries for March 26, 1804, and July 28, 1807.
[2] These hours were observed for six months.

and he will not be released from this confinement until he is capable of doing his duty as a fifer. — Should he be remiss or inattentive to his practice in future the senior fifer shall report him to the officer of the day immediately. —[1]

N.HEALD Capt
Commanding

GARRISON
MORNING ORDERS. — FORT WAYNE 4th Apl. 1809

The Garrison Court Martial of which Lieutenant Whistler is President will Assemable this morning as soon as the Guard is releived for the trial of Thomas Burns a private. —

William Jones a Citizen now under Guard for conveying Whiskey to the Soldiers in a Clandistine manner will [be] released immediately; and he is hereby commanded to depart from this place this morning before 12 OClock, and not to return again within two years from the date hereof, under the penalty of being Drumed out of the place in a most disgracefull Manner. —[2]

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 5 Apl. 1809

At the Garrison Court Martial . . . was tried on the 4th Inst. Thomas Burns, a private charged with being drunk when on duty on the 3d instant to which charge the prisoner pled guilty, and the Court found him guilty and sentenced him . . . to receive twenty five lashes. — The Commanding Officer approves the sentence of the Court Martial, but in consequence of their intercession in behalf of the prisoner, a pardon is granted him and let it be remembered that this is the last pardon, or remission of

[1] See entry for March 3, 1809. In December, 1812, for disturbing the quiet of the officers quarters, Zelcut was sentenced to wear ankle bolts for a month, besides extra fatigue and a bread and water diet for five days. Disorderly conduct in January, 1813 brought a similar sentence.

[2] See account of James Reynold's banishment under entry for December 26, 1807.

punishment that will be granted any one Who may be found Guilty of a like crime. —[1] The prisoner will be released, and not be permitted to purchase any liquor during this month on any account Whatever. —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 11 April 1809

The Contractor is hereby requested to supply this post with three Months provisions in advance, computing at the rate of Sixty three Rations per day, & to keep that quantity constantly on hand till expiration of his contract unless otherwise instructed.

N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 18 Apl. 1809

The Garrison Court Martial of which Lieut Whistler is president will assemble this morning at 8 OClock for the trial of John Robinson a private.

AFTER ORDERS

At the Garrison Court Martial . . . was tried this day John Robinson a Private, charged with being drunk on Parade on the Evening of the 16th Inst. To which charge the Prisoner Plead Guilty, & the Court Found him Guilty, and Sentenced him . . . To receive Fifteen Lashes. —

The Commanding officer approves the Sentence of the Court Martial & directs it carried into effect at this Evening Roll call, After which the prisoner will be released from Confinement —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 19th Apl.1809

The Garrison Court Martial of which Lieut Whistler is president Will assemble this day at 2 Oclock P.M. for the trial of Thos. Dougherty a private. —

AFTER ORDERS

At the Garrison Court Martial . . . was tried this day Thomas Dougherty a private charged with repeted abu-

[1] See, however, entry for July 25, 1809.

sive language to the Non Commissioned Officers of the Garrison, rioting in his room on the evening of the 18th instant and Speaking disrespectfully of the Orders of the Garrison, To which charge the Prisoner plead not Guilty — The Court found the Prisoner Guilty of the charges & Sentenced him . . . to receive thirty lashes

The Commanding Officer approves the Sentence of the court & directs it carried into execution at this evening Roll Call —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE April 23d 1809 —

Samuel Zelcut is releas'd from his Confinement, & it is expected he will pay particular attention to his duty in future —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 13th Apl. [May] 1809

Every Man must have his best pair of Woolen Overalls washed clean & marked, and deliver them to the Orderly Sergeant next Sunday week for safe keeping 'till next fall.

The mens beding must be spread out on the East side of the Garrison every Sunday morning by 9 OClock, and remain out 'till four in the afternoon when the weather is fair.

The Officers as well as the Soldiers must conform the cut of their hair & Whiskers to General Orders.[1]

N.HEALD Capt Commg

GARISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 17th May 1809.

The Court Martial of Which Lieut Whistler is president will assemble this afternoon at ½ past one Oclock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them. —

AFTER ORDERS

At the Garrison Court Martial was tried this day

[1] See entry for May 29, 1808.

John Robinson[1] & Jacob Oiler[2] privates; charged with Quarriling & rioting in Barrock No. 1 below Stairs on the 16th instant — To which charge Robinson Plead Guilty & Oiler not Guilty — The Court find Robinson Guilty of the charge & Sentenced him . . . to receive twenty lashes: and they are of opinion that Oiler is not Guilty and acquit him —

The Commanding Officer approves the Opinion of the court Martial & directs that the punishment Sentenced Robinson be inflicted at this evening Roll Call After which both prisoners will be released —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 26 May 1809

The Garrison Court Martial of Which Lieut Whistler is president will assemble this morning at ½ past 8 OClock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them.

AFTER ORDERS

Thomas Dougherty a privat was this day arraigned before the Garrison Court Martial on Several charges and acquited

The Commanding Officers approves the Opinion of the Court and directs that Dougherty be released from confinement —

Capt Wells Negrows[3] will be permitted to pass in and

[1] Private Robinson later received fifteen lashes for intoxication, twenty lashes for quarreling and rioting, and severe punishments on still other occasions.

[2] On November 24, 1809 Private Oiler received a sentence of twenty lashes.

[3] The possession of slaves at Fort Wayne was not a new circumstance. Doubtless these particular "negrows" had been brought by Wells from Kentucky to cultivate the broad acreage about his home. Governor Harrison wrote to the secretary of war on August 26, 1805: "In pursuance of the President's directions, I have promised the Turtle fifty dollars, per annum, in addition to his pension; and I have, also, directed Captain Wells to purchase a negro man for him, in Kentucky, and draw on you for the amount." Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:164. A slave girl, Cicely, accompanied Rebecca Wells Heald on her wedding journey

out of the Garrison the Same as other inhabitance of the place

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 3d June 1809

The Garrison Court Martial of Which Lieut Whistler is president will assemble this morning at ½ past 8 OClock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 4th June 1809 —

At the Garrison Court Martial was tried yesterday John Robinson & Dennis Baker[1] privates, charged with rioting & quarrelling in their rooms on the evening of the 2nd instant — To which charge Robinson plead Not Guilty & Baker Guilty —

The court acquited Robinson & find Baker Guilty of the charge; and Sentenced him to receive twentyfive lashes — The Commanding Officer approves the proceedings of the court — but in consequence of their intercession in behalf of Baker, and being of Opinion himself, from the testimony of Baily, that the prisoners

from Kentucky to Fort Dearborn. Captain and Mrs. Heald stopped at Fort Wayne for a visit with William Wells, uncle of Mrs. Heald. Quaife, *Chicago and the Old Northwest*, 177. On March 14, 1814, Major Joseph Jenkinson, commandant at Fort Wayne, said in a letter to his wife: "I am bringing Ephraim [a slave] completely under I have had [him] once in the guard house handcuffed I have give him two whipings, the last of which was a very hard one I shall cool the fellow he bounces at the word." Reproduced in Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 216. Governor Harrison was among the Indiana territorial leaders who wished to suspend that provision of the Ordinance of 1787 which prohibited slavery in the territory. The first negro slaves at the head of the Maumee were captives of the Indians who raided the Kentucky towns and plantations; many were taken to Detroit and sold. However, Indians had held Indians as slaves before this time. A "Ponnie wench" mentioned by Henry Hay in his "Journal" was doubtless captured by the Miami tribe. Many of these Indian slaves were from the Pawnee tribe. *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, 1914, p. 220.

[1] See entry for July 18, 1809.

are equally guilty he remits the punishment & directs the prisoners to be released from confinement —

The 54 Article of the Rules & Articles of War will be read to the Troops at this Evening roll call.[1]

(Signed) N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 10th June 1809

The Garrison Court Martial of which Lieut Whistler is president will assemble this day at ½ past one Oclock P M for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before thim

N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS

At the Garrison Court Martial was tried this day John Mangin a private charged with being Drunk when on duty on the 9th instant. — To which charge the Prisoner plead Guilty, & the Court find him Guilty & Sentenced him to do the duty of a police man when off guard & have his rations of liquor Stoped for furteen days from this date —

The Commanding Officer Appoves the the Sentence & directs it carried into effect —

The prisoner to be released from confinement, at this evening rooll call —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 17. June 1809

The garrison Court Martial whereof Lieut Whistler is president will assemble this morning at 9 Oclock for the trial of Joseph Jandron a private. —

AFTER ORDERS,

At the Garrison Court Martial was tried this day Joseph Jandron a private charged with absenting himself from the garrison on the 14th Inst. and going to the

[1] Article 54 is concerned with the orderly behavior of troops in quarters and on the march. United States, *Statutes at Large*, 2:366.

Forks of the Wabash,[1] a distance of 36 Miles without leave from his Commanding Officer — To Which charge the prisoner plead Guilty. The Court found him guilty and Sentenced him . . . to receive Forty Nine lashes, and be confined to hard labor with a *Ball & chain* attached to one of his legs, until he cuts & splits *all the Wood now at the Wood-Yard* of a suitable length and size for the Garrison fires; and reemburse the United States the sum of Five Dollars, being the amount of cash expended in search of him. —

The Commanding Officer approves the proceedings of the Court Martial, and directs the sentence carried into effect — The stripes will be inflicted at this evening Roll-Call — The hard labour will commence as soon as he recovers from the Whipping, and the five Dollars, will be stopped out of his monthly pay —[2] He will remain under charge of the Guard 'till the labour be performed, and to the end of his Enlistment he will not be permitted to

[1] Little River, called Riviere Petite on the earlier maps and in earlier manuscripts, and later often spoken of as the Little Wabash, flows into the Wabash River about three miles below the present Huntington, Indiana. This junction of the two streams figures strongly in the French, English, and early American life of the region; here north-bound movement left the Wabash for its difficult route to the lower end of the Maumee-Wabash portage, while south-bound travel, after the arduous passage of the smaller stream, entered upon the less troublesome traverse of the Wabash. It was a favorite gathering place of the Miami and a considerable settlement was formed. Here Chief Richardville established his extensive trading business. Today the grounds form part of the Huntington Country Club; the adjacent land is intersected by the route of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Within a few rods of the confluence of the rivers stands the frame house erected in 1841 by Francis La Fontaine, who succeeded Richardville as nominal chief of the Miami. A bowlder and bronze tablet mark the place as the Miami treaty grounds.

[2] As five dollars and one ration constituted a private's monthly pay, this was in itself no small punishment. Ganoe, *History of the United States Army*, 106, 108, 112. Private Jandron's offense appeared doubly serious in view of the uncertain intentions of the hordes of savages gathered at the Prophet's town on the Wabash.

Hunt or go any distance from the Garrison on any account Whatever.

(Signed) N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding. —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 22nd June 1809 —

The Commanding Officer is pleased to remit the hard labour Sentenced Joseph Jandron by the Garrison Court Martial on the 19th instant & directs him released from confinement & return to the ranks —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 25 June 1809.

The garrison Court Martial of Which Lieut Whistler is president, will assemble this morning at ½ past 8 Oclock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. —

AFTER ORDERS —

At the Garrison Court Martial was tried this day John Robinson & William Bailey private charged with Rioting & Fighting in their Barrock room on the 24th instant — To which charge Robinson plead Guilty & Bailey not Guilty — The court found them both guilty & Sentenced them to do the duty of police men when off guard for fourteen days from this date

The Commanding Officer approves & directs the Sentence carried into effect — The prisoners will be released from confinement —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 5 July 1809.

The Garrison Court Martial of which Lieut Whistler is president will assemble this morning at ½ past 8 OClock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them. —

GARRISON ORDERS, — FORT WAYNE July 6th 1809

John Robinson a private, was Yeasterday brought before the Garrison Court Martial . . . Charged with being Drunk when on Guard on the 4th Inst. To

which charge the Prisoner plead Guilty, — The Court found him Guilty & Sentence him . . . to recive fifty Lashes —

The Commanding officer Approves of the proceedings of the Court & directs the Sentence carried into exicution at this Evening Roll call, after which the Prisoner will be released from confinement —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 11th June [July] 1809

The Garrison Court Martial of which Lieut Whistler is president, will assemble this afternoon at half past one Oclock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them

— AFTER ORDERS,

At the Garrison Court Martial was tried this day, Peter Lynch, an Old Soldier of Captain Heald's Company, Charged with being drunk on parade when for Guard, on the Morning of the 10th instant. To which charge the prisoner plead not guilty. — But the Court found him guilty & sentenced him . . . to receive Twenty five lashes.

The Commanding Officer approves the proceedings of the Court-Martial, and is constrained by a sense of his duty to direct the punishment inflicted at this evening Roll-Call; the prisoner will then be released from Confinement.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 16 July 1809

The Garrison Court Martial of which Lt. Whistler is President will assemble this morning at half past 8 Oclock for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before them —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE July 18. 1809

At the Garrison Court Martial . . . was tried on the 16th Inst. Dennis Baker, a private of Captain Heald's Company, charged with Neglect of duty when on post as a Sentinel on the night of the 15th Inst. — To which

charge the Prisoner plead Guilty. — The Court found him Guilty, and Sentenced him . . . to receive Fifty lashes — The Commanding Officer approves the sentence; but in consequence of the former good Conduct of the prisoner, and hopeing he will hereafter conduct as a good & faithful Soldier, his punishment is remitted, and he will be released from confinement, and return to his duty.

N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE 22d July 1809 —

The Garrison Court Martial of which Lieut. Whistler is President will Assemble this Morning at half past 8, for the trial of Such prisoners as May be brought before them —

AFTER ORDERS —

At the Garrison Court Martial was tried this day John Green a private, charged with using "insolent language to Lieut. Whistler on the evening of the 20th instant" — To which charge the prisoner plead Not Guilty — The Court found him Guilty & Sentenced him . . . to receive thirty lashes

The Commanding Officer Approves & confirmes the Sentence of the court & directs the punishment to be inflicted at this evening roll Call. —

In consequence of the interssion of Lieut. Whistler in behalf of the prisoner his punishment is remitted & he will be released from confinement & return to his duty. —

N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 25th 1809

The Garrison Court Martial of which Lt. Whistler is President will Assemble this Morning at half past 8 OClock for the trial of Such Prisoners as may be brought before them —

N.HEALD Capt.
Commg. —

AFTER ORDERS

Archibald McCullom a private of Capt. Healds Company was this day brought before the Garrison Court Martial, charged with being drunk, on parade On the evening of the 23rd instant — To [which] charge the prisoner plead Guilty, & the court found him Guilty & Sentenced him . . . to receive twenty lashes. —

The Commanding Officer approves the Sentence of the Court, but in consequence of the intercession in behalf of the prisoner the punishment is remited, — he will be released from confinement & return to his duty. —

N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 30 July 1809.

The Court Martial of Which Lieut Whistler is president will assemble this morning at half past 8 Oclok, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them.

AFTER ORDERS

At the Garrison Court Martial . . . was tried this day Sherman Peet a private, charged with insolence to Sergt. Edwards on the 28th instant To which the prisoner plead not Guilty The Court found him Guilty & Sentence him to ask pardon of Sergt. Edwards & have his rations of Liquor Stoped for ten days. — at the Same court was tried John Welch a Drummer charg'd with being Drunk & absent from parade on the evening of the 29th Instant — To which charge the prisoner plead Guilty & the Court found him Guilty & Sentence him to recive Twenty five Lashes —

The Commanding Officer approves & confirms the proceedings of the Court in Both cases, and directs the Sentence's carred into execution and the prisoners released from Confinement —

Sign'd N. HEALD Capt.
Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE Augst. 29th 1809

The Hats, Coats, Vests, & W. Overalls Issued this day are not to be worn till further Orders, but they must be altered immediately to fit the Men agreeable to the established forms —

GARRISON ORDER'S — FORT WAYNE Sept. 5h 1809 —

Whereas Charles Brown, William Perkins, & John Robinson Privates of this Garrison are found Guilty of Selling, or other disposing of one Regimental Shirt each, — the Commanding officer directs that they receive Twenty five Lashes each at this evening Roll Call & that they be excluded from all permission to buy liquor during this month.—[1] John Green for being Drunk on parade Last eveining will have his rations of liquor Stoped during the remainder of this month —

Sundays Inspection will be at 3 OClock P.M. —

Signed N. HEALD Capt.
Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 22nd Sept. 1809.[2]

Until further orders the Sick Call will beat at 8 OClock, and troop at 9 in the Morning.

The practice of making Water about the Block-houses & picquits is strictly forbidden and the Commanding Officer Calls on the Non Commissioned Officers to be Watchful & detect all those who may be Guilty of this Order.

N.HEALD Capt. Commdt.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 29th Oct 1809

Muster and Inspection will take place on the 31st inst. at the usual hour; and all fatigues will cease to-morrow afternoon except the Colliers; — Tattoo will beat at 8 'till further orders. —

N.HEALD Capt
Commdt.

[1] See entry for February 16, 1809.

[2] For a discussion of the treaty which was made at Fort Wayne during September, see Introduction, 37-40.

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE Novr. 19th 1809 —

The Prisoners in Confinement for Desertion will be Kept constantly on Fatigue under the charge of the Non Commissioned officer of Police, who will be held accountable for them during the day & return them to the Guard at retreat beating — At present they will do the common police duty of the Garrison & furnish the Guard with wood —

The Non Commissioned officer of police will examine the prisoners Irons every Morning before he takes them out of the Guard House —

Sunday Inspections will beat at 2 O.Clock in future—

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 24. Nov: 1809

Jacob Oiler, a private of this Garrison, having been this day confined for making use of disrespectful & abusive language to sergeant Gates when in the execution of his duty, and the charge having been fully substantiated, the Commanding officer directs that he receive Twenty lashes at this evening Roll Call, after Which he will be released from Confinement. —

The Commanding Officer requests the Gentlemen of his Command to be particular in having their Kitchen-fires secured every night before their servants go to bed; it not being expected that the Officer for the day will pay attention to them. —[1]

N.HEALD Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, — FORT WAYNE 28th Nov: 1809

John Welch a Drummer of this Garrison, having been confined by Corpl. Zeller, on a charge of quarreling in his room and abusing *Corporal Zeller* — and the officer for the day having examined into the charge against the prisoner, agreeably to the instructions of the Commanding officer, and having reported his belief, that the prisoner Welch, is extremely culpable; The Commanding

[1] See entry for January 27, 1811.

Officer directs that Welch be punished with Twenty lashes at this Evening Roll-Call, after which he will be released from confinement, and return to his Duty.

The garrison will be Mustered & Inspected on the 30th instant at ½ past 8 Oclock. in the Morning and all fatigues will cease to-morrow at 12 Oclock 'till after Muster. — The Guard to be relieved after Muster.

N HEALD Capt Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 2nd Decr. 1809

John Green a private having been Confined on the charges of insolence to Sergt. Stokes & of being drunk when on the *Sick Report* on the 1st instant, and the officer for the [day] Lieut Ostrander having examined into the charges, and reported to the Commanding Officer that it is his firm belief that the prisoner is guilty of the Charges — The Commanding Officer directs that Green receive Twenty lashes at this evening Roll-Call, & that his Rations of Whisky be stoped during the remainder of this Month.

N.HEALD Capt.
Commandant

GARRISON ORDERS. — FORT WAYNE Dec. 3d 1809 —

The Commandant of this District having called on the Commanding officer of this post for a return of provisions on hand, the Contractors Agent will make duplicated returns of all Provisions on hand on the 8th Instant & hand them to the Commandg. Officer —

If there is any of the Componant parts of the Rations due the Garrison, it must be deducted from that on hand and the remainder reported —

Signed N.HEALD Capt.
Commandg.

FORT WAYNE 6th Decr. 1809

Archibald McCollom a private having been found Guilty of intoxication & imposing a false-hood on Doctor Edwards by asserting that he had a permission to pur-

chase liquor, when in reality he had none;— The Commanding Officer orders his rations of liquor stoped during this Month, and that he be released from confinement & return to his duty. —

John Miller has also been found guilty of the Charge against him; but in consequence of the recommendation of the officers who examined into the charge the commanding officer will release him, and directs that in future he does the duty of a private sentinel. —

As it appears evident that Poll Bailey is quarrelsome, & frequently making use of abusive and unbecoming language to the men in the room where she lives, and consequently the occasion of much trouble both to the Officers and men; The[1]

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 16th May 1810

The Honble Secretary of War has been pleased to assign the command of Chicago to Capt. Heald, and this post to Capt Rhea who has arrived, and will be considered as Commanding officer from and after the promulgation of this order.

Capt. Heald tenders his thanks to the officers who have served under him for their uniform good conduct and to do justice to the non commissioned officers and privates, he cannot but observe that they have conducted [themselves] with respect towards their officers and have faithfully discharged their duty with few exceptions

NATHAN HEALD Capt
Commanding[2]

[1] The rest of the book has been torn away.

[2] Captain Heald did not like his new post at Fort Dearborn, and requested a furlough before the end of the year. During his absence from Chicago he married Rebecca Wells, niece of Captain William Wells. Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library; Quaife, *Chicago and the Old Northwest*, 176-77.

V

Administration of Captain James Rhea[1]

Garrison Order Fort Wayne May 20th 1810

All orders heretofore issued at this post by Capt. N.Heald will be continued in full force; the Commanding officer requests, the officers under his command will attend strictly to have them put in execution. The Commanding officer is much hurt to see so much intoxication amongst the men It is an abonimable pratice he is in hopes they will check themselves or he will be under the disagreeable necessity to stop giving them permission for liquor —[2]

J Rhea Capt.
Commdg. —

[1] Captain James Rhea reached Fort Wayne on May 15, 1810. Writing to Colonel Kingsbury on May 17 he said: "I had a fine Passage across the Lake—I found Capt. Heald at this Place; he starts [for Fort Dearborn] in the morning—I am much pleased with my Command;—I hope I may be continued here—I have not any thing material to inform you of, at this Post every thing has been going on very correct; I mean to take the Tract of Capt. Heald as near as possible—I have been very ill with the Rheumatism Pains ever since I left you. I don't know if ever I shall recover, I have not had a Night Sleep in two Weeks. Mrs. Rhea was very unwell untill I arrived here, She Joins me with our Respects to Mrs. Kingsbury—My Respects to Gentlemen of the Garrison." Captain Rhea was a native of New Jersey. He was a lieutenant and adjutant of "Rhea's Levies" in 1791; served as ensign and second lieutenant of infantry in 1799; was promoted to first lieutenant in 1800, and commissioned captain in 1807. After serving with Wayne in the Fallen Timbers campaign, Rhea was assigned to the command of Fort Industry, at the mouth of Swan Creek, which empties into the Maumee at a point now within the city of Toledo, Ohio. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:826; Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 476. The letter quoted above is among the Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library.

[2] Whether or not Captain Rhea later sought to relieve his continued attacks of rheumatism with whiskey can only be surmised,

GARRISON ORDER FORT WAYNE May 25th 1810

The commanding officer finding that the troops at this post have not received their rations of Vinegar from the contractor this some time past, which is very injurious to the health of the soldiers at this season of the year. The Commanding officer therefore directs the contractors agent to furnish good Mercharitable Vinegar immediately or he will be under the necessity to purchase according to law[1]

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDER FORT WAYNE 25 May 1810

The Commanding [Officer] directs the standing Order respecting the cleanliness of the street and road be still continued in force this order alludes to those who occupy public ground near the fort strict attention must be paid every Saturday, the Continuance of the Warm Weather[2]

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

FORT WAYNE 30th May 1810

SIR

You are requested to furnish a supply of provisions sufficient for the Troops stationed here for the term of Three Months in advance agreeably to the 3rd Article of a certain agreement made on the 1st day of June between Honble. Wm. Eustis Secretary of War and Augustis Porter of the State of New York

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

but his decline from the position taken here to that of a slave of liquor in 1812, forms a striking reversal. See Introduction, 60-68 *passim.*

[1] The rations included two quarts of vinegar every hundred days. Ganoe, *History of the United States Army*, 96.

[2] See entries for September 13, 1802, and July 23, 1807.

GARRISON ORDER FORT WAYNE 30th May 1810[1]

Muster and inspection will take place tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. It is expected by the Commanding Officer to See the Troops in the best possible order

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE June 9th 1810

From a Recommendation from Lieut. Ostrander and from what the Commanding Officer has perceived himself he is induced to believe a Reformation has taken place in William Baily and directs that the Irons be taken of his legs, but is still to be continued in confinement untill further Orders J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 17 June 1810

A Garrison Court Martial will convene tomorrow Morning at 10 oclock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it Capt Rhea will preside Lieuts. Whistler and Ostrander members

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

[1] On June 1 Captain Rhea wrote to Colonel Kingsbury: "I enclose to you my Monthly Return of this Garrison which I believe is correct—I have nothing in particular to inform you of, every thing appears to go very straight as yet—My Rheumatism still continues very bad, I am in hopes of getting better shortly, I have had my Shoulder and Arm pricked with Powder—Mrs. Rhea has been very unwell ever since I left Detroit." On June 11 Colonel Kingsbury replied: "Enclosed is a Copy of a General Order respecting fresh Provisions, which you will be glad to see—I was happy to hear that you had a good Passage across the Lake, of your safe arrival at Fort Wayne and of your being pleased with your Command, I think it probable that you will be continued at Fort Wayne untill you are promotted which will undoubtedly take place in two or three years Young Major [Zebulon M.] Pike is promoted to Lt. Col. of the fourth Regiment. I am sorry to hear that you and Mrs. Rhea are unwell however I hope you will both recover." Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library.

FORT WAYNE June 18th 1810

At a garrison court Martial . . . was tried this day Corporal Jonathan King of Capt. Rhea's Company charged with repeated drunkeness and a busing the men of his room on the night of the 15th Inst. To which charge the prisoner plead guilty The court find the prisoner guilty and Sentence him to be reduced to the ranks as a private Sentinal and ten days hard labour.

James Smith a private of Capt. Rhea's Company Charged with striking of Corporal King on the night of 15 Inst. To which charge the prisoner plead not Guilty

The court are of opinion that the prisoner Smith is not Guilty and therefore do acquit him —

The Commanding officer approves of the Sentence of the Court Martial and directs it to be carried into affect this evening at Roll Call.

Joseph McMahan a private is appointed Corporal Vic Corporal King Reduced

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE June 21st 1810

Lieut. Whistler has been interceeding with the Commanding officer to remit part of the punishment that was to be inflicted on the Late Corpl. King by a court Martial the Commanding Officer has thought proper to remit Six days of the punishment but is sorry that he has to say that it is not for his good conduct of late, but from his long Services, and is in hopes to see a more Soldierly conduct in future

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE June [2]6th 1810

The Funeral Precession of Joseph Jackson will take place this morning after guard Mounting, and the Troops will get ready at which time the whole of them will parade without armes except the Guard, — Sergt. Ed-

wards will take charge and pick out such men of the Company as he thinks will suite best to fire over the grave —[1]

J RHEA Capt
Commdg.

GARRISON ORDER FORT WAYNE June 29th 1810

The Troops will be mustered & Inspected at 9 Oclock, or as, Soon after Guard Mounting as they Can be got ready. — The Commanding Officer exspects The Troops in the best order possible

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDER FORT WAYNE June 30th 1810[2]

[1] John W. Dawson, newspaper publisher, who came to Fort Wayne in 1838, describes two old burial grounds as follows: "To the south of the fort, where F. P. Randall, Esq. now [1858] lives [northwest corner of Lafayette and Berry streets], lots 35, 36 and 37, County addition, and lots 11, 12 and 13, Taber's addition, was a graveyard, where were buried many persons—officers, citizens and soldiers, who had theretofore died. Another place of burial was that now occupied by the Times building and block contiguous—northeast corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, where many whites, children and Indians were from time to time buried—the bones of whom have been lifted as workmen have dug for foundations for buildings." Quoted in Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 235.

[2] Captain Rhea's report for the months of April, May, and June, 1810, gives the following information concerning the garrison. Officers: Captain, James Rhea; First Lieutenant, William Whistler; Second Lieutenant, Philip Ostrander; Composition of the Company [Captain Rhea's Company, First Regiment, Infantry]: Native Americans, 36; Englishmen, 1; Irishmen, 11; Frenchmen, 2; total, 50. Strength of the Company: 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, 3 musicians, 39 privates. Fit for duty: 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, 2 musicians, 31 privates. Sick, 7 privates. In confinement, 2 privates. Alterations since last report: Joined, 3; dead, 1; promoted, 1; reduced, 1; transferred, 2. Captain Heald transferred to Captain Whistler's late company. Private S. Kilpatrick transferred to Captain Whistler's company. Private J. Jackson died. Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library.

Fort Wayne 4th July 1810

Garrison Orders

This being the day of the independence of the United States. The Commanding Officer thinks proper to order one Gill of Whisky to each N. Officer musician & private and one Gill to each woman that draws a ration but hopes to see the Men conduct with propriety and will indulge them to get drunk at this time, but will indulge them with what will do them good but the Commanding officer will be the Judge

Rhea Capt
Commanding

In future there will be parade Morning and evening at troop and retreat beating on Sabath days. — The Drummers Call will beat fifteen minutes before Eight Oclock there will be two Sentinels posted by night as well as by day. They will Stand on their former posts — All the Non Commission officers & privates will turn in their damaged Catridges and will draw one dozen round each. —

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDER FORT WAYNE 4th July 1810

This being the day of the independence of the United States, The Commanding officer thinks proper to order one Gill of Whisky to each N.C. officer musician & privates and 1 Gill to each woman that draws a ration but hopes to see the Men conduct with propriety and will not indulge them to get drunk at this time, but will indulge them with what will do them good but the Commanding officer will be the Judge

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

FORT WAYNE July 9th 1810

At a Garrison Court Martial whereof Capt Rhea was president, was tried this day Achibald McCollom a private of captain Rhea's Company. Charged with repeated intoxication and absenting himself without leave from the United States Factory on the 6th inst The prisoner plead Guilty to the first Charge, but not Guilty to the Last — The Court are of opinion that the prisoner McCollom is Guilty of both Charges exhibited against him, and Sentence him to receive thirty fife Lashes —

The Commanding Officer Approves of the Sentence of the Court Martial and directs the punishment carried into affect this evening at Roll Call

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 15th 1810

The Commanding Officer directs that in future (Sunday Inspection's) will take place at 9 Oclock

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 23rd 1810

The Commanding Officer directs in future no officer belonging to this Garrison will be absent from Roll Call's without informing the Commanding officer

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 26 July 1810

A Garrison Court Martial Will Convene this morning at 10 Oclock for the trial of such prisonners as may be brought before it Capt Rhea will preside, Lieuts Whistler & Ostrander Members

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS

At a garrison Court Martial Convened this day was tried Thomas Doughterty a private of Capt Rhea's Company Charged with striking Corpl. McMahan on the evening of the 25th Inst. to which charge the prisoner plead Guilty.

At the same Court Corpl Joseph McMahan of the Same company was also tried on a charge of rioting and wantonly striking Thomas Dougherty on the evening The prisoner plead not Guilty to the former but Guilty to the latter charge The Court on deliberation found both of the prisoners Guilty of the Charges exhibited against them and sentenced Thomas Dougherty to receive thirty lashes & Corpl Joseph McMahan to be reduced to a private centinel.

The Commanding officer approves of the proceedings of the Court Martial but in consequence of the Recommendations of the Court in favor of the prisoners has

thought to remit the punishment, in hopes that they will conduct themselves better in future

No Non Commission officers Will be suffered to strike a private unless it is in order to quell a Mutiny, If any disturbance should take place in Barracks or elsewhere among the soldiers and if the Non Commission officers has no immediate aid at hand they must without Delay be had from the Guard as they are placed there principally for the purpose of Keeping order & regularity

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 30th 1810

The Troops will be mustered and Inspected tomorrow Morning at 8 Oclock. The Commanding officer expects the Troops to be in the best possible order —

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE August 6th 1810

All the Men off duty will be ordered for fatigue tomorrow morning, the old guard as Soon as they are Relieved will also join in taking down the Block house No. 1[1]

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 16th August 1810

Complaints having been [made] to the Commanding officer that the meat Issued to the Troops of late has been

[1] Evidently a newer and stronger structure was required. The growing hostility of the neighboring savages prompted every precaution against a surprise attack. In 1915, J. Franklin Jameson, director of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., while assisting the editor of this volume in securing material for his *History of Fort Wayne*, found in the War Department records a drawing of Fort Wayne as rebuilt in 1800 by Colonel Thomas Hunt and by Major John Whistler in 1815. It is reproduced in the above-mentioned work, pages 156-57. Blockhouse No. 1 is at the southeast corner. See illustration facing page 120.

unfit for use, he hereby notifies the Contractors agent at this post that a survey will be held on all the meat in the contractors Store at Eight Oclock on the part of the United States Mr. Stephen Johnston[1] will attend for the purpose —

A written report of the surveys must be handed to the Commanding Officer Signed by both, immediately after they have finished the Inspection.

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 17th August 1810

The president of the United States has been pleased to appoint William Turner Surgeons Mate of this Garrison. The Commanding officers directs all officers N.C officers Musicians and privates under his command to obey him as Surgeons Mate.[2]

[1] Stephen Johnston was the first man of the Fort Wayne garrison to suffer death in the siege of 1812. He was a brother of Colonel John Johnston, and was serving at the time of his death as a clerk in the Indian Department, under Major Benjamin F. Stickney, who had succeeded Colonel Johnston. The wife of Stephen Johnston, formerly Mary Caldwell, was among the women of the fort who were rescued by Captain James Logan, and taken to safety at Piqua. Johnston's anxiety concerning his wife's health caused him to leave the fort, in company with Peter Oliver and a discharged soldier, under cover of darkness, but they were discovered and fired upon by the savages. Johnston was immediately killed, but his companions found their way back to the fort. The next day Johnston's body was brought to the fort. Conover, *Concerning the Forefathers*, 381-82; Brice, *History of Fort Wayne*, 214-15; Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 200, 202.

[2] Dr. Turner later married Ann Wells (Ahpezzahquah), daughter of Captain Wells by his first marriage. He had enlisted in the army from Maryland, and served as surgeon's mate through the War of 1812, resigning on January 31, 1815. He died in 1816 at the family home in the present Spy Run district of Fort Wayne. His wife survived until 1834. Rev. Isaac McCoy, Fort Wayne's first resident Protestant missionary, writing of his experiences in the village, says: "Mrs. Turner, the wife of the agent, was a half Indian, who, with her sister, Mrs. [James] Hackley, had received a decent education [at Bardstown, Kentucky] . . . . Upon the sub-

Lieut. Ostrander will give Doctor Turner the Keys of Hospital & medicene shop

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 24 August 1810

The Commanding officer is much surprised to see so many Unmilitary pratices in the Garrison, in particular in releasing prisoners from the Gaurd House after being reported to the Commanding officer he directs in future that no person belonging to this garrison Release a prisoner from the Guard House without permission from the Commanding Officer

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE August 30th 1810

Muster & Inspection will take place at 8 Oclock tomorrow morning, at which time the Commanding officer expects the Troops belonging to the garrison will be in the best order possible

J RHEA Capt. Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Sept 1st 1810

The Commanding Officer requests that Mr. Oliver the Acting Sutler of this Garrison[1] will not let any soldier in future get liquor without Permission in writing

ject of baptism her mind was clear, but, on account of scruples of her husband, her baptism was deferred for several months, and until he consented." The conversion of Mrs. Hackley and the baptism of the sisters is also described. McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions*, 76-77.

[1] William Oliver was a Virginian. At the time of the siege in 1812 he was still serving as a sutler at Fort Wayne, and one of the most brilliant exploits in connection with the relief of the fort is credited to him. In 1817 Major Oliver was one of the proprietors of a village valled Waynesfield, on the Maumee River opposite Fort Meigs, and near the battlefield of Fallen Timbers. This village became Maumee City, Ohio. Oliver lived, however, in Cincinnati. See Introduction, 58-59, 68.

signed by the Commanding officer. waiters excepted who will get permissions from the officers they live with

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE [September] 21th 1810

In future Tattoo will be at eight oclock in the evening the Sick Call at eight and troop at nine in the morning untill further orders

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Sept 27h 1810

The whole of the Troops belonging to this Garrison will in future parade under arms at Troop and retreat beating until further orders, — and the Sentinels on their posts will be allert and see every person that moves near the Gates, — as the Indians are not to be trusted; in perticular at this time —[1]

The Officer of the day will give Sentinels perticular directions —

J RHEA Capt. Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Septr. 29h 1810

The Troops will be mustered tomorrow morning at 9 OClock — The Commanding Officer expects the Troops to be in the best order possible —

J RHEA Capt. Commanding

[1] Fort Wayne, during the first half of October, 1810 was the gathering place of 1779 Potawatomi, Delaware, Miami, Shawnee, Muncie, Eel River, and Ottawa Indians; they had been called in on order of Governor Harrison, in an effort to refute a story charging him with purchasing lands of the Indians in his own interest, and in opposition to the will of the president. The story was given circulation by British agents, and many of the savages were in a hostile and warlike state of mind. The Miami of the Mississinewa, who opposed the views of the Delawares, refused to come to the council until the latter, together with Potawatomi and Shawnee, had returned to their villages. Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:476-80.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Octo. 10th 1810

Lieut. Whistler and Doctor Turner will convene to morrow morning at 9 OClock to make an examnation into the Conduct of Seth Maloy for Stealing money from John Johnston Esqr. Indian agent, and will report to the Commanding officer in writing their Opinion's —

JAS. RHEA Capt.
Commandg.

AFTER ORDERS

Seth Meloy a private was this day brought before Lieut. Whistler, & William Turner S M. — by Order of the Commanding Officer, Charged With Stealing Twenty Dollars in Cash, Silver, from John Johnston Esqr. Indian Agent. — To which Charge the prisoner pleads guilty — it is our opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the Charge exhibited Against him —

FORT WAYNE 11th October 1811[1810]

WM. WHISTLER Lt.
W TURNER S M

The Commanding Officer approves of the Opinion of the Gentlemen — and orders Seth Meloy to receive forty five Lashes . . . and make good the damages. — He will receive his punishment at retreat beating at which time the Troops Will parade Without arms —

J RHEA Capt. Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE October 15 1810

Lieut Whistler & Doctor Turner will convene this Morning at 9 OClock to make an examination into the conduct of James Smith for Stealing Money from Samuel Owens and will report to the Commanding Officer in writing their opinions —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding —

James Smith a private was this day brought before Lieut. Whistler, & William Turner S.M. by order of the Commanding Officer; Charged with Stealing Seventy five Cents in Cash, Silver, from Samuel Owens private in the Same Company, on the night of the 13h Inst. — To

which charge the prisoner pleads not guilty. — From the evedence of Simon Noxon, Noah Jennings, and James Donovan, We are of Opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the Charge here exhibited against him. — If it is not contrary to the general Custom in Military duty, we pray the Commanding Officer of this Garrison, that the prisoner James Smith will not be punished in a Corporial Manner

FORT WAYNE 15 Octor. 1810 WM. WHISTLER Lt.
WM TURNER S.M.

The Commanding Officer approves of the Opinion of Lieut. Whistler & Doctr. Turner, and as it is a Crime So great that the Commanding Officer Cannot look over, he has thought proper to Sentence him Six days to hard labour Confined to the black hole at nights

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE Octo. 26th 1810

Lieut. Whistler & Doct. Turner will convene this morning at 9 OClock to make an examination into the Conduct of Arhd. McCollom a private, —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commdg.

AFTER ORDERS —

Archd. McCollom a private was this day brought before Lieut. Whistler and Doctr. Turner by order of the Commanding officer; charged with attempting to have connection with a Female Child of William Baily's on the 25th Inst. To which charge the prisoner plead not Guilty. From the evidence of Wm. Baily, it is our Opinion that Archbd. McCollom is guilty of the charge exhibited against him —[1]

FORT WAYNE WM. WHISTLER Lt.
Octr. 26h 1810 WM. TURNER S.Mate

[1] Children born of parents connected with the military life of the frontier endured perils of many types difficult to picture today. William Bailey had a troubled record, and was once tried for brutal treatment of his wife. If she, on the other hand, were the

The Commanding officer approves of the Opinion of the Gentlemen and orders McCollom to receive Fifty lashes on his bare back this evening retreat beating —

The Commanding officer is much suprised to find any man Guilty [of] so beastly an action, the crime would hang any man in a cival Court of Justice, God grant that I may never have so beastly an action come before me again —

FORT WAYNE — JAMES RHEA Capt.
Octo. 26h 1810 — Commdg.

GARRISON·ORDERS — FORT WAYNE October 30h 1810

Muster and Inspection will take place tomorrow morning at Nine OClock at Which time the Commanding Officer expects the Troops to be in the best order possible and the daily duty men will go to their daily Labour immediately After Inspection —

J RHEA Capt. Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE November 1 1810

Lieut Whistler & Doctor Turner Surgs. Mate will Convene at ten OClock to try and examine into the Conduct of Corpl. Zeller —

J RHEA Capt. Commanding

John Zeller Corporal was this day brought before Lieut. Whistler & Wm. Turner S.M. by order of the Commanding Officer charged with Speaking disrespectful of the Commanding Officer, and quarrelling and abuseing the men belonging to the room which he has Charge of, without a Cause. To which Charge the prisoner pleads not guilty. — Sherman Peet was sworn on the occation and Sayeth that the Prisoner John Zeller, Corporal asked the Commanding Officer to Sign a permission for Something to drink, to which the Commanding Officer refused

"Poll Bailey" mentioned on December 6, 1809, he perhaps had reason for belligerence. See *ante*, 204, and 301. This child and her mother were doubtless among the twenty-five women and children rescued from the fort by the Shawnee, Logan, before the siege of 1812, lest they suffer the fate of those massacred at Fort Dearborn.

and that the Said John Zeller Corporal Said that he was as good a Man and as much Spirit as Capt. James Rhea, and he further Sayeth that he John Zeller Corporal Said that [he] had rather be a Butchers Dog than to be Commanded by Capt. James Rhea, or Words to that effect, and the witness further Sayeth that the prisoner John Zeller Corporal has frequently quarreled with the men belonging to the room which he has Charge of without any provocation —

Jacob Oiler Charles Brown, Aaron Sworth & Nehemiah Sedore was each & Severally Sworn and deposeth & Sayeth that they heard the prison John Zeller Corporal Say that he had rather be a butchers dog than be Commanded by Capt. James Rhea — From the evidence of the witnesses Sworn it is our opinion that the prisoner [is] guilty of [the charge] exhibited against him —

WM. WHISTLER Lt.
WM. TURNER S M

The Commanding Officer Approves of the Opinion of the Gentlemen, and orders Corpl. John Zeller to be reduced to a private Sentinel at retreat beating —

J RHEA Capt. Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Novr 2d 1810

The Commanding Officer has thought proper to appoint Jonathan King a private belonging to his Compy. a Corporal in the Same, — He hopes that King will act with more circumspection than has been acted by the late Corpl. belonging to this Garrison. — The Commanding Officer finds it is necessary to be more Strict with the Non Commissd. Officers than he has been heretofore, as there appears to be a great many neglects by Some of them — he hopes to See no more of them —

J RHEA Capt. Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE Novr. 16h 1810

The Commanding Officer has thought proper to promote Thomas Burnes a private belonging to his Company to the rank of a Corporal — he is to be obeyed and

respected as Such — he is to be mustered from the first of this month as Corpl. — & he will take Charge of room No. 1 up Stairs —

In future No Soldier will presume to go to Mr. Oliver's Store before Troop-beating in the Morning neither will he go after retreat beating in the evening without permission from the Commanding Officer Waiters excepted —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE November 29h 1810

Muster & Inspection will take place to morrow morning at 9 O.Clock at which time the Commanding Officer expects the Troops will be in the best order possible —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Decemr. 27 1810

Lieut. Whistler and Dr. Turner Will Convene this morning to examine into the Conduct of David Gillen a private —

JAMES RHEA Capt
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE Decr. 27th 1810

The Commanding officer directs that in future, Sergt. Edwards attend to give out the Vigitables to the Men as soon as the Guards are relived, and that none of the Men be allowed to go to the Root house at any other time, and the Sergt. will see that the Root house doors are Kept Shut Except when the Vegitables are given out —[1]

JAMES RHEA Capt
Commdg.

[1] In addition to the meat and drink supply, a large quantity of home-grown vegetables was required for the subsistence of the members of the garrison. Major Whistler's drawing of the fort as rebuilt in 1815, shows an area directly west of the fort marked

GARRISON ORDERS.— FORT WAYNE Decr. 28th 1810

David Gillen a private was this day brought before Lieut. Wm. Whistler and William Turner S.M. by order of the Commanding Officer, charged with abusive and Insolent Language to Sergeant Edwards when in the line of his duty, on the 25th Inst. to which charges the prisoner Plead not Guilty, From the Evidences of Sergt. Edwards & Sergt. Stocks, we are of Opinion that the prisoner is Guilty of the charges exhibited against him. —

WM. WHISTLER Lieut.
WM. TURNER Surgn. Mate

Seth Maloy was also brought before us, charged with Accusing Corpl. Burns with Felloniously taking Silas Clarkes Whiskey, and drinking it, to which Charge the prisoner plead not Guilty, From the Evidence's that we have heard, we are of Opinion that the prisoner is not Guilty. —

WM. WHISTLER Lt.
WM. TURNER Surgn. M.

The Commanding officer Approves of the Opinion of Lieut. Whistler and Doctr. Turner, and directs that David Gillen be put to hard Labour for Six days with one Shacle round his Leg, and confined to the Guard House at Night, the Non Commission'd Officer of the Police will have charge Of him and See that he is Keept at Work —

Seth Maloy will be released from confinement and Join his Company.

The Commanding Officer is much surprised to find so many insults given to the Non Commission'd officer, he

"Officers' Gardens," while an adjoining tract to the south is labeled, "One of the Soldiers' Gardens." Adjoining this on the west is a third tract marked "Indian Agent's Garden." Large quantities of vegetables were raised and stored in the root house outside the inclosure to prevent freezing during the winter. This root house formed the shelter behind which five warriors secreted themselves and shot and killed two members of the garrison during the siege of 1812. For Whistler's map, see Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 156-57. See also illustration facing page 120.

is determin'd the next Complaint of this Kind that there Shall be no punishment but hard Whipping —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE Decr. 30th 1810

Muster and Inspection will take place tomorrow Morning at Nine O Clock, at which time the Commanding officer expects the Troops to be in the best order possible —

JAMES RHEA
Capt. —

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE Jany. 18th 1811

Lieut. Whistler, and Doctor Turner will convine to day at Eleven oClock to Examine into the Conduct of Corporals King & McMahan and Walsh Drummer and Give in writing to the Commanding Officer their Opinion —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commandg. —

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE Jany. 18th 1811 —

Joseph McMahan Corpl. was this day brought before Lt. Whistler and William Turner S. Mate, charged with being drunk while Corpl. of the police on the Evening of the 17th Inst. To which charge the prisoner plead not Guilty From the Evidence of Sergt. Edwards it is our opinion the prisoner is Guilty of the charge laid against him —

Corpl. Jonathan King was also Brought before us. Charged with disobediance of orders and throwing away his whisky in Contempt of the Commanding Officer To which Charge the prisoner plead Guilty —

John Walsh Drummer was Also brought Before us — Charged with Scalling the Pickets and Bringing in whiskey without permission from the Commanding officer To which Charges the prisoner Plead not Guilty —

From the Evidences of Sergint Edwards, Corporal Burns, Simon Noxen and Charles Brown, we are of opinion that the prisoner is Guilty of the Charges alledged Against him —

WM. WHISTLER Lt.
WM. TURNER S.Mate

AFTER ORDERS.—

The Commanding officer Approves of Lieut. Whistlers and Doctor Turners Oppion and orders Corpls. McMahan and King to be reduced to the Ranks as a private Sentinal, and Drummer Walsh to receive Thirty lashes on his naked Back — all to take effect this evenging Roll Call —

John Zeller and Joseph Peatt Privates beloning to my Company are premoted to Corpls. and are to [be] respected & obey'd accordingly — the[y] will Be Musterd as Such from the 19th Instant —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commg.

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT WAYNE Jany. 21st 1811

Court will convene today at ten OClock today and examine into the Conduct of John Green a private belonging to my Company. Lieut. Whistler & Doctr. Turner will attend as Members. —

At this Evening Roll Call the whole of the Troops Will parade Under Arms Waiters Excepted —

JAS. RHEA Capt.

AFATER ORDERS

John Green a private of Captn. Rheas Company was this day brought Before Lieut. Whistler and William Turner S.M. by order of the Commanding officer — Charged with Being drunk, abusive and Insolent Language to the Commanding officer, Also for Abuseing his Waiters on the 20th Instant. To which Charges the Prisoner John Green Plead Guilty —

Joseph Pinkerton a private was Also brought before us, Charged with being drunk on parade on the Evening

of the 20th Instant. to which Charge the prisoner Plead not Guilty —

Corporal Zeller being Sworn Says that the prisoner was drunk, when he was put into the Guard House —

Corporal Burns being also sworn Says that the prisoner Joseph Pinkerton was drunk on Parade on the Evening of 20th Inst. From the evidences of the two witnesses Sworn it is our Opinion that the prisoner is Guilty of the Charges Exhibted against him —

WM. WHISTLER Lt.
WM. TURNER S. M.

The Commanding Officer aproves of the opinion of Lieut. Whistler & Doct. Turner and orders John Green to receive Forty five Lashes on his naked Back — and Joseph Pinkertons, rations Whiskey be stoped for six days, this to take effect this Evening Roll Call —

JAS. RHEA Capt.
Commdg.

GARRISON ORDER'S. — FORT WAYNE Jany. 27th 1811 —

The Commanding officer has perceived that it's a custom to Empty ashes in Casks & Boxes inside of the Garrison, he therefore forbids any person in future belonging to this Garrison to emty any ashes in any Casks or box &c. inside of the Garrison, or in any Building near the Garrison, (that is hot ashes) as the Commg. officer see a Cask catch on fire the other eveing inside of the Garrison — By hot Ashes —[1]

JAS. RHEA Capt.
Commg.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE February 27 1811

Muster & Inspection will take place tomorrow morning at 9.O.Clock, at which time the Commanding Officer

[1] The destruction of any of the buildings or palisades of the fort would have subjected the garrison to invasion by the Indians, many of whom had been urged on to extreme measures by their leaders and British sympathizers.

expects the Troops to be in the best order possible — The Commanding Officer directs that in future the whole of the Troops will parade under arms every morning at Troop beating except those on duty —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE March 22d 1811

In future the Troop will beat at eight O.Clock in the Morning, the Sick Call at 7 OClock and tatto at 9 O.Clock — The troops will parade on the esplanade until further orders — There will be two police men detailed for the purpose of cleaning the Garrison and Esplanade every day and will receive directions from the Commanding Officer — Zelcut will continue cuting fire-wood under the direction of the police N.C. Officer —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON
ORDERS — FORT WAYNE March 27 1807 [1811]

Lieut Whistler & Dr. Turner will convene this Morning to examine into the Conduct of David Gillen a private belonging to my Company who is in Confinement

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

David Gillen a private of Capt. Rheas Company was this day brought befor Lieut Wm. Whistler & S M Wm. Turner by order of the Commanding Officer Charged with rioting when on fatigue while at Work in the public Cornfield on the 26h Inst. — To which Charge the prisoner pleads guilty — N Jennings Richards, Bailey, each and Severally being Sworn diposeth and Sayeth that William Perkens without any provocation Called the prisoner David Gillen, a negro bastard and unfit for the Company of any Soldier —

FORT WAYNE
27 March 1811

WM. WHISTLER Lt.
WM. TURNER S.M.

AFTER ORDERS

The Commanding Officer has thought proper to Sentence David Gillen to five days hard Labour and to be Confined in the Guard house at night and his whiskey Stoped — he knowing the Consequence of one Soldiers Striking another — and likewise thinks proper to Sentence Perkens to four days hard labour for the melicious unsoldierly expression to Gillen and his Whis Stoped to take effect at this evening Roll Call

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE March 30h 1811

The Commanding Officer has thought proper to remit the remainder of the punishment that was ordered to be inflicted on Gillen and Perkins and are ordered to Join their Company — Muster and Inspection will take place tomorrow morning at Guard mounting at which time the Commanding Officer expects to See the Troops in the best order possible — The Drums will beat the long roll at the time when the troops are to fall in to join the Company —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT WAYNE April 9th 1811 —

Lieut. Whistler and Doctor Turner will convine this Morning at ten OClock to try and Examine into the Conduct of John Mangin and David Gillen privates belonging to my Company and report to the Commanding officer in Writing there Opinion —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS

John Mangin a private was this day brought before Us, by order of the Commanding Officer, Charged with distroying a barrel of brand[1] the property of Thomas

[1] This was probably bran.

Dougherty. by throwing gravel and other filth into it, on the evening of the 7th Inst.; to which charge the prisoners plead Guilty.

It's our Opinion that the prisoner is Guilty —

FORT WAYNE Apl. 9th 1811 — WM. WHISTLER Lt. WM. TURNER S.Mate

David Gillen a private was also brought before us charged with rioting, and abuseing Thomas Dougherty in his own room, on the 7h. Inst.; to which charge the prisoner plead not Guilty —

Thomas Dougherty, Jacob Oiler was Sworn on behalf of the plaintiff, and deposeth and sayeth that the prisoner David Gillen shut his fist and said he could whip him the said Dougherty with One hand, and that Dougherty called him a damned rascal.

Corporal Burns, Simon Noxen was also sworn in behalf of the prisoner, and Sayeth that David Gillen told Dougherty in a mild Manner that the barrel was not full of brand when he put it there Dougherty immeadately replied that Gillen was a damn'd liar and a rascal, and that he could whip him and that the prisoner D. Gillen did not abusive Dougherty nor make use of improper Language to him. —

From the Evidence of the four witnesses sworn we are of Opinion that the prisoner Gillen is not Guilty of the charge where in he was Indicted —

FORT WAYNE Apl 9th 1811 } WM. WHISTLER Lt. WM. TURNER S.Mate

The Commanding officer approves of the Opinion of the Gentlemen, and Sentence John Mangin to be put to hard labour for three days and Confin'd to the Guard house at nights, and make good the damages of the waistages of the brand to Thomas Dougherty; David Gillen will be released and Join his Company, to take affect this Evening roll Call —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS 12h April 1810 [1811]

A Court Martial will this day Assemble for the trial of Such prisoners brought before them Capt. Rhea will preside & Lieuts. Whistler & Eastman Will Sett as members — one of which will Sett as Judge Advocate

An orderly will attend —

J RHEA Captn.
Commanding

Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial . . . The Court met pursuant to Garrison order and being duly sworn, proceeded to the trial of John Mangin a private in Captn. Rheas Company Charged with Stealing a Spade the property of Lieut. Ostrander which was in the Care of Dr. Turner in the Month of October 1810[1] To which Charge the prisoner plead not Guilty — Dr. Turner Sworn Say that the prisoner was living with him and that the Spade was left in his care by Lieut. Ostranders Orders as Missing without his permission and that he afterwards found it in the hands of Mr. Landon who Informed him Dr. Turner that he bought it from the prisoner — The prisoner plead in his defence that Lieut. Ostrander left the Spade with him the prisoner & Scott & that he lent it to Mr. Landon and that when it was broke Mr. Landon paid him for it — that he left also a pair of Skates and told them to do what they pleased with them — that he paid Scott twelve Shillings for his Share of the Spade —

The Court then Adjourned to obtain the testamony of Danl. Landon — the Court again met and Mr. Landon being present & Sworn Stated to the Court, on the question being put did the prisoner Inform you that he bought the Spade from the public Factory?— Answer — he did — & further told me that he gave two dollars for it &

[1] Lieutenant Ostrander had been detailed to Fort Dearborn on September 10, 1810, to relieve Captain Heald while the latter went on furlough. His name does not appear again on the Fort Wayne record until September 11, 1811. Rhea's Inspection Returns for November, 1810, Kingsbury Papers, Chicago Historical Society Library. See also entry for September 11, 1811, and note.

one Shilling for a new rivet — The court having heard the testamony adduced and maturely delebreating on the case are of the opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of the Crime of Theft — but having disposed of the Spade without authority and do Sentence him to pay into the hands of Dr. Turner Seventeen Shillings York Currency — the Court then Adjournd. without day —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Presidt.

JONATHAN EASTMAN Recorder

AFTER ORDERS —

The Commandig Officer Approves of the Opinion of the Court and directs John Mangin to pay Dr. Turner Seventeen Shillings for the Spade & will be released from Confinement & Join his Company —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE April 20h 1811

Lieut. Whistler will attend and See that the Howitzers[1] is put in the best order possible, and put to their proper posts, and every thing cleared away to give them room to be worked to advantage; and cartridges made, if necessary, and any thing that is wanted to make them ready for action; The musket cartridges will be aximmined and see that they are in good order.— The wicket gates will not be opened in future untill Sunrise — The Sentinels will be very alert on their posts — both day & Night: See every thing that is Stiring; not to talk on their posts, and if they See any Number of Indians, more than Twenty, — Making their Appearance; to report to the N. Commissioned Officer of the Guard and he to the Officer of the day, and officer of the day to the Commanding Officer. — the Sentinels Cannot be too watchful at this time. —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding —

[1] The armament of Fort Wayne, according to Captain Robert M'Afee, consisted of four small cannon. *History of The Late War*, 127.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE May 3d 1811 —

The Commanding Officer directs that no Gentlemen belonging to this Garrison will give permission to any Soldier belonging to the Garrison for any Kind of Liquor, neither will they Let any Soldier have any liquor without the Commanding officer's Special permission waiters Excepted —

The Commanding officer has taken notice that the Non Commission'd officers of the Guard has frequently Let Strange Citizens into the garrison without Liberty, he therefore forbids the Non Commissiond officers of the Guard from Letting any Strange Citizens into the Garrison without first informing the officer of the day & the officer of the day to the Commanding Officer —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE May 4th 1811

The Surgeons Mate of this Garrison will make out a report in writing of the Sick, and hand it in at orderly hour to the Commanding officer on every Sabath day —[1]

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

[1] A slip of paper found in one of the Orderly Books may be one of these required reports. Under the heading "Sick," it contains the following list of names:

"S[ergeant] Stokes
C[orporal] Daugherty
C[orporal] Jordan
Murry
Floyd [?]
McFeeters
[Illegible]
Duvall
Cavendish
Thompson
Rubill
Hunt
"Wensell
McDonald
Morgan
Fuller
Bradley
McCarty
Ourihan
Goss
Sworth
Milligan
Marstens [?]
White."

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE May 19th 1811 —

The Wash Women belonging to the Garrison will clean out the wash House and see that it is Kept Clean and the doors must be kept shut, — After the first day of June there shall be a Bowery built near the river for the Women to wash under, where the whole of them shall wash at —[1] In future the Men must Cooke in the Cooke House —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE May 20h 1811

Lieut. Whistler and Doctr. Turner will convene at the Drs. quarters this morning at 9 O.Clock to examine into the conduct of John Walsh and Thos. Dougherty and hand in to the Commanding officer in writing their opinion. —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding —

John Walsh a Drummer in Capt. Rheas Company was this day brought before Lt. Wm. Whistler & Dr. Wm. Turner by order of the Commanding Officer, Charged with being drunk, absent from parade, and braking into the Commandandts hen-house on the evening of the 18h Inst. — The prisoner John Walsh pleads guilty of the first & Second Charges and not guilty to the last. — Joseph McMahan was sworn and Says that the prisoner John Walsh was in the hen house, and he assisted him in getting out. — We are of Opinion the prisoner is guilty

FORT WAYNE 20h May 1811 } WM. WHISTLER Lt.
WM. TURNER S.M.

Thomas Dougherty was also brought before us charged with insolent & abusive language to Corpl. Peatt on the present Instant. — to which charges the prisoner plead not guilty. — Noah Jennings was sworn and says that Corpl. Peatt first called the prisoner a kissing Asse kind

[1] See entry for November 16, 1803.

of a fellow for not telling him the said Peatt that the Calf was eating Slop which Peatt had given to his hog, and then they abused each other in turn. Samuel Owens & John Cook was also sworn and says the same that the first witness Noah Jennings swore, — Thomas Tutaue was also sworn and tells the same thing that the witnesses above did. We are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the Charges brought against him; but in consequence of the Corporals first abusive language we recommend him to the mercy of the Commanding Officer —

FORT WAYNE } WM. WHISTLER Lt.
20h May 1811 } WM. TURNER SM

The Commanding Officer Approves of the Opinion of the Gentlemen of the Court and direct that John Walsh Drummer receive thirty lashes on his bare back at retreat beating this evening Roll Call & Join his Company — In consequences of the recommendations of the Court and the Corpl. begining with the first abuse — The Commanding Officer is induced to release Thos. Dougherty — but it is well known that Dougherty is in the habit of making use of Abusive language to the N C Officers, and if he Should ever be guilty of it in future the Commanding Officer is determined to punish him —

J RHEA Capt. Commandg.

GARRISON ORDER FORT WAYNE May 28th 1811

Lieut Whistler & Doctor Turner Surgs. Mate at the Garrison will convene at the Drs. quarters at 9 O.Clock. to examine into the conduct of John Miller a private belonging to my company charged with being drunk while on police and insolent Language to Lieut Whistler on the evening of the 27h Inst.—

John Miller a private of Capt. Rheas Company was this day brought before Lieut W. Whistler & Dr. Wm. Turner by order of the Commanding Officer, Charged with being drunk while on police, and insolent language to Lieut. Whistler on on the evening of the 27h Inst.;— the prisoner plead guilty to the first charge & not guilty

to the second Benjamin Bennett being sworn says that he heard the prisoner John Miller say that it was damned hard that the Commanding Officer would allow Soldiers to kill Beef for citisens, and that he the said Miller was obliged to do the police of the Garrison and when Lieut Whistler ordered him to the Guard House, he said he could use his own pleasure, and Lieut Whistler ordered him to hold his tongue, and he said he would do so, but think the more — From the evidence of Benjamin Bennett we are of opinion that the prisoner John Miller is guilty of the above charges. —

FORT WAYNE } WM. WHISTLER Lt.
28h May 1811 } WM. TURNER S. Mate

The Commanding Officer approves of the opinion of the Gentlemen and directs John Miller to be put to hard labour for Six days and be confined to the black hole at nights and his rations of whiskey stopped

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE May 29h 1811

The Troops will be mustered and inspected the 31 Inst. at 9 OClock — they will until further orders, parade in their Linen overalls and Gaiters — The Commanding officer expects they will be in the best order possible — with all their hair and whiskers trimed agreeable to the Genl. order —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE June 4h 1811

Lieut Whistler & Dr. Turner will convene today at 9 OClock to try and examine into the conduct of Archibald McCollom a private belonging to my Company —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding —

Archibald McCollom a private of Capt. Rheas Compy. was this day brought before Lieut. Whistler & Dr. Turner by the order of the Commanding Officer Charged

with abusing & striking Corpl. Burnes on the afternoon of the 2d Inst. — The prisoner plead guilty to the second charge, and not guilty to the first. James Smith was sworn, and says that he did not hear the prisoner abuse Corpl. Burnes; and he further says that he saw Corpl. Burnes ketch the Prisoner either by his throat or shirt collar and shoved him out of the house. — James Grant was also sworne and tells the same tail that the above witness James Smith related. — From the evidence of the above witnesses we are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the Second Charge and not guilty of the first

FORT WAYNE } WM. WHISTLER Lt.
4h May 1811 } WM. TURNER S.Mate

The Commanding Officer Approves of the Opinion of Lieut Whistler & Doctr. Turner and directs Archd. McCollom to receive Twenty five lashes on the naked back at retreat beating & Join his Company —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 23d June 1811

Lieutent Whistler & Dr. Turner will convene to try and examine into the conduct of Aaron Sworth a private belonging to my Company, and hand in their opinion in writing to the Commanding Officer

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

Aaron Sworth a private in Capt. Rheas Company was this day brought before Lieut Wm. Whistler & Dr. Turner by order of the Commanding Officer, Charged with abusing, Striking & biting Sergeant Stokes when in execution of his duty on the evening of the 22d Inst. To which charges the prisoner plead *not guilty*. Thomas Dougherty was sworn, and said that he did not hear the prisoner abuse, strike or bite Sergt. Stokes on the evening of the 22d Inst. Charles Brown was also sworn, but could give no evidence on either side, — Corpl. Zeller

was also sworn and says that he saw Sergt. Stokes & the prisoner engaged, and they both fell to the ground, and the 1st undermost. — John Richards was sworn and tells nearly the same thing as Corpl. Zeller has related — James Carlton was also sworn, and say he saw the prisoner Strike Sergt. Stokes and they both fell to the ground, the 1st undermost. — we saw the prisoners teeth on the 1st

From the evidence of the above witnesses we are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the second & third charges and not guilty of the first

FORT WAYNE } WM. WHISTLER Lt.
24h June 1811 } WM. TURNER S.Mate

AFTER ORDERS

The Commanding officer approves of the opinion of Lieut Whistler & Dr. Turner, and do sentence Aaron Sworth to five days hard labour his rations of whiskey stopped and confined to the black hole when not at labour

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE June[2]9h 1811

The Troops will be mustered and Inspicted tomorrow at eight OClock in the morning, at which time the Commanding Officer expects the troops to be in the best order possible —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 3d 1811

Tomorrow being the anniversary of the Indipendence of the United States of America, — at day breake there will be a gun fired — and at one O.Clock there will be seventeen rounds fired from two Howitzers which will be paraded on the Esplanade, — and each person who is entitled to a ration, will receive an extra Gill of whiskey —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 8 1811

Lieut. Whistler & Doctor Turner will convene this morning to try and examin into the Conduct of Aaron Sworth a private belonging to my company & report their opinion to the Commanding Officer in writing —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding —

Aaron Sworth a private in Capt. Rhea's Company was this day brought before Lieut Wm. Whistler & Doctor Wm. Turner, by order of the Commanding Officer, Charged with neglect of duty and abusive language to Sergt. Stokes & threatening his life on the 6 Inst. — To which charges the Prisoner plead *not Guilty*. William Alvey was sworn & says that the Prisoner was absent from work, — that when the Sergt. ordered him to go to work his reply was *go to Hell* and that he further heard the prisoner say that the Sergt. Should not live longer than three weeks or three months—Though he is not certain which of those terms was mentioned — From the above evidence we are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the above charges —

WM. WHISTLER Lt.
WM. TURNER S.Mate

Commanding Officer approves of the Opinion of Lieut Whistler & Doctor Turner and directs that Aaron Sworth be put to hard labour for Six days with a ball and chain fastened to his leg. — Lieut Whistler will see that it is done tomorrow morning —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 12h 1811

In consequence of Sergt. Stokes speaking to Lieut Whistler to interceed with the Commanding Officer for to remit the remainder part of the punishment that was ordered to be inflicted on Aaron Sworth a private — The Commanding Officer has thought proper to remit the remainder of the punishment, and join his Company,

but an indulgence of this kind need not be looked for again —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE July 25h 1811

Lieut. Whistler & Doctor Turner will convene this morning to try & examing into the conduct of Charles Brown a private belonging to my Compy.

JAS. RHEA Capt.
Commg. —

Charles Brown a private in Capt Rhea's Company was this day brought before Lieut Wm. Whistler & Dr. Wm. Turner by order of the Commanding Officer, Charged with Sleeping on his post when a Sentinel No. 1 on the night of the 24th Inst. to which Charge the prisoner plead not guilty. —

Jonathan King who was officer of the Guard was sworn and says that the prisoner Charles Brown was a Sleep when on post at eleven O.Clock at night he first neglected the call after the bell was rung and then permitted him to go up to the prisoner and take hold of him before he hailed.

From the evidence of J. King we are of opinion that the prisoner C. Brown is guilty of the Charge

FORT WAYNE } WM. WHISTLER Lt.
25h July 1811 } WM. TURNER S. M.

The Commanding Officer approves of the Opinion of Lieut. Whistler and Doctor Turner add directs Charles Brown a private belonging to my Company to receive forty lashes on his bare back at retreat beating this evening and join his Company

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

AFTER ORDERS

In consequence of Charles Browns long services in the army of the U. S. he has thought proper to remit fifteen lashes of his punishment —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 30h 1811

Muster & Inspection will take place tomorrow morning at 8 O.Clock at which time the Commanding Officer expects the Troops to be in the best order possible —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 31s. 1811

John Richards a private belonging to my Company is promoted to a Corporal, and is to be obeyed and respected as Corpl. and will be mustered as such from the 1s. of August 1811 —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE August 3d 1811

In future the Guard will be exercised in the manuel exercise and marching by the Non Commissd. Officer of the Guard for one hour every day Commencing at ten OClock under the direction of the Officer of the Day —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE August 10th 1811

In future the Guard will parade at every relieve during the night, and stand by their arms untill the relief returns to the guard house during that time they will take there ease as much as possible. — The Guard drilling will be despensed with for the present. — and at the Revallee the guard will parade & Stand by their arms untill Sun riseing — The non Commissd. Officer must take perticular care for it is time now for for the Guard to look Out! —[1]

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

[1] Fort Wayne was becoming more and more often the meeting place of savages passing to and from Malden, the British point of distribution of arms and ammunition. The activities of Tecumseh and the Prophet spread alarm from their village all the way to Vincennes on the one side and Fort Wayne on the other.

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE August 22 1811

Lieut. Whistler & Doctor Turner will convene this morning to try and examine into the Conduct of Willis Tucker a private in my Company —

JAMES RHEA Capt
Commanding

Willis Tucker a private of Capt. Rhea's Company was this day brought before Lieut Whistler & Dr. Turner by order of the Commanding Officer Charged with being a Slee[p] when on post at No. 2 on the night of the 21st Inst. To which Charge the prisoner plead Guilty — we are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the Charge

FORT WAYNE
22d August 1811 } WM. WHISTLER Lieut.
WM. TURNER S. M.

The Commanding Officer approves of the Opinions of Lieut Whistler & Dr. Turner and directs that the prisoner Willis Tucker receive Fifty lashes on his naked back this evening at Retreat beating & join his company, — but in consequence of his being a young recruit the Commanding Officer has thought proper to remit the Corporal punishment, but the Second offence he may depend on geting the stripes

J RHEA Capt. Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT WAYNE 30h August 1811

Muster & Inspection will take place tomorrow morning at 8 OClock when the Commanding Officer expects the Troops will be in best possible order —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE September 1s. 1811

Lieut Whistler & Doctor Turner will Convene this morning at 9 OClock to try and examine into the Conduct of John Miller and James Carlton privates belonging to my Company and report to me in writing

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

James Carlton & John Miller privates in Capt. Rhea's Company was this day brought before Lieut Whistler & Doctr. Turner by order of the Commanding Officer, charged with rioting in their barrack room and abusing Corpl. Burnes while in the execution of his duty on the evening of the 31s. August, to which charges the prisoner plead not guilty. —

John Morgan was sworn and says that he did not hear James Carlton nor John Miller raigling nor disputing in the barrack room on the evening of the 31s. Augt. nor did he hear either of the prisoners abuse Corpl. Burnes on the same evening.

Thomas Tutau was Sworn and Says he did not hear either of the prisoners quarreling on the evening of the 31 august, — that Corpl. Burnes Called Miller a damd. a Damned old rascal and Miller replied does his duty like a dog. — Tunis Crum was also sworn & says that he did not hear either of the prisoners quarrelling & making any disturbace, nor did he hear either of them abuse Corpl. Burnes, but on the contrary, he heard Corpl. Corpl. Burnes abuse both Carlton & Miller without any provocation. — William Perkins was sworn & tells the same story that Crum did — we are of opinion that neither of the prisoners is guilty of the Charges —

FORT WAYNE } WM. WHISTLER Lieut.
1s. Sept. 1811 } WM. TURNER S. M.

The Commanding Officer approves of the Opinion of Lieut. Whistler & Dr. Turner and directs that the prisoners John Miller & James Carlton be released at retreat beating this evening & Join their respective Company —

The Commanding Officer is extremely surprised to See Such improper conduct In Corpl. Burnes — It appears it is not the first time that Corpl. Burnes has been guilty of Confineing the Soldiers in his room without a Cause; and this shall be the last time that a Crime of this kind shall be looked over & if that room which Corpl. Burnes has charge of is not kept more quiet the Commanding

Officer is determined to Confine the Corpl. and the rioters and punish the whole of them

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE September 3d 1811

Lieut Whistler & Doctor Turner will Convene tomorrow morning at Nine OClock to try and examine into the Conduct of Noah Jennings a private belonging to my Company and report in writing to the Commanding officer their Opinion

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

Noah Jennings a private in Capt Rhea's Company was this day brought before Lieut. Wm. Whistler and Dr. Wm. Turner by order of the Commanding Officer charged with Sleeping on his post on the evening of the 2d Inst. to which charge the prisoner plead guilty — we are of Opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charge —

FORT WAYNE 4th Sept.1811 WM. WHISTLER Lt.
WM. TURNER S.Mate

The Commanding Officer approves of the opinion of Lieut Whistler & Dr. Turner and directs that Noah Jennings receive fifty lashes on his naked back and put to hard labour for Six days with a ball & Chain to his leg — but in Consequence of Capt. Dubois[1] from Vincennes Interceeding in the behalf of the prisoner the Commanding Officer has thought proper to remit the

[1] Toussaint Dubois, a Vincennes trader of long experience among the Indians, had been dispatched by Governor Harrison to discover the true state of affairs among the Miami at Fort Wayne. Harrison reported to the secretary of war on September 17: "He found the chiefs all preparing to go to Malden. With the assistance however of Messrs. Shaw and Wells he got them all together at Fort Wayne. The result of the Council discovered that the whole Tribe (including the Weas and Eel Rivers . . .) were about equally divided in favour of the Prophet and the United States." Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:574. See *ibid.*, 576-82, for minutes of the council, kept by Dr. William Turner.

Corporal punishment the ball & Chain will be put on the prisoner at retreat beating this evening

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE September 9 1811

Lieut. Whistler & Doctor Turner will Convene this morning at 10 OClock to try & examine into the Conduct of William Perkins & Thomas Dougherty privates belonging to my Compy. and report to the Commanding Officer in writing their Opinion —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

Thomas Dougherty a private of Capt. Rhea's Compy. was this day brought before Lieut. Whistler & D[r] Turner by order of the Commanding Officer; charged with rioting & striking Wm. Perkins with an unlawfull weapon on the 8h Inst. to which charges the prisoner plead guilty, and lays himself to the mercy of the Court. — We are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty

FORT WAYNE } WM. WHISTLER Lieut.
10h Sept. 1811 } WM. TURNER S.Mate

William Perkins was also brought before us charged with rioting & fighting with Thomas Dougherty on the evening of the 8h Inst. — The prisoner plead guilty of the first and not guilty of the second charge. —

John Robinson was sworn and says, that the prisoner William Perkins first commenced abusing Dougherty & then Dougherty abused him, that they both struck each other about the same time and after Perkins received a blow from Dougherty, he turned around & said he wished he had a stick to strike Dougherty with: instantly Dougherty picked up a Stick and Struck Perkins. — we are of Opinion that the prisoner William Perkins is guilty of the above Charges —

FORT WAYNE WM. WHISTLER Lieut.
10h Sept. 1811 WM. TURNER S.Mate

The Commanding Officer approves of the Opinion of Lieut Whistler & Doctor Turner and directs that Thomas

Dougherty and William Perkins receive Twenty five Lashes each — that Dougherty receive his, this evening at retreat beating and Perkins his, as soon as the Surgeon's Mate shall say that his head is Sufficiently well

FORT WAYNE } J RHEA Capt.
Sept. 10 1811 } Commanding

GARRISON ORDER FORT WAYNE Sept. 11th 1811

A Garrison Court Martial will Convine this Morning at the presidents quarters at 10 OClock for the trial of such prisoner as may be brought before it Capt. Rhea will preside Lieutents. Whistler & Ostrander members —[1]

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

Proceeding of a Garrison Court Martial, held this day by order of the Commanding officer . . . was brought before it for trial. Willis Tucker a private of Capt. Rhea's Compy. charged with neglect of duty on his post, on the night of the 10th Inst. — to which charge the prisoner plead not Guilty, —

Corporal Zeller being Sworn deposeth. That about a quarter before 10 on the evening of the 10th inst. the Sentry No. one made the Usual Call, but the other Sentry (the prisoner) made no Answer — The call was repeated but no reply made — and that the evidence then went to see what was the matter, and found that the prisoner was on his feet on his post, but previously heard a bustling as tho he was in the act of getting up — The evidence asked the prisoner why he did not answer the call, — the prisoner replied that he Supposed the noise of the Dogs Occasioned his not hearing the call,

(The prisoner Willis Tucker) says in his defence that the noise of the Indians & Dogs was so Loud that he did not hear the call, and that was his reason for not answering it. —

[1] This is Ostrander's first appearance in the record since his return from Fort Dearborn. See entry for April 12, 1811, and note.

Before the same Court was brought for trial Thomas Tautau a private in the same Company, charged with Flanking whiskey into the Guard House to Thomas Dougherty a prisoner under Sentence on the evening of the 10th Inst. To which charge the prisoner plead Guilty —

The Court find the prisoner (Willis Tucker) Guilty, and sentence him to have his Rations of whiskey stoped for Eight Days —

The Court adjourned Untill toMorrow 9 OClock — The Court mett agreeable to adjornment, and proceed'd to take the evidence in behalf of the prisoner (Thomas Tautau) Peggy Dougherty being duly Sworn declared that she gave one Gill of whiskey to the prisoner with an intention that he should give the same to Thomas Dougherty therin confined, and that it was the prisoners Dougherty's Rations — The Court on deliberation find the prisoner Guilty, and sentence him to receive Twenty five Lashes. — but owing to his ignorence together with the evidence, The Court recommend the prisoner to the Clemency of the Commanding officer The Court is adjourned without day —

PH OSTRANDER Lt. Recorder — } JAMES RHEA Capt. & President

AFTER ORDERS

The Commanding Officer approves of the Opinion of the Courts, and directs, Willis Tuckers stopage of whiskey to Commence toMorrow —

The Commanding officer thinks proper to remit the punishment that was sentenced by the Court on Thomas Tautau —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Sept. 21s. 1811

In future the Troop will beat at 9 O.Clock and the Sick Call at eight in the morning, and Tatto at 8 OClock in the evening —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE Septr. 25, 1811

William Perkins a private belonging to my company was sentenced on the 10th instant to receive twenty five lashes: but on account of his indisposition the Commanding Officer thought proper to defer the puishment untill the surgeons Mate should say he was sufficiently recovered. — The Commanding Officer directs that he receive his punishment this evening at retreat beating under the direction of the officer of the day.

J RHEA Capt.
Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 26 Sept 1811

A Garrison Court Martial will convine this day at 11 Clock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it — Capt Rhea will priside Lieuts Whistler & Ostrander Members. —

Proceeding's of a Garrison Court Martial by order of the Commanding officer, . . . was brought [before] it for trial, Archibald McCollom a private of private of Capt. Rhea's Company charged with "disposing of his shoes which he drew lately from the United States on or about the 23d or 24th Inst. to which charge the prisoner plead *Guilty*. — The court find the prisoner Guilty, and Sentence him to receive Forty Lashes.

The Court adjorned without day —

PH. OSTRANDER Lt. Recorder — JAS. RHEA Capt. President

AFTER ORDERS

The Commanding Officer Approves and Confirmes the Opinion of the Court, and directs that Archabald McCollom a private belonging to my Company to receive forty Lashes this Evening at retreat beating under the direction of the officer of the day and Join his Company —

JAS. RHEA Capt.
Comg.

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE Oct. 30th 1811 —
Muster and Inspection will take place tomorrow Morning at Guard Mounting, at which time the Commanding Officer expects the troops in the best order possible —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT WAYNE Novr. 5th 1811
Lieutenant Ostrander and Doctor Turner will move into the new building in the Garrison tomorrow the 6th instant and will consider it there quarters untill further Orders. —[1]

No Officer in future when on duty will go out Side the Esplanade and no Officer belonging to this Garrison will be absent from Roll call without informing the Commanding Officer —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE Nov: 10. 1811
Lieutenant Jonathan Eastman District pay-master will pay my Company to-morrow at 11 O Clock A. M. in the room occupied by the Commanding Officer, as his office —[2] At which time the Company will be in readiness. —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Nov 13h 1811
A Garrison Court Martial will Convene tomorrow morning at 10 OClock at Lieut Ostranders quarters for

[1] The buildings composing the fort appear to have undergone a considerable amount of reconstruction during 1810. Blockhouse No. 1 was completely rebuilt. The record indicates the completion of at least two other buildings within the fort or composing a part of the outer wall. See entry for August 6, 1810.

[2] Lieutenant Eastman, a native of Vermont, became ensign of the First United States Regiment on July 18, 1803. By 1807 he had become a first lieutenant. He was discharged in June, 1814. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:394.

the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it — The Commanding Officer will preside — Lieuts. Whistler & Ostrander members

J RHEA Capt. Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 15h Novr. 1811

There will be a morning Gun fired out of one of the Howitzers at Revallee of the damagd powder, at which time the Company will parade under Arms and Stand by their arms untill Sun Rising, under the direction of the Officer of the day. — it is expected that as soon as the day appears the drum will beat.

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Novemr. 16h 1811

The Commanding Officer having been informed that there is some appearance of danger of the Indians in this Country, he thinks it necessary to make some preparation. — he therefore directs that in case of an alarm, that Lieut. Whistler will take Charge of the musketry and see that they attend to their posts. — Lieut. Ostrander will take Charge of the Howitzers and see that they are in perfect Order, and that there is Plenty of ammunition in readiness, and post out such men & as many as will be sufficient to man them, and will have a Roll made out and warned by the first Sergeant of the Company for that purpose — The N. C. Officers of the Guard will pay perticular Attention to the Sentinels and see that they do their duty Strictly —[1]

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

[1] News of the Battle of Tippecanoe on November 7, which was at first reported as a defeat to the American forces, undoubtedly brought apprehension to isolated Fort Wayne. "On the 22d November the annual meeting of the Indians to receive their annuities took place at fort Wayne, where several of those who had fought in the battle [Tippecanoe], had the effrontery to present themselves and claim their respective portions. They had the address

Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial held agreeably to the order of the Commanding Officer whereof Capt. Rhea is president Lieuts. Whistler & Ostrander Members, was brought before it for trial Archd. McCollom of Capt. Rhea's Company, Chaged with insolence to Dr. Turner on the 12h Inst.

The Court met agreeably to the orders & being duly sworn — but in Consequence of the illness of the prisoner adjourned to tomorrow 10 OClock —

The court met agreeably to Adjournment and the Cause that prevented the proceedings yesterday Still exist —

The Court therefore adjourned untill such a period as the prisoner may be enabled to stand his trial —

The prisoner having been reported by the surgeons Mate as fit for trial, the Court again met for the purpose and the prisoner being arreigned on the above charge — Plead not guilty — Dr. Turner being duly sworn deposeth that on the 12h Inst. as near as he can recollect the prisoner McCollom came to this deponent apparently very drunk and applied to him for Medicine, which this deponent refused on account of his intoxication, and told the prisoner to go home, which the prisoner Said *by God* he would not — the deponent declares that he told the

completely to deceive our Indian agent . . . John Johnson esq. They represented, that the Prophet's party had him in confinement and were determined to kill him; that they blamed him for all their misfortunes; with many other deceptive stories, which induced Mr. Johnson to inform the government, that the Indians were all inclined for peace, and that no further hostilities should be committed against them. Yet at this very time, in most of the nations there assembled, a British faction was boiling to the brim, and ready to overflow on our devoted frontiers. . . .

". . . The profession was sincere on the part of the Shawanoese and a great majority of the Delawares; but the Potawatamies and Miamies had no intention to be peaceable after receiving their annuities. The Little Turtle . . . now in the decline of life and of influence, was the strenuous advocate of peace, but the majority of his people followed the counsels of Tecumseh." M'Afee, *History of the Late War*, 39-40.

prisoner to go home, and when he got sober he would give him some Medicine, the prisoner still persisted, When the deponent told the prisoner if he did not go, he this deponent would stick him & did so with a fishing rod — the prisoner then steped back and clend his fist upon this deponent with an apparent intention of striking him, and said he would not suffer it. — The court on deleberation find the Prisoner McCollom guilty of the charge exhibited against him & sentence him to hard labour for eight days & his rations of whiskey retained for the remainder of this month

The Court is disolved —

J RHEA Capt.
Presiding —

The Commanding Officer Approves of the Opinion of the Court and directs that the prisoner McCollom be put to hard labour tomorrow morning and that his rations of Whiskey Stoped until the end of the Month —

J RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE Nov. 29th 1811

Garrison Court Martial will convine this Morning at Eleven OClock, for the trial of such prisoner's as may be brought before it, the Commanding officer will preside Lieuts. Whistler & Ostrander members —

JAS. RHEA Capt.
Commandg.

Agreeable to the above order the Court met, and of which the following are the proceedings —

Charles Brown a private of Capt. Rhea's Compy. being brought before it for trial on the following charge (Viz) for neglect of duty while on post as Sentinel, on the evening of the 27h Inst. to which charge the prisoner plead Guilty — and Sentence him to recive fifty Lashes on his naked Back —

The Commandg. officer approves of the Opinion of the court, but in consiquence of John Johnston Esqr.

Indian agent[1] interseeding in behalf of the prisoner, Charles Brown, the Commandg. has thought proper to remit twenty lashes of his punishment, and directs that the prisoner recive the remaining part this evening at retreat beating on his naked back, and Join his Compy. —

JAS. RHEA Capt.
Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE Decr. 13th 1811 —

Court Martial will convine immediatly, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it, the Commanding officer will Preside Lieut. Whistler and Lieut. Ostrander Members —

JAS. RHEA Capt.
Commg.

Agreeable to the order the Court convened — . . . was brought before them for trial John Miller private of Capt. Rheas Compy. charged with being drunk yesterday while "on duty as a Sentinel" to which charge the prisoner plead not Guilty. Doctr. Turner, being duly Sworn in Support of the charge, declairs, that the Prisoner was drunk, he was on Post when the witness Saw the Prisoner —

The court find the Prisoner Guilty of the charge, and sentence him to receive Thirty Lashes. —

The Court adjorned —

PHILIP OSTRANDER Lt. Recorder — JAS. RHEA Capt. President

the Commanding officer approves of the Opinion of the court, and directs that the Prisoner John Miller receives his punishments this evening at retreat beating under the direction of the officer of the day —

JAS. RHEA Capt.
Commanding

[1] John Johnston removed to Piqua, Ohio, about this time. See Introduction, 21 and 50.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE Decr. 14. 1811

A Garrison Court Martial will assemble this Morning at 10 OClock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it — the Commanding officer will preside — Lieuts Whistler & Ostrander Members

J. RHEA Capt Commandg.

Agreeably to the above order the Court convened — Present

Capt J. RHEA Presid:
Lieut WHISTLER
" OSTRANDER
} Members

Was brought before them for trial Corporal J. Zeller of Capt Rhea's Company, charged with contempt towards the Court-Martial which convened yesterday, by asserting that the prisoner was not drunk for which he was tried after he (the prisoner) had been found guilty by said court" — To which charge the prisoner plead *not guilty* — Sergt Edwards being duly sworn in support of the charge Says

"That, at last evening roll Call the prisoner was on parade — the witness told him to stand square to the front, least he might be taken notice of — The prisoner replied that he had a right to speak and would speak, and then declared that the prisoner was not drunk" — The Court find the prisoner Guilty, and sentence him to be reduced to the ranks as a private Sentinel.

At the same Court was brought for trial, *Willis Tucker*, a private of the same Company, charged with Sleeping on his post when a Sentinel on the night of the 13th inst, to which Charge the prisoner plead Guilty —

The court find Willis Tucker guilty of the charge exhibited against him and Sentence him to receive Fifty lashes.

PH OSTRANDER Lieut.

Recorder

The Commanding Officer approves of the opinion of the Court and directs that Corporal Zeller be reduced to the rank of a private Sentinel, and his knot be taken

off in front of the parade by the Drummer at retreat beating;[1] and Willis Tucker receive his Corporal punishment at the same time, — But in consequence of his youth, the Commanding Officer is induced to remit twenty lashes of his punishment

J RHEA Capt.
Commandg. —

— Doctor Turner will attend the punishment:

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Decr. 17 1811

The Commanding Officer is under the disagreeable necessity of puting the Officers & Soldiers of this Garrison to the allowance of fire wood on Account of the badness of the weather

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE Decr. 28 1811

Doctor Turner, Surgeons Mate of this Garrison, will examine all Such men of the Garrison this morning that he may Suspect has had any Connection with the large Ottoway Squaw — Sergeant Edwards will bring Succh men forward to the Doctor as he Shall call on, — any Soldier who is found Speaking to the above mentioned Squaw in future Shall receive a severe punishment, the Commanding officer directs the N Commissd. Officers to watch and Confine all Such Offenders —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE Decr. 30th 1811

Muster and Inspection will take place to-morrow morning at the usual time & place. It is expected that the troops will be in the best order possible

J.RHEA Capt.
Commd'g.

[1] Corporal Zeller's "knot" was an epaulet of red worsted, worn on the left shoulder. Staff sergeants wore one on each shoulder, and line sergeants, one on the right shoulder. Ganoe, *History of the United States Army*, 106.

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE Jany. 2 1812

A Garrison Court Martial will convene to day at two OClock for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it Lieuts. Whistler & Ostrander Members —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

FORT WAYNE Jany. 2nd 1812

Proceedings of a Garrison court Martial, Convened by order of the Commg. officer whereof Capt. Rhea is president . . . was brought before it for trial *Charles Brown & William Perkins,* of Capt. Rheas Compy. Charged with being Intoxicated when for Guard on the Morning of the 2nd Inst. to which charge the prisoners Seperately plead not Guilty. —

Corpl. Peatt being Sworn Says that he believes that the prisoners were drunk & incapable of doing duty.

Lieut. Whistler being duly Sworn declares that the prisoners were both drunk and incapable of doing duty — The court are of opinion that the prisoners are Guilty. — & Sentence them to receive Fifty lashes each. — But earnestly recommend them to the Mercy of the Commanding Officer —

The Courts adjourned J RHEA Capt.
PH. OSTRANDER Lt. Recorder — President

The Commanding officer approves of the Opinion of the Court — but in conciqunce of the Long Services has thought proper to remit the punishment this time —

J RHEA Capt. Commandg.

GARRISON ORDER'S. FORT WAYNE Jany. 12th 1812

The Commanding officer is much Surprised to finde that any officer should carry their pleasure to Such an extreem, as to neglect their duty by it, he therefore hopes it will not be the case again; as Such neglect will not be looked over. —

The Commanding officer further directs that no officer belonging to the Garrison be absent from the Garrison

after Tatoo, without informing the Commg. officer, *On any pretence whatever* —

JAS. RHEA Capt. —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Jany. 14h 1812

Doctor Turner Surgeons Mate of this Garrison will Call on the Commanding Officer for duplicate forms of returns for medicine & Hospital Stores which were forwarded to me by Honble. Secretary of War —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE Jany. 30th 1812

The Troops will be Mustered and Inspected tomorrow at 9 OClock in Garrison — The Commandg. officer expects all the Troops to be in best order posible —

JAS. RHEA Capt.
Commdg.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Feby. 24 1812

A Garrison Court Martial will convine this morning at ten OClock for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it — The Commanding Officer will preside — Lieuts. Whistler & Ostrander members. — an orderly will be warned to attend the Court —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial convined by order of the Commanding Officer . . . was brought before it for trial Corpl. Thomas Burnes of Capt. Rheas Company, on the following Charges viz for being drunk when on duty, rioting in his room & Striking Sergt. Stokes on the evening of the 22d Inst.

The Court being duly Sworn & the prisoner Arriegned, he the prisoner plead not guilty — Sergt. Stokes being duly Sworn Says that on the evening of the 22d Inst. the Prisoner Corpl. Burnes was drunk on duty, riotous & Struck the deponent — Wm. Alvey being Sworn cor-

oborates the above testamony — The Court are of opinion that Corpl. Thomas Burnes is Guilty of the Charges exhibited against him & do Sentence him to be reduced to a private Sentinel — The Court is adjourned

P. OSTRANDER Lieut.
& recorder

The Commanding Officer approves of the opinion of the Court martial and directs that Corpl. Burnes be reduced to a private this evening at retreat beating & join his company —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 28 Feby. 1812

Muster and Inspection will take place to-morrow morning at 9 OClock at Which time the Troops will be in the best order possible.

J RHEA Capt.
Commdt.

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT WAYNE March 10th 1812

Joseph McMahan a private belonging to my Company is promoted to a Corporal, and will be Obeyed & respected as such, and will be Mustered as Corporal from the First day of the Month —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE March 20th 1812

In future the Sick call will be at at Seven OClock, the Troop will beat at eight OClock in the Morning and Tattoo at Nine OClock in the evening —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE March 21 1812

Lieut. Jonathan Eastman Dist. pay Master will pay my Company To-morow morning at 11 OClock in the

room Occupied by the Commanding Officer as his office, at which time the Company will be in readiness. —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 30h March 1812

Muster & Inspection will take place tomorrow morning at 8 OClock when the Commanding Officer expects the Troops will be in best possible order

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE March 31 1812

The Troops will be paid tomorrow morning at ten OClock in the room occupied by the Commanding Officer as his office, at which time the Commanding Officer expects they will be in readiness

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE Apl. 1st 1812

The Troops will Parade in future Under Arms, Morning and Evening —[1]

JAS. RHEA Capt.
Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE April 3rd 1812

A Garrison Court Martial will convine at 11 OClock this fore Noon for the trial of Such prisoners as may

[1] The uneasiness which caused this order is plainly shown in a letter of March 14 from Rhea to Captain John Whistler at Detroit: "You say if we have a Brittish War we shall have an Indian war . . . I [have] every reason to believe we shall have an Indian War this Spring weather we have a Brittish war or not. I am told the Indians are a making every preparation, there is certainly a very deep plan a going on amongst the Indians—" Reproduced in Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 203.

be brought [before] it, the Commanding officer will preside, Lieutenants Whistler & Ostrander Members, —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commandg.

Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial held conformably to the order of the Commanding officer, . . . what brought before it for trial Francis Deneau a private of Capt. Rhea's Company. Charged "*with being drunk* while on *post as a Sentinel on the 2nd Inst.* — To which charge the prisoner plead not Guilty. —

Corpl. McMahan being sworn, deposes as follows. that the prisoner was drunk and incapable of duty. —

The Court are of Opinion that the prisoner is Guilty of the Charge exhibited against him, and Sentence him to receive Twenty five lashes. —

The Court adjorned

PH. OSTRANDER Lieut. & Recorder — } JAS. RHEA Capt. & President —

The Commanding Officer approves of the Opinion of the Court, and directs Francis Deneau a private of my Company to receive Twenty five lashes, this evening at retreat beating — But in consiquence of his being a new recrute at this post, & being the first offence and not understanding the articles of War perfectly, the Commanding officer is induced to remit the punishment — and Join his Company — The Court is desolved —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE April 6 1812

A Garrison Court Martial will convene this Morning at 10 OClock for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it, the Commanding Officer will preside, Lieuts. Whistler & Ostrander Members

J RHEA Capt Commdt.

Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial held pursuant to the order of the Commanding Officer . . . was

brought before it for trial John Miller & William Perkins privates of Capt Rhea's Company, charged with being drunk and absent from parade on the evening of the 5th inst. — to which charges the prisoners seperately plead guilty. — The Court are of opinion that the prisoners are guilty of the charges exhibited against them and sentence them to receive 15 lashes each.

The Court is adjourned.

PH. OSTRANDER Lieut
& Recorder. —

The Commanding Officer approves & Confirms the sentence of the Court and directs that John Miller and William Perkins receive fifteen lashes each on their naked backs this eveing at retreat beating and Join the Company

J.RHEA Capt
Commandg. —

GARRISON ORDER FORT WAYNE 24h April 1812

Until further orders the Troops will Cook at the Cook House —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 29h April 1812

Muster and Inspection will take place tomorrow morning at 10 OClock at which time the Commanding Officer expects to See the Troops in the best order possible — fatigues will cease until after muster

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE May 3d 1812

A Garrison Court Martial will Convine at ten OClock tomorrow morning in the quarters that was occupied by Doctor Turner[1] for the trial of Such prisoners as may be

[1] Some time before this date Dr. Turner had left Fort Wayne. In April, 1813, he became surgeon of the Seventeenth Infantry. His successor at Fort Wayne arrived on June 9, 1812.

brought before it The Commanding Officer will preside Lieuts. Whistler & Ostrander members

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

FORT WAYNE May 4. 1812

Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial convened by order of the Command'g officer, . . . Was brought before them for trial Wm. Baily a private of Capt. Rhea's Company, "charged with rioting, striking the Corporal of the Guard when in the discharge of his duty, and making use of insolent language to the officer of the day on the 2nd Inst." to which the prisoner plead not guilty.

At the same Event was tried James Johnston a private of Capt Rhea's Company, Charged "with being drunk and absent from parade on the evening of the 3d inst." to which Charge the prisoner plead not Guilty"

Corporal Richards being called upon in support of the charge against Baily, declares, that the prisoner collered him, (he being Corporal of the guard) and struck & kicked him; that after the prisoner Baily, had got in the black hole, made use of dreadful curses; among the rest was "God damn ye, you can give me but fifty, and I'll be damn'd if I can't stand it"; and on the officer of the day's telling him to behave himself, he said "he would, if he (the officer of the day) would let him go home, and he would be damned if he would without."

King, a private being sworn Corroborates the above in part. Corporal Richards being Called upon in support of the charge against Johnson — says he knows nothing of the prisoners being drunk, but that he was absent from parade. —

Sergt Harris being duly sworn in support of the charge against Johnson says, that the prisoner was drunk when he was taken in the Guard house, & incapable of standing on parade. —

The Court are of opinion that both of the prisoners are guilty of the charges severally exhibited against

them, and sentence Baily to receive fifty lashes, and Johnson to ride the wooden horse for one hour[1]

The Court is adjourned —

Sine die

PH. OSTRANDER Lieut.

Recorder —

AFTER ORDERS

The Commanding Officer approves of the opinion of the Court, but has thought proper to remit Ten lashes of Baily's punishment, and directs that he receive the remaining part this Evening at retreat beating; at the the same time James Johnson will receive his punishment. —

J.RHEA Capt
Command'g.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE May 26 1812

A Garrison Court Martial will convene this Morning at 11 Oclock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it — The Command'g officers will preside Lieuts Whistler & Ostrander Members. —

J. RHEA Capt
Commandg

FORT WAYNE 26 May 1812

Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial held pursuant to the order of the Commanding officer . . . was brought before it for trial *William Maharry,* a private of Capt. Rhea's Company; charged with "Sleeping on his post while Sentinel on No. 2 on the evening of the 23 Inst." — To which charge the prisoner plead *Guilty.*

[1] The wooden horse, also known as the "timber mare," was a narrow pole, or block of wood, sometimes sharpened or studded with points along the upper edge. Weights were occasionally tied to the rider's feet, to intensify the punishment. Alice Morse Earle, in *Curious Punishments of Bygone Days* (Chicago, 1896) devotes Chapter 10 to "Military Punishments." See pages 128-31 for an account of the wooden horse, and plate facing page 119. She says "At least one death is known in America, in colonial times, . . . from riding the wooden horse."

To the same Court was brought William Alvey for trial; also a private of Capt Rhea's Company; Charged with "intoxication when for guard on the evening of the 23 inst." To which the prisoner *plead not Guilty*

To the same Court was brought *John Morgan* Also a private of Capt Rhea's Company charged "with stealing a pair of overalls from Goss a private of the said Company." To which the prisoner pled *not guilty.* —

Corpl. Dougherty being called on to support the charge against Alvey the declares the prisoner was not drunk at time alluded to. —

William Bridges being Called upon to support the charge against Morgan — Says that he saw Morgan with a pair of overalls on which he believed were not his own, & believes said overalls were *Gosse's* — He farther asserts that *Morgan* told him he drew them at *Chicago,* and afterwards again declared he drew them at this post. —

Goss being called upon says that he found his overalls on the prisoner and believes he had worn them nearly one week —

On which the Court adjourned 'till 3 oclock. —

The Court Met agreeably to adjourment —

present

Capt JAMES RHEA President
Lieuts WHISTLER, " OSTRANDER } Members

The Court are of opinion that William Maharry is guilty of the charge alledged against him. — They are of opinion that William Alvey is Not Guilty. — They are of opinion that John Morgan is Guilty. — They therefore sentence Maharry to receive 50 lashes — They acquit Alvey, & sentence Morgan to receive 30 lashes. — The Court however in consequence of the youth & probable ignorance of *Maharry* respecting the army earnestly recommend *him* to the Mercy of the Commanding officer

AFTER ORDERS,

The commanding officer approves of the opinion of the Court; but in consequence of the recommendation of the Court and the ignorance of Wm. MaHarry the Command'g offr thinks proper to remit the punishment of Maharry; and directs that Morgan receive his punishment this evening at retreat beating, and Alvey be released & Join his Company.

J.RHEA Capt
Commandg

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE May 30h 1812

Muster & Inspection will take place tomorrow Morning at 10 OClock at which time the Commandg. officer expects the troops will be in the best order possible —

JAMES RHEA Capt
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE June 8h 1812

A Court Martial will convene toMorrow morning at ten Olock for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it, — Lieut. Whistler will preside Lieut Ostrander & Ensign Curtis Members, — one will act as recorder —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE June 8 1812

The president of the United States has been pleased to appoint Mr. Daniel Curtis of Michigan Territory, an Ensign in the first regiment of Infantry to be attached to my Company; — he will be obeyed and respected as Ensign and will prepare himself to do Garrison duty as soon as possible.[1]

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding —

[1] Lieutenant Curtis has left the most enlightening story of the siege of Fort Wayne in September, 1812, as experienced by those within the stockade. During that critical time Curtis, with Lieu-

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE June 9h 1812

The President of the United States has been pleased to appoint Doctor Anthony Benezett Surgeons Mate for this post, — he is to be obeyed and respected as Surgeons Mate — he will take charge of the Medical & Hospital Stores as soon as he finds himself Sufficiently rested —[1]

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

FORT WAYNE June 11th 1812

Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial held this day by order of the Commanding officer; whereof Captain Rhea is President, Lieut Whistler & Ensign Curtis Mem-

tenant Philip Ostrander, virtually controlled the situation, while the commandant, Captain James Rhea, was "drunk as a fool." Curtis begins his famous letter to his friend Cullen as follows: "As our difficulties for the moment have in some manner subsided . . . it affords me the highest satisfaction to have it in my power to communicate to you some among many of the most important occurrences since my arrival at this place. I arrived here on the 5th of June after a successful passage, and killed two deer on the way. I was on my arrival and still continue to be highly delighted with the place of my situation, except perhaps I might be better suited with a more active employment than I have had till about the fourth of last month." Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin*, 275-76. There follows the account of the Fort Dearborn massacre and the siege of Fort Wayne. Lieutenant Curtis served as temporary commander of Fort Wayne from February 15 to May 31, 1817, between the administrations of Major John Whistler and Major Josiah H. Vose. He married Eliza, daughter of Major John Whistler, born at Michilimackinac in 1819. Their daughter, Irene, became the wife of General Daniel H. Rucker, and their daughter, in turn, married General Philip H. Sheridan. Curtis was transferred to the Third United States Infantry in 1815, and became captain in 1820.

[1] Dr. Anthony A. Benezet was commissioned surgeon's mate March 25, 1812 and served until July 1, 1814. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:210. In 1826 he published a book printed in Cincinnati, called *The Family Physician; Comprising Rules for the Prevention and Cure of Diseases, Calculated Particularly for the Inhabitants of the Western Country and for Those Who Navigate Its Waters.*

ber's, was brought before it for trial; Willis Tucker a private of Capt. Rhea's Compy. charged with leaving the Parade, from Inspection without liberty & loosing his ramrood on the 7th Inst: To which charge the prisoner pled Guilty. at the Same Court, was brought James Bradley a private of Capt. Rheas Company, charged with abusing Corpl. Peatt, when he Peatt was Corpl. of the Guard on the evening of the 7th Inst: To which the prisoner Pled Guilty. At the Same Court was brought John Rogers a private of Capt. Rheas Company, charged with Sleeping on his Post: on the night of 8th Inst: — To which charge the Prisoner Pled not Guilty —

The Court adjorned untill tomorrow at ten oClock —

The Court met agreeable to adjornment

Present. JAMES RHEA Capt. President
Lt. WHISTLER & Ensign CURTIS } Members

and proceeded to take the evidence of Corpl Rhichards, in Support of the charge.

Corpl. Richards being Sworn says the Prisoner Rogers was lying down on the floor and a Sleep. The Court find Willis Tucker Guilty, & Sentence him to wride the wooden Horse one hour and a half —[1]

The Court also finds James Bradley Guilty and Sentence him to be confined to the Garrison seven days when of duty. The Court also find John Rogers Guilty & Sentence him to receive Thirty lashes —

The Court adjorned

D.CURTIS Ensign &
Recorder —

The Commandg. officer approves & Confirms the Opinion of the Court, Martial and directs Willis Tucker receives his punishment this evening at retreat beating and Bradley confiment to commence to morrow morning In consiquence of Ensign Curtis interceeding in behalf of Rogers the Commanding officer is induced to remit the Corporial punishment of Rogers, and hopes he will

[1] See entry for May 4, 1812, and note.

never put himself in the power of a Court to try him for so base a Crime again —

J RHEA Capt.
Commg. —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 27h June 1812[1]

A Garrison Court martial will Convine tomorrow morning at ten OClock for the trial of Such prisoners as may be brought before it — Lieut. Whistler will preside — Lieut. Ostrander & Ensign Curtis Members — one will attend as orderly —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE June 27 1812

There being three officers for duty, it is necessary they should appear in Complete uniform with their Sword & Belt on when on duty as officer of the day, as the officer of the day is never to be known in any other way than by his dress, and it is necessary that he should be always on the watch, and see that his guard do their duty with the greatest exactness: — he is to have the guard paraded, one at least every day about 12 O'Clock, and never less than once at night or oftener if necessary, as the whole dependence & Safety of the Garrison depends on the officer of the day & the Guard. —

JAMES RHEA Capt.
Commanding

[1] On June 18 war had been declared by the United States against Great Britain. Due to tardy dispatch of this news to Hull at Detroit, it was not till the first week of July that he issued a general order informing the northwestern posts of Detroit, Michilimackinac, Chicago, and Fort Wayne of the state of war. The posts were ordered to place their garrisons in the best possible state of defense, and make a return to Brigade Major Jesup, at Detroit, of the quantity of provisions on hand, the number of officers and men, ordnance, military stores, and public property of all kinds. Brice, *History of Fort Wayne*, 204. Helm, *History of Allen County*, 38.

FORT WAYNE June 28th 1812.

Proceedings of a garrison court Martial held this day by order of the commanding officer . . . The court proceeded to the trial of William Morris of Capt Rhea's company charged with sleeping on post No. 2, on the morning of 27th Inst. to which charge the prisoner pleaded guilty. The court after mature deliberation find the prisoner guilty of the charge alleged and sentence him to receive fifty lashes on his bare back.

In consequence of the youth of the prisoner, his unacquaintance with the Rules and articles of war and his inexperience in the Army, the court see fit to recommend him to the mercy of the commanding officer, and hope that he, in his goodness, will remit the said corporeal punishment. —

The court . . . is adjourned —

Ensn. D. CURTIS recorder, Lt. WHISTLER President

The commanding officer apporoves of the opinion of the court-Martial, but in consequence of the recommendation of the court and the good character the prisoner has borne since his arrival at this post, the commanding officer is induced to remit the corporeal punishment, and the prisoner will join his company this evening. —

The court Martial . . . is dissolved.

J.RHEA Capt. Comdg:

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE June 29th 1812.

Muster and inspection will take place tomorrow morning at guard mounting, at which time the Comdg: officer expects the company will be in the best order possible. —

JAMES RHEA Capt.

A garrison court Martial will convene tomorrow at 10 Oclock for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. — Lieut: Whistler president Lt: Ostrander and Ensign Curtis members,

J.RHEA Capt.
Commanding

Proceedings of a garrison Court Martial held by order of the Commanding officer . . . The Court proceeded to the trial (after being duly sworn) of Sergt Stokes of Capt Rhea's Company, Charged with neglect of duty, and disobedience of orders, by not bringing all the property required of him by the Commanding officer when on his return from Detroit" To which charge the prisoner pleaded *not* guilty. — The evidence on the part of the prosecution, is the order of the Commandg. officer to the prisoner previous to his embarkation; in the words following (Viz) — *Instructions for Sergt Stokes;* — "he will bring what Salt he can conveniently without injuring his men, as the probability is the water will be low on your return"

Signed
J.RHEA Capt
Command'g.

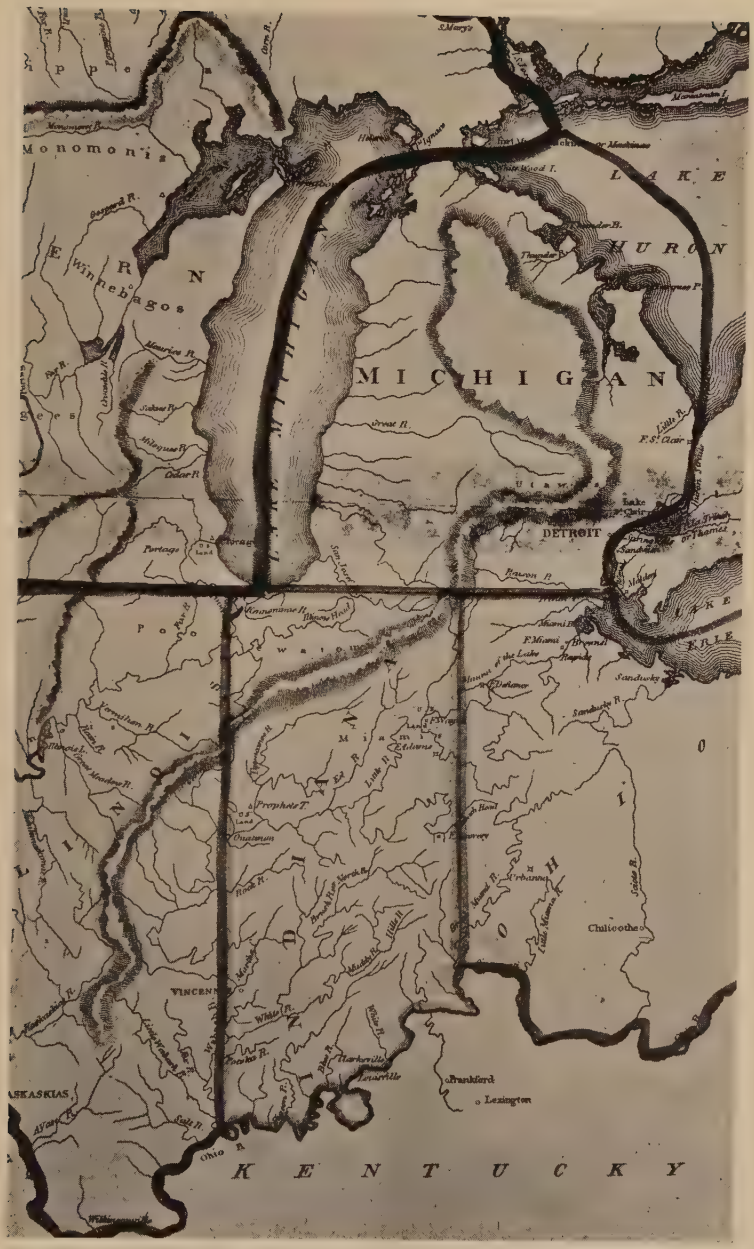
James Smith, & John Robison, beīng duly sworn the former deposeth that the cause of the prisoner's not bringing more Salt was on account of the water being low when they went down, and that he did not know the river had risen, and supposed the water might be lower when they returned than it was when they went down. — The evidence of John Robison corrobriated with that of Smith — Smith the witness first sworn Stated further that the Water was so low when they went down, that they had to hire four men to assist them in going over the rapids, and that they had to unload the Perogue three times before they got down.

The court after mature deliberation find the prisoner *Not Guilty* of the crime alleged against him, and do therefore acquit him. — The Court . . . is adjourned. —

Ensn: D. CURTIS. Recorder
WM. WHISTLER Lieut & President

The Command'g officer cannot altogether agree with the Court, but orders Sergt Stokes to be released, and join his company this evening after retreat beating

J. RHEA Capt
Command



[From a map of the Upper Territories of the United States, in *Carey's American Pocket Atlas* (Philadelphia, 1814).]

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE 3d July 1812

Tomorrow being the day of the Independence of the United States, the Commanding Officer thinks proper to order one Gill of Whiskey to each N. C. Officer musician & private & one Gill to each woman that draws a ration, but hopes to see the men conduct [themselves] with propriety, and will not indulge them to get drunk at this time, but will Idulge them with what will do them good;[1] but the Commanding Officer will be the judge —

J RHEA Captain
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 15h 1812

In future, as soon as a dancing party of Indians comes within fi[f]ty yards of the Garrison, the Guard will parade and Stand by their Arms until the party leaves it the same distance; — And every Soldier will immidiately repair to the inside of the Garrison and will be in readiness to take hold of his arms in case any thing Should happen, instantly; it is time for all soldiers to be on the lookout, — this day the dancing party of Indians could have taken the Garrison. —[2]

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE July 22 1812

A Garrison Court martial will convene this morning at 10 Oclock for the trial of such prisoners as may be

[1] While members of the garrison might with impunity become intoxicated in the celebration of the Fourth of July in earlier years, the presence of threatening Indians outside the stockade at this time emphasized the advantages of sobriety. The commandant, during the siege, betrayed his faulty judgment as to the amount of whiskey which could be beneficial.

[2] The routine of the fort had perhaps been disturbed by the funeral of Chief Little Turtle, who died on July 14. The service was in charge of Captain Rhea and the officers of the garrison. Brice, *History of Fort Wayne*, 201n; Young, *Little Turtle*, 161-62.

brought before it. Lieut Ostrander will preside Ensign Curtis & Doctor Benezet Members —
an orderly will attend

J.RHEA Capt
Commandg

AFTER ORDERS,

Proceedings of a garrison Court Martial held at Fort Wayne, by order of the commanding officer, . . . Was brought before it for trial, *Hugh Glen*, a private of Capt Rhea's company charged with stabbing a calf, the property of Mr. Stephen Johnston, on the evening of the 17th inst, — To Which charge the prisoner plead *Guilty*. — But the plaintiff appearing and laying no damages against the prisoner, the Court do not feel bound to award any. —[1]

The Court is adjourned

Dr. ANTHONY BENEZET Recorder — PH. OSTRANDER Lieut & Presdt.

The commanding officer approves of the opinion of the court Martial, and directs Hugh Glen to be released from confinement this evening at retreat beating, and join his company. —

J RHEA Capt.
Commdt.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 24th 1812

Corporal John Richards is promoted to a Sergeant and Walter K Jordan is appointed a Corporal, they

[1] Stephen Johnston described conditions surrounding the fort in a letter of August 24, 1812 to his wife, at Piqua. "We have about four hundred Indians here. Their intentions are very suspicious. I have moved all the public goods [from the Indian trading house] into the garrison, so that I am now unincumbered by the business, and if it were not for Mr. Stickney's illness, and having to attend to his department, I would leave the place for the present, as the trading establishment is at an end for the time being." Quoted in Helm, *History of Fort Wayne*, 39. See entry for August 16, 1810, and note, and Introduction, 57, 77.

will be obeyed and respected as Sergt. & Corpl. and will be mustered as Such from the first day of this month —[1]

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 29 July 1812

The Contractor or his agent will make out a Return immediately of all the provisions & articles to complete the rations at this post on hand, and hand it to the commanding officer. —

J.RHEA Capt Command'g

GARRISON ORDERS,

Muster and Inspection will take place to-morrow morning at 8 OClock when it is expected that the troops will appear in the best order possible. —

J RHEA Capt
Command'g

[1] Corporal Jordan was chosen to accompany Captain Wells to Fort Dearborn in August, in the unsuccessful effort to save the members of that garrison from savage attack. After the massacre Jordan escaped to Fort Wayne. On October 12 he wrote to his wife Betsey, at Philadelphia: "The first shot took the feather out of my cap, the next shot the epulett off my shoulder, and the third broke the handle of my sword. I had to surrender myself to four dammed yellow Indians. They marched up to where Wells lay, and one of them spoke English and said, 'Jordan, I know you, you gave me some tobacco at Fort Wayne. You shant be killed. 'But see what I will do with your Captain.' He then cut off his head and stuck it on a pole, while another took out his heart and divided it among the chiefs, and they ate it up raw. When they gulped all they gathered in a round ring, with us poor devils in the middle, and had like to fall out who should have the prisoners." Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 2: 165-67. This savage act was, in truth, recognition of the victim's fearless character, for the red men believed that by this act, each man would take into his own nature the undaunted courage of the slain leader. Watching his opportunity Jordan stole a horse and reached Fort Wayne August 26 after seven days in the wilderness; he arrived just in time to share the perils of the siege. See *ante*, 55.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 30 1812

A Garrison Court Martial will convene this Morning at 11 OClock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it Lieut Ostrander will preside Ens: Curtis & Doctor Benezet Members. —

J.RHEA Capt
Commandg. —

AFTER ORDERS,

Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial convened by order of the Commanding Officer . . . Was brought before it for trial, Robert Watt a private of Capt Rhea's Company charged with being drunk when for duty on the evening of the 29 inst. to which charge the prisoner plead Guilty — The Court is of opinion the prisoner is Guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and sentence him to perform the police of the garrison when not for any other duty, for Ten days and a stoppage of his rations of Whisky for the same period. —

The Court is adjourned

Doctr. ANTHONY BENEZET. PH. OSTRANDER Lieut
Recorder — & Presdt.

The Commanding officer approves the opinion of the gentlemen of the Court and directs the punishment to take effect to-morrow morning. —

The Court is disolved

J.RHEA Capt
Command'g. —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE August, 2nd 1812

A garrison court Martial will convene tomorrow morning at 10, O,Clock for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Lt. P. Ostrander will preside, Ensign D Curtis & Dr. A. Benezet members. There will be an orderly warned to attend the court. —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE Augt. 3. 1812

The Guard in future will consist of one Sergeant, one Corporal, and twelve privates — they will mount in the

morning at the usual hour — he wishes to give every person under his command one more caution — that is, to think of the unfortunate fate of Michilimacikinac taken by neglect of the soldiers running out to hear an Indian Council. —[1]

J.RHEA Capt Command'g
FORT WAYNE 3d Augt 1812

Proceedings of a Garrison Court-Martial convened by order of the Commanding officer, . . . was brought before it for trial Uriah McFeeters a private of Capt. Rhea's company, charged with Neglect of duty when on post as a Sentinel on the night of the 31st ulto. to which charge prisoner plead not guilty. —

Sergt Richards being duly sworn says that he was on guard the time the prisoner was with him on guard and that he found him asleep on his post. — The court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and sentence him to hard labor with a Ball and Chain attached to some part of his body for the term of *one month* — at the expiration of which time to ask pardon publicly of the Command'g officer in the presence of the whole Company for such scandalous neglect of duty — The Court is adjourned

Ay. BENEZET S. MATE Recorder.

PH. OSTRANDER Lieut & Presdt.

AFTER ORDERS,

The commanding officer approves of the opinion of the Court Martial and directs that the prisoner have

[1] News of the capture of the garrison at Michilimackinac was a severe blow to the Fort Wayne garrison, though it is evident from Captain Rhea's comment that the true story of the taking of the post had not reached Fort Wayne. Lieutenant Porter Hanks, in his official report of the surrender on August 4, states that he learned of the declaration of war only when the enemy appeared, in overwhelming numbers, under command of Captain Charles Roberts, while the "Indians at this time were to be seen in great numbers in the edge of the woods." Fay and Davison (pub.), *Sketches of the War, between the United States and the British Isles: intended as a faithful history of all the material events from the time of the declaration in 1812, to and including the treaty of peace in 1815* . . ., 50 (Rutland, Vt., 1815).

a Ball and Chain put to his leg as soon as it can be made, and that his time commence to-morrow Morning — The Command'g officer thinks proper to remit that part of the sentence of asking pardon, tho the prisoner has been guilty of a scandalous neglect — so much of a neglect that any Soldier being dealt with justly ought to be put to death. —

J.RHEA Capt
Command'g —

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 15 Augt 1812

A Garrison Court Martial will convene this day at 10 OClock P. M for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it — Lieut Ostrander will preside Ens: Curtis & Doctor Benezet Members — an orderly will attend. — the Court.

J.RHEA Capt
Command'g. —

AFTER ORDERS,

Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial convened by order of the Commanding officer . . . Was brought before it for trial Willis Tucker a private of Capt. Rheas Company charged with Neglect of duty while on post as a Sentinel on the night of the 12th inst. to Which charge the prisoner plead not Guilty. —

Sergeant Richards being duly sworn in support of the charge says that he was on guard with the prisoner on the night of the 12th inst. and found the prisoner did not pass the call, that he took the corporal and went to see what was the matter — that he the sergt went up the ladder, and saw the prisoner standing on one side of the Sentry Box, and his gun on the other, and that he did not hail him until he had slapped him on his thigh. —The Court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the charge exhibited against him and sentence him to wear Irons on his Ankles and be placed under the charge of the Non Commissioned Officer of police, for

the term of one Month and during which time is to ride the wooden horse[1] an half hour each half-day. —

The Court is adjourned

Doctor ANTHONY BENEZET Recorder. PH. OSTRANDER Lieut & Presdt.

The Commanding Officer approves the opini[on] of the gentlem[en] of the Court Martial and directs the punishment of the prisoner commence this evening at retreat beating —

J.RHEA Capt
Commandg. —

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Augt [2]1 1812

The Soldier who having any business at the Sutlers Store will in future do his business and return to the Garrison immediatly; any soldier who is caught loitering about the Store will be confined and punished —[2]

J.RHEA Capt Command'g

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT. WAYNE Augt. 28h 1812

The Commanding officer is much surprised at any Officer sending Soldiers out of the Garrison to attack Indians at this time without orders: — he therefore directs that no Soldier be sent out of the Garrison after retreat beating without orders from the Commanding Officer

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE 3d Sept. 1812.

It is earnestly hoped by the Commanding Officer that for this night every man will be at his post, — relief is at hand but means may be taken to cut us off from that relief; Should any man be found inattentive to his duty, punishment ensues; For on this night, our fame,

[1] See entry for May 4, 1812, and note.

[2] From this time until the arrival of Harrison's army of relief on September 12, the fort was in a state of siege. The sutler's store, the council house, and all the buildings of the village were destroyed by fire. For an account of the siege, see Introduction, 57-74.

our honor and every thing that is near & dear depends. — be therfore Cautious and brave —

J RHEA Capt.
Commanding[1]

GARRISON ORDERS — FORT WAYNE September 30th 1812

John Zeller is appointed 3rd Corporal, and Francis Barnard 4th Corporal, they are to be obeyed and respected as such and rank from the 1st of October 1812 —

PH. OSTRANDER Lieut
Commandg[2]

FORT WAYNE October 8th 1812 —

This day was brought before a court martial of which Ensign Curtis was President, Isaac Williams a private of Capt Edwards'[3] company charged with disobedience of orders on the evening of the 7th Inst. — The prisoner pleaded not guilty and the court find him not guilty.

[1] For twenty-seven following days there was no entry in the Orderly Book. This final order by Captain Rhea was the despairing plea of a disheartened leader apprehensive of the doom of the post and the death of its occupants. The following morning, ill and apprehensive, he took to drink, which utterly unfitted him for duty and all but cost the loss of the post. The fort was surrounded by savages, who, for the most part, chose to remain at a safe distance while awaiting the coming of a supporting army under Major Muir. Meanwhile, General Harrison's forces intended originally for the relief of Hull at Detroit, were turned to the rescue of Fort Wayne. Upon Harrison's arrival charges were preferred against Rhea by the other officers of the post, and rather than suffer arrest, he resigned. Although the resignation did not take effect until December 31, Rhea left the post about the middle of September, and Lieutenant Ostrander was in charge of the garrison until the arrival of Captain Hugh Moore.

[2] Lieutenant Ostrander's temporary command lasted about nine weeks. For his laconic account by the period, see *post* 374. He and Ensign Curtis were described by Major Stickney, Indian agent, as "inefficient men, entirely unfit to hold commissions of any grade." Quoted in Slocum, *History of the Maumee River Basin* 281. See also the entry for April 28, 1813.

[3] This was Captain Robert Edwards of the Seventeenth Infantry. He was killed in action in January, 1813, at Frenchtown, Michigan. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:399.

The proceedings of the court martial are approved of and the prisoner is directed to be released from confinement. In future Corpl. Lee Wood must warn his men who may be for duty in person. —

PH. OSTRANDER
Lieut. Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE Octr. 30th 1812

It is once more repeated that no Soldier of the Garrison shall go beyond the esplande without leave from some of the officers; The danger which Occassioned this prohibition still continues to exist, and the slightest disobedience of this order, shall be punished with severity. —

Muster and Inspection will take place to-morrow Morning at 9 Oclock. —

PH. OSTRANDER Lieut

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 8 Novr. 1812

It has been observed with regret by the officers of the garrison with what reluctance the soldiers turn out to their daily work, and for apparently frivolous excuses — in future no man fit for duty shall be excused from it, cooks for the barracks must be regularly detailed to provide meals for those at labour — The necessity of the present work going on needs not be told, the crowded situation of the garrison, the number of sick, and advanced season of the year will suffeciently evince it. — In this order the Militia are included, and a prompt obedience expected, the *Whole* will be under the direction of Ens: Curtis to whose orders strict obedience is exacted and punishment will follow neglect. —

PH. OSTRANDER Lieut
Command'g the regulars
GARRET PETERSON Capt[1]

[1] Peterson was a captain of the Kentucky militia stationed at Fort Wayne by General Harrison after his relief of the garrison from the siege. See *ante*, 67ff.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 22. Nov. 1812

Captain H. Moore has been appointed by the commander in chief of the North Western Army (Maj. Genl. Harrison)[1] to take the command of this Garrison. — He will be obeyed and respected accordly. —

PH. OSTRANDER, Lieut[2]

[1] On September 17, 1812 Harrison had been placed in full command of the northwestern army by President Madison. Goebel, *William Henry Harrison*, 142.

[2] A loose sheet of letter paper in one of the Orderly Books contains the following statement—perhaps made out for the new commandant—in the hand of Lieutenant Ostrander: "I enlisted in the service of the United States 29 Oct. 1801.—Was appointed an Ensign in May 1807, at Macanac, and ordered for this place, Was promoted to 2nd Lieut in the month of June 1808—Had the Command of Chicago for 9 Months in 1810—Returned to F Wayne, 1811—Had an action with the Indians from the 5. till the 9th of Sept. 1812—2 men were shot by the Indians on the 5. Stephen Johnston was killed by them on the 28th Augt. Was brought in and burried in the morning—Tunis Crum either killed or Taken, prisoner on the 29 Sept & Sedore killed at the same time—a Soldier made his Escape from Chicago on the [word written in here and marked out] and arrived at Fort Wayne on the 3d. or 4th Oct.

"The men of the Garrison are destitute of Clothing—15 men of the 17th Regt. are also destitute —

"Of the latter there belongs to Capt. Croughan's [Croghan] Company—

Corpl. Lee Wood	Nicholas Hawley
Andrew Boyd	Bartlet Eads
James Blair	

To Capt Hitours [Richard Hightower] Compy

Alexr. Johnston	Thos. Cox
Joseph McCord	Augustin Lerdis

Capt. [Robert] Edwards's Compy

Isaac Williams	James Alen
Richard Swain	James Wells"
Amos Lasley	

VI

Administration of Captain Hugh Moore[1]

Fort Wayne Nover. 23rd 1812[2]

Anthony Bondie is appointed Issuing commissary at this post (for the present) he is to be obeyed & respectd as Such[3]

Hugh Moore
Commandant F. Wayne

Garrison Orders Fort Wayne Nover. 22nd 1812

The commadant of the Garrison viewing with peculiar satisfaction, the good order and regularity by which the Garrison is at present conducted and also the utility and propriety of two former orders, Issued by the late Commandant Lieut Philip Ostrander of dates the 30th of October and 8th November Inst. do order that the standing orders of the Garrison, and those above alluded to, be continued in force for the present — The Officers of the Garrison are requested to see them strictly carried into effect —

He earnestly hopes that a continuation of the same

[1] Captain Hugh Moore had served with Harrison through the western campaign during the year 1812. He served as post commandant until the summer of 1813, when he was succeeded by Major Joseph Jenkinson. He resigned on October 12, 1814. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:722.

[2] This notation is written in at the bottom of a page, between two passages both of which are dated November 22.

[3] In recognition of his service at the beginning of the siege in informing Major Stickney of the impending attack against the fort and his declaration of loyalty on the occasion of the council of chiefs held within the fort, Bondie was given a government position with sufficient pay to enable him to support his family, since the loss of his trading business. Bondie was about fifty years of age. See Introduction, 57, and entries for March 7 and June 7, 1813.

harmony and decorum so desirable in an Army may be Mutually and generally cultivated.

HUGH MOORE
Commadant of the Garrison

GARRISON ORDERS,

Muster and Inspection will take place to-morrow morning at the usual hour and it is expected that the men will appear in the best possible order. —

HUGH MOORE Capt
Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE Decer. 3rd 1812 —

A Garrison Court martial will convene tomorrow Morning at 10 — Oclock for the trial of one Charles Brown, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it — Lieut. P. Ostrander will preside and Ensign Danl. Curtis, and Surgns. Mate Anthy. Benezet Members —

It is ordered that in future no Old *pickets, rails* or loose boards be cup [cut] up, or used for fire wood by any of the garrison. — The noncommissioned officers are strickly charged to see the above order carried into effect —

HUGH MOORE
Commandant of the Garrison

FORT WAYNE Decr. 4th 1812

Porceedings of a garrison court Martial convened by order of the commanding officer . . . The court met agreeably to order on the 4th but in consequence of the indisposition of one of the [prisoners?] it was adjourned till the 5th Inst:

The court met agreeably to adjournment, and after being duly sworn proceeded to the trial of Charles Brown a private in a company commanded by Capt. H. Moore on the following charges, to wit, for abusing Sergt: Stokes while in execution of his duty and for offering to strike the Sergt. with a shovel after he (the said

Chales) had sent for him to the guard House, to which charges the prisoner plead guilty. The court are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the charges brought against him and sentence him to the confinement of the guard House for the space of three days, also to have his rations of whiskey stopped to be applied to the use of the hospital and to do the poliece of the garrison for the same time and to be under the particular charge of the non commissioned officer of the poliece in conjunction with one regularly warned poliece man for the day.

The court is adjourned —

Docr. A. BENEZET } P. OSTRANDER Lt
Recorder } & president

The above proceedings and sentence of the court are approved of and the officers of the garrison are charged to see the said sentence carried into effect.

FORT WAYNE Decr. 5th 1812
Signed HUGH MOORE
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Decr. 8th 1812 —

Distribution of non-commissioned officers and privates of the old garrion into the following apartments Viz: Sergt. Stokes will take charge of room No. 1 below with thirteen men, Sergt. Harris of No. 1 above with 11 men Corpl. Zeller will take charge of No. 2 below with 5 men — Corpl. Jourdan of No. 2 above with 11 men — No. 3 below will be occupied by Bailey, Owens and Cunningham Corpl. Barnard will take charge of No. 3 above with 10 men, and Corpl. Wood will take charge of the Doctor's old Quarters with the men belonging to the 17th Regt. The room immediately above the Doctor's Quarters is approriated for the use of the sick. The above named noncommissioned officers are charged with the regularity order and cleanliness of their respective apartments. —

Signd. HUGH MOORE
Capt. Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Decer. 24th 1812

In future the men Composing this Garrison must breakfast before the hour of eight O.clock before noon; so that they can be prepared for any duty ordered by that hour — and no man belonging to said Garrison shall barter, sell, or otherwise dispose of any article of clothing, wearing apparrel or any other article of any kind whatsoever, without leave of the Commanding Officer, under the penalty of being tried by a Court martial —

HUGH MOORE
Commandt.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Decer. 26th 1812

A Court martial will convene this day at 10 — Oclock for the trial of all prisoners, now under Confinement, — an orderly will attend the court during its sitting

HUGH MOORE
Commandant

FORT WAYNE Decr. 26 *1812*

Proceedings of a Garrison court Martial conven'd by order of the Commanding Officer of which Capt G: Peterson was President — Lieuts. Ostrander and Philips and Doctor Benezet Members, and Ensign D Curtis, Judge advocate and recorder — The Court after being duly sworn and no objections made by any of the Prisoners brought before it, proceeded to the trial of Walter K Jourdan a Corporal in a Company Commanded by Captn. Hugh Moore charged with neglect of duty while on duty on the Evening of the 25th Instant: to which charge the Prisoner plead guilty and pray'd the mercy of the Court: The court find the prisoner guilty and sentence him to be reduced to the rank of a private — The Court then proceeded to the trial of Jno. Welch a drummer in a company Commanded by Captn. H Moore charged with having purloin'd or stolen a Calico shirt the property of the United States to which charge the prisoner plead not guilty — Sergt. Stokes being sworn

deposed that a Callico shirt was found upon the prisoner which Shirt was the property of the United States and which was one more shirt than he (the prisoner) was entitled to from the drawing of that day — George Hardesty depos'd that the prisoner did offer to vend or sell him a Callico Shirt on the 14th day of December for the sum of 50 cts. The Court after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced do find the prisoner Jno. Welch guilty of the charge of Fellony exhibited against him and do sentence him to be confined to the Guard House for the term of fourteen days his rations of Whiskey stop'd for the same time and to diet on one lb of bread pr. day and a sufficiency of water five days in that period of confinement — The court then proceeded to the trial of Samuel Zelcot a private in a Company Commanded by Captn. Hugh Moore charged with rioting and disturbing the quiet of the officers quarters on the Evening of the 23rd Instant to which charge the prisoner plead guilty, the Court find him guilty and sentence him to daily fatigue for the space of one Month wearing ankle bolts for the same time and to be under the charge of the Non Commissioned officer of the guard at nights and five days in said period he the said S. Zelcot is to diet on one lb of bread pr. day and a sufficiency of Water

The Court then proceeded to the trial of Wm. Ralston a private in Captn. Moore's Company charged with intoxication and of abuse to the orderly Sergt. while in the execution of his duty, also in violating a special order of the Commanding officer likewise abusing the Corporal of the gaurd on the evening of the 24th instant to which charge the prisoner plead guilty — the Court find the prisoner Wm. Ralston guilty and sentence him to do the police of the Garrison for two days in conjunction with one other regularly warn'd police man

The Court then proceeded to the trial of Barth: McDonald a private in Captn. Moore's Company charged with willfully and malignantly violating the rules of

the Garrison by breaking a window glass — to which charge the prisoner plead not guilty — Levingston Conner being sworn deposed that he saw the prisoner throw something towards the window and immediately heard the glass break — George Hardesty being sworn deposed that he and the prisoner came out of the door together and the prisoner after having taken hold of him (the said George) observ'd that he would go back to the room again and on his return picked something off the ground and threw at and broke one of the window lights — The Court after due deliberation on the evidence adduc'd do find the prisoner B McDonald guilty of the charge exhibited against him and sentence him to wear the ball & chain for the term of one week — be on fatigue or police for the same period and have his rations of Whiskey stopp'd during that time The Court then proceeded to the trial of Jno. Miller a private in Captn. Moore's company charged with abusing Sergt. Stokes to which charge the prisoner plead not guilty

Sergt. Stokes being sworn deposed that the prisoner call'd him (the Sergt.) a damn'd old rascal and said that he would kick his backside —

The Court find the prisoner guilty and sentence him to be confin'd to the guard House till tomorrow morning at sun rise

The Court of which Captn. Peterson is president is adjourned

D: CURTIS
Judge advocate
& recorder

Captn. G PETERSON
President

I approve of the proceedings and sentences of the court; The officers of the Garrison are charged to see them carried into effect

FORT WAYNE
December 26th 1812

HUGH MOORE
Commandant

GARRISON ORDERS FORTWAYNE January 4th 1813[1]

In pursuance of a General Order Issued at the City of Washington, dated 27th Nover. in which it is made the duty of every commander of a seperate post or District to examine all letters Coming to, or going from his post, previous to their being sent off — it is therefore ordered that the same be strictly attended to at this post; all neglects, or evasions thereof shall be strictly punished

HUGH MOORE
Commandant

FORT WAYNE January 5th 1813

Proceedings of a garrison Court martial convened by order of the Commanding officer, whereof Captn. Garret Petterson of the Kentucky Militia is president, Lieut. Philip Ostrander & S. M. Anthony Benezet members & Ensign Dan. Curtis acting Judge Advocate & recorder for the trial of one Alexr. Scot a private in the 1st Regt. of Infantry —

The Court being duly sworn proceeded to the trial of the said Alexr. Scot, charged with contemptous conduct to one of the officers of this garrison, and for carrying a false Messuage to one A. Bondie Esqr. an officer of this garrison said to be from the other officers thereof

To Which charges the prisoner pleaded no[t] guilty — The Court after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, do find the prisoner guilty of the charges alledged against him, and sentence him to do the police of this garrison for seven days, in conjunction with one other regularlily warned police man, & to have his rations of Whiskey stopped for the same time — But in consequence of his having lately reenlisted in the service of the U. S. the Court do recommend him to the Mercy of the Commanding officer

(Signed)
Captn. GARRET PETTERSON Presint.
Ensn. DANL. CURTIS J. A. & Recr.

[1] The entries for December 27 and 30, 1812 follow the entry for January 21, 1813, as in the original Orderly Book.

I approve of the sentence of the court; and from their Recommendation of mercy, & the former good character of the prisoner, as well as his reenlisting he the Commander thinks proper to mittigate the sentence — and orders Alexr. Scot the prisoner to be set at liberty, and put on his proper duty —

The said Court is adjourned —

HUGH MOORE
Commadant

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE January 7th 1813

At the request of the Officers of this Company, I have reinstated Walter K. Jourdan as a Corporal of said Company — he is to be obeyed and respected accordingly —

HUGH MOORE
Commadant

GARRISON ORDERS FORTWAYNE January 20th 1813

A Garrison Court martial will convene tomorrow morning at 10 Oclock for the trial of all such as will be brought before it — Captain Garret Petterson will preside, Lieut. David Philips and Doctr. A. Benezet members, and Ensign Daniel Curtis Judge advocate — an orderly will attend the Court —

HUGH MOORE
commadant

FORT WAYNE January 21st 1813 —

Proceedings of garrison court martial convened by order of the commanding officer for the trial of such persons as might be brought before it . . .

The court after being duly sworn and no objections, either collectively or individually made to them, proceeded to the trial of Hugh Glen a private in a company commanded by Capt H. Moore, charged with disobedience of of orders and abuse to sergt. Edwards, to which charge the prisoner plead not guilty. Sergt. J. Crozier being sworn deposed, that the prisoner did violate an order of

the garrison, by making, or attempting to make water within the garrison, (being in the day time) and that he (the prisoner) did insult and abuse Sergt. Edwards in his own quarters, on the 20th Inst. and that he did assault the Sergt. by shaking his clenched fist in the Sergt's face —

The court after mature deliberation on the evidences adduced, do find the prisoner Hugh Glen guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and sentence him to do the police of the garrison for the space of ten, days in conjunction with one other regularly warned poliece man, to be confined to the guard house at nights, and his rations of whiskey stopped for the same time. —

The court is adjourned.

Ensn. D CURTIS
Judge advocate and recorder —

Capt. GARRET PETERSON
President —

I approve of the proceedings of the court and order the same to be carried into effect.

HUGH MOORE Capt.
Commanding

FORT WAYNE Decr. 27 1812[1]

Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial convened by order of the Commanding Officer for the Trial of Thomas Montgomery a Sergt in Capt Petersons Company of Kentucky Militia whereof Capt Peterson is president Lieut Phillips & Ensign Harden Members, Ensign D. Curtis of the regulars is appointed Judge-Advocate and recorder — After being duly sworn and no objections made by the prisoner to any member of the Court [they] proceeded to the trial of said prisoner on the following charges to-wit, For disobedience of orders, and for a violation of the 6th & 9th article of the rules and articles of War for the government of the Armies of the United

[1] The entries for December 27 and 30 should precede the entry for January 4, 1813. They follow here the original order.

States"[1] To which charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty. —

Capt. H. Moore being sworn deposed that he gave positive orders to the prisoner as first Sergt of the company to which he belonged to report daily to him the said Capt. Moore as well the strength as the number of sick in the same and told the Sergt that he would furnish him with forms and paper therefor if the Sergt required it. — The Court after Mature deliberation on the evidence adduced do find the prisoner Guilty of the charges exhibited against him and sentence him to be reduced to the rank of a private soldier. The Court . . . is adjourned —

D. CURTIS Ens: Judge Advocate & recorder } G. PETERSON Capt & President

I approve of the Sentence of the Court and order it carried into effect —

HUGH MOORE Capt
Commandant

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE Decr. 30th 1812

Muster and Inspection will take place to-morrow at 10 Oclock before noon the unusual duties in which the men have been daily employed will for this time exempt them from appearing under arms; the inspection of the clothing and other articles will take place in each mans quarters. —

HUGH MOORE
Capt. Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE Jany. 22nd 1813.

A cour Martial will convene immediately for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it, Capt. Garret Peterson will preside, Lt: David Philips and

[1] Article 6 concerns contempt or disrespect toward the commanding officer; Article 9 deals with violence toward a superior officer, or with disobedience of orders. United States, *Statutes at Large*, 2:360, 361.

Doctr. A. Benezet members and Ensign D. Curtis Judge advocate and recorder. and ordrly will attend

Signed HUGH MOORE Capt commanding

Proceedings of a garrison court martial convened by order of the commanding officer . . .

The court after being duly sworn and no objections either collectively or individually made to them, proceeded to the trial of Wm: Morris and Samuel Zelcut privates in a company commanded by Capt. H. Moore charged with disorderly conduct and abusive language towards their superiors on the 21st Instant while on a reconnoitering party under the command of Ensign Harden to which charges, the prisoners each and severally plead not guilty.

Sergt. J. Crozier being sworn deposed that orders were given to the party geneally, to keep perfect silence while on their march; after which orders the prisoners kept up a dangerous and unnecessary talking and noise and he (the sergt.) ordered them to be silent, they still persisted in talking laughing &c., when the sergt: went forward to the Ensign advising him to send the prisoners back to the fort, to which the Ensign assented and told the sergt. to give them orders to that effect, which he obeyed, and was answered by the prisoners, that they would not go home, that they were as good men as any in the party, and then called him (the Sergt.) a damnd. old rascal. On the return of the party to the Fort, Morris observed, that he wished the damned son of a bitch (meaning the Ensign) would fall down and break his damnd. neck. Ensign Harden being sworn deposed, that he as commanding the party had given orders as above attested by Sergt. Crozier. —

The court after mature deliberation on the evidences adduced do find the the prisoners Wm:Morris and Saml. Zelcut guilty of the charges alleged against them, and do sentence Wm: Morris to wear the ball and chain for the space of twenty days, ten days out of which time

he shall diet on bread and water, he shall ride the wooden horse one hour in each day during said ten days, to be confined to the guard House at nights for the whole twenty days, his rations of whisky stopped for the same time and shall be kept on active duty under the charge of a noncommissioned officer. —

The court also find Samuel Zelcut guilty and sentence him to wear ancle bolts for the term of twenty days, eight days out of which time he shall diet on bread and water, shall ride the wooden horse one hour in each day during said eight days, his rations of whisky stopped for the whole twenty days bing on active duty and confined to the guard House at nights. The Court is adjourned

Ensign D. CURTIS } Judge advocate & recorder } GARRET PETERSON Capt. & president —

The sentences of the court martial are approved of, and ordered to take effect this evening at retreat beating, —

The commadant returns his thanks to the gentlemen officers of the court for their attention to the causes and honourable decision, while he regrets that any man of this garrison should so far neglect his duty, as subject himself to such punishment, which in any other country and under other laws, would forfeit the life of the culprit so offending.

The court whereof Capt G. Peterson is president is dissolved. —

Capt. HUGH MOORE
Commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORTWAYNE January 22nd 1813

Mr. George Hunt has been appointed by John H. Piatt the Dep. Commissary Genl. —[1] Issuing Commissary at

[1] John Hunt Piatt, of Ohio, served only during the War of 1812. He was appointed deputy commissary of purchases on September 18, 1812 and discharged on June 15, 1815. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:790.

this post, the duties of which devolve on him from this date — he is to be obeyed and respected as Such —

HUGH MOORE —
Commandant

GARRISON ORDERS January 25th 1813

A Garrison court Martial will convene at 2 Oclock this day for the trial of such persons as may be brought [before] it, Capt. Garret Peterson will preside, Lt. David Philips and Docr. A. Benezet members and Ensign D. Curtis Judge advocate and recorder.

(Signed) H MOORE Capt.
commanding

Preceedings of a garrison court martial convened by orders of the commanding officer. . . .

The court being duly sworn proceeded to the trial of James Bradley a private in a company commanded by Capt. Hugh Moore, charged with neglect of duty and disobedience of orders on the 22nd Inst. To which charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty. Corpl. W. K. Jourdan being sworn deposed, that the prisoner was on post in Block room No. 2 on the night of the 22nd Instant and that one of the men belonging to said room had occation to leave it some in the night, that the prisoner observed in the absence of the said person that he would hail him when he came in and if he did not stop he would give him the contents of his gun. The person returned and the prisoner hailed him, and recd. for answer that it was one belonging to the room. The Corpl. being fearfull, from the expressions just made by the prisoner, that some mischief might take place, ordered the person entering to stop, when the prisoner called the corpl. of the guard. He also deposed that the prisoner did leave his post to get a drink of water, and that the prisoner told him he knew as much of the rulels and articles of war as he (meaning the corpl) did, and that he (the prisoner) had a right to go twenty paces from his post if he pleased.

The court after mature deliberation on the eveidence adduced, do find the prisoner James Bradley guilty and sentence him to be on active duty for the term of fourteen days, and his rations of whisky stopped for the same period.

Ensn. D CURTIS Judge advocate & recorder } (Signed) GARRET PETERSON Capt & president

The commanding officer approves of the proceedings and sentence of the court martial and orders the punishment to commence taking effect this evening at roll call. —

(Signed) HUGH MOORE
capt. commanding —

GARRISON ORDERS FORTWAYNE January 30th 1813 —

Muster, and inspection will take place tomorrow so soon as the Guards are relieved, every man will therefore appear in the neatest order he can —

HUGH MOORE
Captn. Commandg.

GARRISON ORDERS FORTWAYNE February 27th 1813

Muster and Inspection will take place tomorrow so soon, as the guards are relieved —

HUGH MOORE
Captn. Commanding

GARRISON ORDER FORTWAYNE March 7th 1813

Anthony Bondie Esqre is appointed to head the spies, that may from time to time be sent out from this Garrison, he is to be obeyed as captain, or head of such parties, while under Orders —

HUGH MOORE
Captn. Commanding

FORT WAYNE April 27th 1813

Proceedings of a garrison court martial convened by order of the commanding officer for the trial of such

persons as might be brought before it, whereof Capt. Patrick [Shaw] is president Ensign D Curtis and Dor. A Benezet member.

The court being duly sworn, proceeded to the trial of Alexr. Scott a private in a company commanded by Capt. Hugh Moore, charged with willfully and wantonly traducing the character of Lieut. Ostrander, to which carge the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

George Martin being duly sworn deposed, that some time in the last winter (he thinks to the best of his Knowledge) between christmas and newyear; Lieut Ostrander came into the kitchen where (the witness) and Scot, (the prisoner) were lying on the floor, the Lieut: Ostrander, in attempting to pass from the door to the cupboard, stumbled against a chair, and (it being dark) then fell over the prisoner and him (the witness) at which the prisoner rose and helped the Lieut. in getting up, and further this deponent sayeth not.

Jacob Oiler being sworn, deposed to the same, and to no more than the foregoing testimony, except an answer to a question asked him by the Lieut. "did you ever know me guilty of a mean or a base action" which this deponent answered in the negative.

The court, after mature deliberation on the preceeding circumstances, for as much as a charge is exhibited for willfully and wantonly traducing the character of Lieut. Ostrander, and no instance appearing in evidence, wherein any wilfulness, wantoness or traduction on the part of the prisoner in traducing the character of any-one, existed, are of opinion that the prisoner Alexr. Scott is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him.

D. CURTIS J. advocate and rechorder

Signe'd
PATRICK SHAW
Capt.

The sentence of the court is approved of and the prisoner is ordered to be set at liberty this evening at roll call —

FORT WAYNE 27th April 1813

(Signed) HUGH MOORE
Capt. commanding

The court whereof Capt. Patrick Shaw is president is dissolved —

GARRISON ORDERS, — April 28th 1813

It is with much concern and regret, that the commanding officer has to observe, that from some recent circumstances that have transpired within this garrison of a most destructive, injurious and dangerous nature to the service, he is (though reluctantly) compelled, to order, that no non commissioned officer, private soldier musician or other person whatsoever, belonging to this garrison, shall have, hold, keep up, or communicate to or with, Lieut. Philip Ostrander during his arrest, or until the will of the commander in chief be known through the proper channel, excepting in the presence of a commissioned officer of this garrison, and that openly, his waiter excepted who is also forbid to carry or convey any note, message or other request to or from him without the knowledge of his commander, or some one of the commissioned officers of this garrison except those only relating to personal attendance. —

All officers, noncommissioned officers & others betoning [belonging] to this garrison are strictly enjoined to see the above order properly executed and attended to, under the severest penalties. —[1]

(Signed) HUGH MOORE
Capt. commanding

[1] The Orderly Book does not throw any light on the subject of Ostrander's confinement. He died on July 13, 1813, presumably still imprisoned. Brice, on page 284 of his *History of Fort Wayne* says: "Lieutenant Ostrander . . . who had unthoughtedly fired upon a flock of birds passing over the fort, had been reprimanded

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 1st May 1813

Corporal William Dougherty is promoted to 4th Sergeant and William Jjames is appointed to 4th corporal, to take rank and draw pay from this date; they are to be obeyed and respected as such. —

FORT WAYNE (Signed) HUGH MOORE
Capt commanding

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT WAYNE 11th May 1813

Whereas it is believed that exposure to the hot rays of the sun at this season of the year is injurious to health, and particularly so on the banks of a River so lately overflowed as that which passes this place. Therefore, all persons blonging to this garrarson, are strictly forbiden standing to fish on the bank of this River[1] or the

by Captain Ray, and because of his refusal to be tried by a court-martial, was confined in a small room in the garrison, where he subsequently died." This is rendered improbable by the fact that Ostrander acted as commandant from the time of Rhea's departure in disgrace, until Captain Moore's arrival. As late as January 5, 1813 he was a member of a court-martial; after that date his name drops from the record until April 27, 1813, when Alexander Scott was tried and acquitted on a charge of traducing Ostrander's character. Any connection between this incident and Ostrander's imprisonment is a matter of surmise.

[1] The Maumee River, formed within the city of Fort Wayne by the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph rivers, was known as the Miami of the Lake until about the year 1816, when the present name began to be accepted. The name Miami as applied to this stream, is confused by many writers with the Great Miami which empties into the Ohio, near Cincinnati, and by some with the "river of the Miamis" or St. Joseph River rising in Hillsdale County, Michigan, and emptying into Lake Michigan at St. Joseph. The *American Gazetteer*, edited by Jedidiah Morse, D.D., and published in Boston in 1797, gives this definition: MIAMI *of the Lakes*, a navigable river of the N.W. Territory, which falls into Lake Erie, at the S.W. corner of the lake. A southern branch [St. Mary's River] of this river communicates with the Great Miami, by a portage of 5 miles. This river is called by some writers Mawmee, also Omee, and Manmick." The French pronunciation of the name Miami (Mee-ah'-mee) has resulted in the present pronunciation and spelling, Maumee.

pond,[1] execept so long only as to examine their rods, bait their hooks and cast in their lines.

The non commissioned officers having charge of the guard, must have the guard house swept out every morning previous to the Guard's being turned off. The poliece is also charged to have both parts of the garrison swept every morning.

(Signed) HUGH MOORE
capt. commanding

GARRISON ORDERS. FORT WAYNE July [June] 7th 1813

In future no noncommissioned officer or soldier belonging to this garrison, shall be permitted to have or hold any commerce or intercourse with the White Loon or any of his party now at this place, except in the presence of Capt. Bondie, or under special permission of a commissioned officer of the Garrison. nor shall any one be permitted to stand or sit down near the door or in front of the house now occupied by the said White Loon and party.[2]

(Signed) HUGH MOORE capt.
commanding

[1] This pond is the present Delta Lake, in the Lakeside portion of Fort Wayne. Henry Hay says in his "Journal" under date of January 9, 1790: "I scated for the first time yesterday upon a marrai about ½ mile at the back of the village—this marrai falls into a creek which goes by the name of *le Rouisso de Rioll.* which falls into the Miami [Maumee]." *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin,* 1914, p. 234.

[2] Doubtless White Loon (Wapamangua), the Miami chief, and his party were on a visit to Fort Wayne "to deny or to palliate their hostility." White Loon, with Stone Eater and Winamac, had led the savages at the Battle of Tippecanoe, although at the council at Fort Wayne on September 4, 1811 he had sided with Little Turtle for loyalty to the United States. White Loon's village on the Mississinewa, near the present city of Marion, was destroyed by troops under Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, in December, 1812. Harrison had met White Loon at Greenville and considered him friendly to the United States. The chief is said to have lived to the age of 110 years. His will, bearing the date of June 7, 1873, is on record in the office of the clerk of Allen County.

At a Regimental court martial composed of the following members, to wit, Majr. Duvall Payne president, capt. McAfee,[1] Matson and Davidson and Ellitson & S. Theobald Judge advocate — began and held at Fort Wayne on the 16th June 1813, agreeably to an order of Col. R. M. Johnston[2] commanding the Regt. of mounted volunteers.

Esarey (ed.), *Messages and Letters*, 1:241, 582, and 2:253-62; M'Afee, *History of the Late War*, 178-82; Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 239.

[1] Captain Robert B. M'Afee, author of one of the best contemporary histories of the War of 1812, accompanied General Harrison on the expedition to relieve Fort Wayne in 1812, and served through the western campaign. He wrote: "The Miami is navigable for boats from this place to the lake [Erie], and the portage to the nearest navigable branch of the Wabash, is but seven or eight miles, through a level marshy prairie, from which the water runs both to the Wabash and St. Marys. A canal at some future day will unite these rivers, and thus render a town at fort Wayne, as formerly, the most considerable place in all that country." *History of the Late War*, 127-28. He was unable to attend the opening of the canal in 1843, but wrote a letter recalling his prediction: "My recollection of . . . that place [Fort Wayne] in September, 1812 . . . are yet fresh in my mind. . . . I then predicted . . . that a canal at no very remote period would unite the waters of the lakes with those of the Ohio and Mississippi." Quoted in Griswold, *History of Fort Wayne*, 240.

[2] Colonel Richard Mentor Johnson was born at Bryant's Station, Kentucky, in 1780. He began the practise of law when nineteen years of age. After a term in the Kentucky legislature, he was elected to Congress, where he served from 1807 till 1819. During the War of 1812 he raised a battalion of three companies and commanded it in active service for ten months. In May, 1813 Colonel Johnson "was ordered by general Harrison to take command of fort Wayne and the posts on the Auglaize, to scour the northwestern frontiers, to make incursions into the country of the Indians, and if possible to cut off small parties, who might infest the forts, or be marching from the Illinois and Wabash towards Malden and Detroit; and never to remain at one place more than three days." Following the campaign which brought him to Fort Wayne in 1813 he was wounded in the Battle of the Thames, the final engagement of the war in the West. In this battle he gained the name "Tecumseh Killer." M'Afee, *History of the Late War*, 291, 394.

The officers of the Court being duly sworn proceeded to investigate the evidence of the subjoined charges.

charges against a non commissioned officer and three privates in a company of the U. States Infantry commanded by Capt. H. Moore. Sergt. John Richards of the 1st U. States Infantry in a company commanded by Capt. H. Moore, charged with contempt of orders, neglect of duty and sleeping while on guard on the night of the 14th of May 1813, capt. Moore wtss: The prisoner being brought before the court and having pleaded not guilty to the above charge, the witness capt. Moore was then brot: before the cort, and being first duly sworn deposed and said, that on the night of the 14th of May about 4 oclock nearly, after the beating of the Revalie he went into the Guard house where Sergt Richards should have been on duty and found him a sleep; — Corpl. Jordan was then called as a witness on behalf of the prisoner and being also duly sworn, deposed, that he was on duty with Sergt. Richards on the night above alluded to; and that the Sergt. had stood his tour of duty in the fore part of the night, that after the beating of the revalee and their appearance on parade, they returned to the guard house, and he then observed to the Sgt. that [he] would lie down and sleep, that the Sergt. made no answer and he accordingly laid down. —

From this evidence together with the understanding of the court that it was customary to allow one of the officers of the guard to rest after the beating of the revalee; the court are of opinion that the prisoner be clearly discharged from the offences alleged against him.

A. Lewis a private in the 17th U. States Infantry and doing duty at Fort Wayne, charged with sleeping on post on the night of the 3rd of May 1813. corpl. Zeller witness, — The prisoner being called before the court and having plead guilty, the cort sentence that there be one [month] of his pay deducted and his rations of whisky for the same length of time.

A. Lastly a private in the 17th U. States Infantry and doing duty at Fort Wayne, charged with the same offence, Corpl. Jordan and Wm: Jemmerson witnesses, The prisoner being brought in and having plead not guilty, the witnesses were then duly sworn, and it appeared fully to the court from the evidence that the charges were substantiated: The prisoner was accordingly pronounced guilty and sentenced likewise to loose one month's pay, and his rations of whisky for the length of time.

Willis Tucker also a private of the U. States Infantry in a company commanded by Capt. H. Moore, charged with the same offence on the night of the 4th of May 1813, Witness Sergt. Crozier. The prisoner was brought forward in like manner and having pleaded not guilty, it appeared to the satisfaction of the court from the evidence that the prisoner was guilty and accordingly pronounced the same sentence as in the two latter cases. —

Ordered that the court adjour

Attest. (signed) DL. PAYNE P. C. M.

S. THEOBALD Judge advocate.

Having considered the premisses, the sentences of the court Martial in the several cases herein contained, are approved and confirmed, and commanding officer of the Garrison will have each sentence carried into execution, and released the prisoners from their confinement. —

FORT WAYNE
16th June 1813. } (Signed) R. M. JOHNSON
col. R. M. V.

FORT WAYNE June 27th 1813. —

Proceedings of a garrison court martial convened this day by order of the commanding officer for the trial of such persons as might be brought before it, whereof Capt. Daniel Heaton is president, Lieut: Daniel Curtis & Docr. Anthony Benezet members. —

The court after being duly sworn proceeded to the trial of James Rubell a private in the U. States Infantry

charged with drunkeness and rioting when on guard on the night of the 23rd Instant, to which charge the prisoner pleaded guilty. The court find the prisoner guilty and sentence him to wear the wooden collar for the space of twelve hours on the parade without being permitted to sit down during said period, and to have his rations of whisky stopped for the period of ten days.

The court then proceeded to the trial of Philip Wensel also a private in the U. States Infantry in the same company as the aforementioned prisoner commanded by Capt H. Moore, charged with neglect of duty while on post, on the night of the 23rd Inst. to which charge the prisoner pleaded not guilty. Sergt Harris being duly sworn said that he was on guard on the night of the 23rd Inst. and at about eleven oclock he rung the bell as usual, and that the [call] was passed by all the sentinels except at the post where the prisoner was placed, he then went to the said post and on his approach hailed the prisoner and asked him what he was about, at which the prisoner rose as though he had been sitting down, and further this deponent sayth not. The court after mature deliberation, find the prisoner Philip Wensel guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and sentence him to be confined to the guard house and diet five days on one pound of bread pr. day, being under the charge of the non commissioned officer of the poliece and his rations of whisky Stopped for the same period. —

The court next proceeded to the trial of Robert Watt a private in the Regt. aforesaid charged with abusive conduct toward Sergt. Edwards, to which charge the prisoner plead not guilty. The court being satisfied from the evidence adduced, are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty and sentence him to have his rations of whisky stopped for ten days, to be on poliece in the day time and do his tour of guard duty at nights for that period.

The court then proceeded to the trial of B. McDonald a private as aforesaid, charged with being drunk when on guard, to which charge the prisoner pleaded guilty.

The court are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty, and Sentence him to wear the wooden collar for the space of twelve hours on the parade, and his rations of whisky stopped for ten days,

The court is adjourned. —

(Signed) D. HEATON P. C. M.

Lt. D. CURTIS recorder.

I approve of the several sentences of the court as above stated and order the same to be carried into effect, with this mittigation only, that McDonald and Rubell be allowed to sit down one half hour of the time of twelve hours ordered to wak the parade with the yoke &c on,

FORT WAYNE
June 27th 1813.

(Signed) HUGH MOORE
Capt Commanding

FORT WAYNE June 29th 1813 —

Proceedings of a garrison court martial convened this day by order of the commanding [officer], for the trial of such persons as might be brought before it, whereof Capt: Daniel Heaton is president Lieut: Daniel Curtis and Docr. Anthony Benezet members. —

The court being duly sworn proceeded to the trial of Jacob Oiler a private in the 1st U States Infantry, charged with contemptous conduct towards his commanding officer and disobedience of orders, in buying and drinking whisky in the Suttler's Store, on the 28th Inst: to which charge the prisoner pleaded not guilty. Capt: Moore being duly sworn said, that he gave the prisoner permission to buy one pint of cordial of the suttler, and that happening to pass by the suttler's door a few minutes after giving said permission, he stepped in and saw the prisoner drinking out of a pint cup, that he then seized the cup, and on smelling of its

contents thought it was a mixture of whisky and water; then threw it into the prisoner's face and ordered him to the guard house. Mr. Hunt (the Suttler) stated under oath, that as soon as the prisoner had left his store, he took the bottle containing the whisky the prisoner had bought and decanted the same into the cup in which it was measured to the prisoner and that it filled said cup, and he did not know, that the prisoner had received any other or any more whisky than that which had just been measured to him.

The court after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced do not find the prisoner Jacob Oiler guilty of the charges alledged against him.

The court next proceed to the trial of B. McDonald a private in the 1st U. States Infantry, charged with contemptuous conduct towards his commanding officer, as well as the court martial, in carrying a flag in derision of said court on the yoke put on him as a punishment, and for drunkeness and disobedience of orders while under sentence of said court martial.

The court are of opinion and satisfyed from the evidence adduced, that the prisoner B. McDonald is guilty of the charges exhibited [against] him, and sentence him to wear the wooden collar eight hours each day for three days in succession, his rations of whisky Stopped for the period of twenty days, being on poliece in the day time and do his regular tour of guard duty at nights.

The [court] then proceeded to the trial of James Rubell a private in the U. States Infantry, charged with contemptuous conduct and disobedience of orders while under sentence of a court martial on the 28th Instant, to which charge the prisoner pleaded not guilty. The court are satisfied from the evidence of William Cavendish, the prisoner James Rubell is guilty and sentence him to ride the wooden horse — half an hour each

day for three days, his rations of whisky Stopped for the period of twenty days, to do poliece duty in the day time and his regular tour of guard at nights, during said last mentioned period. —

The court is adjournd

(Signed) Capt. D. HEATON P. C. M.

Lt. D. CURTIS Recorder. —

The several sentences of the court as above is confirmed. Jacob Oiler to be set at liberty this evening at roll call, & B. McDonald and Jas: Rubell's sentences to commence taking effect tomorrow morning at guard mounting.

(Signed) HUGH MOORE
Capt commanding

GARRISON ORDERS, FORT WAYNE 21st June 1813 —

In future, no officer, Soldier, or other person whatsoever shall be permitted to drink any kind of spirituous liquor in the Suttler's Store of this [garrison] nor shall the same be kept open after the tattoo is beaten nor on sundays except under special permission any infractions of the above will be severely punished, and the Suttler prohibited from all future suttling, at this post. —

(Signed) HUGH MOORE
Capt. commanding

GARRISON ORDERS FORT WAYNE July 24th 1813.

In future it will be a duty strictly enjoined on the person or persons issuing whiskey, comprising rations, extras, or permissioned whiskey (not exceeding one gill at a time) to the soldiers of this garrison, to see the same drank at the place or places respectively where such issues are made, and the sutler is hereby permitted to suffer the drinking of such permissions in his store, any order heretofore to the contrary notwithstanding. —

A true copy
D. CURTIS

(Signed) HUGH MOORE
Capt. Commanding

FORT WAYNE Augt. 23rd 1813

Proceedings of a garrison court martial convened this day by order of the commanding officer for the trial of such persons as might be brought before it, whereof Capt. Daniel Heaton is president Lieut. D. Curtis and Docr. A. Benezet member,

The court after being duly sworn, proceeded to the trial of W. K. Jordan of the 1st U States Infantry, in a company commanded by Capt. Hugh Moore, charged with counterfeiting and forging the name and hand writing of Lieut: D. Curtis, on the evening of the 21st Inst: to which charge the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

On the production of a certificate or permission in writing, for the purchase of one pint of whisky, and the evidence of Mr. Geo. Hunt, the suttler of this Garrison, on the same, the court are of opinion that the prisoner W. K. Jordan is guilty of the charge alledged against him, and do sentence him to be reduced to the rank of a private soldier, to be on poliece for the term of ten days doing his regular tour of guard duty at nights, and to have his rations of whisky stopped for the period of one month.

The court is adjourned

(Signed) DANIEL HEATON
capt. & P. C. M.

The commanding officer approves of the proceedings of the court martial and orders that their sentence commence taking effect this evening at retreat beating.

The court martial whereof Capt: D Heaton is president, is dissolved

(Signed.) HUGH MOORE
capt. commanding

August 26th 1813

John Duval was appointed 4th Corpl. by Capt. H. Moore.[1]

[1] The rest of the book is torn out; so closely have the pages been removed that it is impossible to judge how many are missing.

COLONEL JOHN JOHNSTON'S INDIAN AGENCY ACCOUNT BOOK

1802-1811

The book of invoices, inventories, and memoranda here published through the courtesy of its owner, Charles T. Sansberry, of Anderson, is the only account book of John Johnston, as Indian factor at Fort Wayne, that could be located. In spite of the loss of a few pages, it shows the variety and quantity of merchandise handled by the Indian factory and the prices prevailing at the time. The volume of the fur trade, the economic basis of the frontier of the Old Northwest, is noteworthy.

The invoices, inventories, and memoranda are reproduced as nearly as possible. No attempt has been made to call attention to, or to correct, apparent errors. Prices given in terms of pounds, shillings, and pence are distinguished from those in dollars and cents only as indicated in the original lists.

INVOICE of sundry packages of Merchandize delivered by General William Irvine[1] agent for the Indian Factories to William Linnard Esquire[2] for transportation to Albany addressed to General Gansevoort[3] there, and to be by him forwarded to John Johnston[4] Factor at Fort Wayne; being marked and numbered as per margin. Vizt.

U. S.	12 sets white cups & saucers.....a 25 cts.		$3. 0	
I.I.	12 " flowered Ditto ..... 44 "		5.28	
Crate	12 " " ..... 40 "		4.80	
No. 1	6 Doz. white plates shallow..... 60 "		3.60	
	6 " " " soup..... " "		3.60	
	6 " " " small..... 40 "		2.40	
	4 " Green edge plates flat & soup 80 "		3.20	
	4 " " " " small... 67 "		2.68	
	2 " flowered cream Jugs.....107 "		2.14	
	2 " white quart Bowls.....100 "		2. 0	
	2 " flowered " " .....233 "		4.66	
	2 " white pint " 57		1.14	
	2 " flowered " " 113		2.26	
	1/2 Doz. butter Boats.....140		- 70	
	2 " wine Glasses..... 75		1.50	
	1 set castors.....		4. 0	
	4 Doz. pint tumblers.....113		4.52	
	6 " 1/2 pint " 67		4. 2	
	1/2 " Gallon pitchers.....		2. 0	
	1/2 " Enamel'd tea pots.....300		1.50	
	Crate.....		- 60	59.60
Bale 2 } 10 }				
3 } 10 }	28 pr. striped Blankets 15 ea:			
4 } 8 }	a 150/.....	£ 210.		560. 0[5]
Bale 5	8 pr. ditto.....a 150/....		72. 0.0	
	6 yards wrapping.....a 1/6		- 9.0	

[1] General Irvine was born in Ireland. He served in the Revolution, was taken prisoner, and was exchanged. In 1777 he became colonel and was promoted to brigadier general in May, 1779; he served to the close of the war. From March 13, 1800 he was superintendent of military stores. His death occurred July 29, 1804. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:564.

[2] See *post*, 417. [3] See *ibid.* [4] See *ante*, 19-26.

[5] These items are given in shillings and pence, figured in pounds, shillings, and pence, and then given in dollars and cents.

		5 lb. rope.....a 2/3....		– 11.3	
				73. 0.3	194.69
"	6	40			
	7	40	80 pr. 2½ point Blankets.....a 30/	120. 0.0	320.–
"	8		38 pr. 3 point....Ditto..... 35/	66.10-0	
			6 yards wrapping..... 1/6	– 9.0	
			5 lb. rope..... 2/3	– 11.3	
				67.10.3	180. 3
			Carried forward.....		$1,314.32
					*1
			Brought forward.....		$1,314.32
U.S.		25 ps. blue strouds[2] viz.			
I.I		1471.1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477			
Bale	9	20¾ 20¾ 20 21 20½ 21 20¼			
		1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484			
		21 20½ 21¼ 20¾ 21 20½ 21			
		1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491			
		20½ 21 20 21¼ 20¾ 20¾ 20½			
		1492-1493-1494-1495			
		21 20¼ 21 21 a 61/—.....		£ 76. 5.0	
		2–7/4 coverlets.....4/..		8	
"	10	22 pr. Blue strouds viz.			
		1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-			
		20 21¼ 20¼ 21 20¼ 21 20¾			
		1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-			
		20¾ 20¾ 20¾ 20 21¼ 20¼ 21¼			
		1510-1511 1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-			
		21 21 20¾ 21 21 21 20¾			
		1517			
		21 a 62/0–.....		67. 2.	
"	"	3 pr. ditto 1518-1519-1520			
		20¾ 20¾ 21¼ –62/6.....		9. 7 6	
		2—7/4 coverlets.....		76.17 6	
				£ 153.10.6	
		advance 115 p cent.....		176.11.1	
				330. 1.7	880.21

[1] The asterisk indicates the end of the page in the original account book.

[2] A stroud was a coarse blanket or garment used by the Indians.

" 11	25 ps. 7/8 Irish Linen		
	No. 1...1 ps. 26 a 13d.....	1. 8.2	
	" 2...2 " 52 " a 14".....	3. 0.8	
	" 3...3 " 74 " a 15".....	4.12.6	
	" 4...2 " 52 " a 16".....	3. 9.4	
	" 5...4 " 107 " a 17".....	7.11.7	
	" 6...4 " 103 " a 18".....	7.14.6	
	" 7...4 " 100 " a 19".....	7.18.4	
	" 8...5 " 129 " a 19½.....	10. 9.7	
		46. 4.8	
	advance a 90 p cent.....	41.12.3	
		87.16.11	234.25
Box 12	1 sand Box.....	0. 0.7½	
	2 pewter ink stands.....a 2/6...	- 5.0	
	1 pack of sand.....	- 1.5	
	1½ doz ink powder..... 9/4½	- 14.¾	
	2½ " " Holders.....15/..	1.17.6	
	2½ reams fools cap paper.....19/8	2. 9.2	
	1 Ledger.....5 quires.....	1. 0.0	
	1 Day Book.....	- 18.6	
	1 Doz Black Lead pencils.....	- 9.4½	
	1 flat & 1 round Ruler.....	- 2.9	
	2 India Rubbers.....3/...	- 6.0	
	1 Receipt Book.....	- 3.9	
	1 Blank Ditto.....	- 2.6	
	Carried forward....	£8.10.7¾	2,428.78[1]
U.S.	Brought forward..... £51.5.7	£160. 3.1½	$6,393.34
I.I.	advance a 110 p cent... 56.8.1¾	107.13.8¾	
Hhd. 19	50 muslin shirts a 7/6—	18.15.0	
	Cask & cooperage.....	- 17.6	
		297. 9.4¼	766.58
Box 20	47 ps. siamoise stripe. viz.		
	25. 25. 25¼. 24¾. 25½. 24¾.		
	23¼. 25½ 26. 26. 25¾. 26.		
	25¼. 25¾. 25. 24¾. 25¾. 27¾.		
	25½. 24¾. 26¼. 24¾. 26. 24½.		
	26. 24¾ 26½. 26¼. 25¼. 25¼.		

[1] The following four pages have been cut; the next following printed item is brought forward from a missing page.

	25½. 25. 25½. 26½ 25½. 25¾.		
	26. 25½. 25. 27. 25½. 25½.		
	26. 25½. 24¾. 25¾. 25–		
	1197 Ells—897¾ yds a 4/6	201.19.10	
	Box &c.....	1. 5. 0	
		£203. 4.10	541.98
Hhd & Box	12—saddle Bags.....a 285 cents	34.20	
22 & 23	24 Linen sursingles.....a 40 "	9.60	
	24 worsted " .....a 53 "	12.72	
	24 linen Girths.....a 23 "	5.52	
	24 worsted " .....a 31 "	7.44	
	24 Common snafle Bridles 55.....	13.20	
	24 plain single rein'd. curb Do. 80.....	19.20	
	24 snafle Bridles tipt 90–	21.60	
	24 single reind. curb Do.... 100	24. 0	
	12 mens saddles No.3..... 875	105. 0	
	4 " " " 2..... 740 "	29.60	
	6 Plush side—Do. 6.....1050 "	63.–	
	24 Collars..... 110	26.40	
	Box 25/—Cask &c 19/6.....	5.94	
			377.42
Cask 21	4 Doz. Hoes ea 6. 31/.7. 36/8. 42/.	£21.16. 0	.....58.13
Hhd. 24	42 Nests Tin Kettles No. 1. 14		
	2. 20		
	3. 27		
	4. 33		
	5. 38		
	6. 45		
	7. 48		
	8. 49		
	9. 50		
	324 cts p nest	136. 8	
	5 Doz. Tin cups....a 100 cts.....	5. 0	
	Cask &c.....	2.60	
			143.68
	Carried forward.....		$8,281.13

*

		Brought forward.....		$8,281.13
U.S. I.I. Hhd 25	10 nests Tin kettles	No. 1. 14 2. 20 3. 27 4. 33 5. 38 6. 45 7. 48 8. 49 9. 50		
			324 cents p. nest	32.40
	1 Doz. Canteens.....			3.20
	1 " Lantherns.....			5.33
	1 " two quart measures.....			3.40
	1 " quart...Ditto.....			2.40
	1 " pint..... "			1.60
	1 " 1/2 pint.. "			1.20
	1 " gill..... "			- 90
	4 " quart Jacks.....250 cts			10. 0
	5 " pint " .....150 "			7.50
	4 " 1/2 pint " .....100 "			4.00
	2 Coffee pots.....33 1/3 "			- 67
	2 " " .....30 1/2 "			- 61
	20 Nests pudding pan 4 in. ea.	28 29 33 45	135—	27. 0
	10 Doz. Tin cups.....100 cents			10. 0
	Cask.....			2.60
				112.81
Hhd. 26	6 nests Tin kettles			
	9 in ea		a 324 cts	19.44
	33 2/12 doz tin cups.....		100 "	33.17
	Cask &c.....			2.33
				54.94
Box 27	1 1/2 doz. steel plate handsaws			
	26 in.....130/-			9.15.0
	1 " compasses.....			- 5.6
	1/2 " Screw augurs 2.14/. 3.21/. 4.28/— 5.35/— 6.42/. 7.49— 8.56/.			6. 2.6
	1/2 doz Carpenters adzes.....			2.15.0
	1 Jack screw.....			1.17.6
	1 doz HL Hinges 9.32/6. 10.40/7. 18/9— 11.47/6			6.18.9

	2 " Gimblets.....	2/-	- 4.0	
	1 " spike Do.....		- 3.3	
	2 " Gimblets copper rivetted...	3/2	- 6.4	
	4 " Thumb Latches No. 2.....	8/	1.12.0	
	2 " plane Irons.....2 inch	8/3	- 16.6	
	6 smoothing planes.....	4/6	1. 7.0	
	6 Jack — "	5/-	1.10.0	
	1 pair shovel & tongs.....		- 9.0	
	14 lb. Oil stones.....	1/9	1. 4.6	
	1 Doz 2 foot rules.....		1.14.0	
	1 Set large scale beams &c complete...		4.10.0	
	1 " weights 14 lb. 8/- 7 lb. 5/6. 4 lb. 2/6. 2 lb. 2/-		- 18.0	
	10 pair Hooks and Hinges assorted	4/-	2. 0.0	
	4 Set shutter Do. — compleat	13/6	2.14.0	
	1 Doz Coopers adzes.....		3. 6.0	
	2 Sets Bellows Irons.....60/-		6. 0.0	
	1 Doz Pad locks.....		1. 1.0	
	8 Broad Axes.....22/6-		9. 0.0	
	2 Tuscan Hoes.....10/-		1. 0.0	
			£68.4.10	181.97
	Carried forward.....			$8,630.85
	Brought forward.....			$8,630.85
U.S.	3 Sets Blacksmiths tools	a 47/6	7. 2. 6	
I.I.	424 lb. small Brass kettles	" 4/..	84.16. 0	
Box 28	Box & cooperage.....		- 18. 9	
			£92.17. 3	247.63
" 29	2 Blacksmiths vises 74 lbs.	a 16½d	5. 1. 9	
	1 half Bushel measure.....		- 7. 6	
	1 Peck and 1 half peck.....		- 7. 6	
	2 Gallons linceed oil 10/6 keg 4/6.....		1. 5. 6	
	25 lb. Putty....a 8d. keg 1/6.....		- 18. 2	
	1 pair large scales 37/6 1 pr. small Do. 30/-		3. 7. 6	
	1 nest of weights.....		- 6. 9	
	2 Sledge Hammers...26 lb. 1/—		1. 6. 0	
	1 Doz. Turners Gouges.....		- 18. 0	
	1 " " Chisels.....		- 19. 2	
	1 " Handles & ferrels.....		- 5. 6	
	2 Sets Smiths shoeing tools—28/-.....		2.16. 0	
	1¼ doz. 10 inch drawing knives	30/	1.17. 6	

	4 maul rings.....		– 7. 6	
	4 Coopers Froes[1].....		1. 2. 6	
	8 Iron wedges.....24 lb. 10d.....		1. 0. 0	
	11 Doz Cow Bells.....46/6½.....		25.11.11½	
	Box &c.....		– 15. 0	
			48.13. 9½	129.83
Box 30	115 Hoes.....a $^{50}/_{100}$ Box $1^{40}/_{100}$.....			58.90
" 31	109 " ..... " " " "			55.90
Boxes 32 & 33	200 Axes.....100..2 Boxes 100.....			202.00
Casks 34 & 35	24 Doz. Hoes.....a 52/6.....			165.33
" 36	210 lb. 6d. wrought nails.....	1/3	13. 2. 6...	35.00
" 37	200 " 8d. " "	1/1½	11. 5. 0	30.00
" 38	140 " 10d. " "	1/1–	8. 1. 8. .	21.50
" 39 } " 40 }	336 " 12d. " "	1/–	16.16. 0...	44.80
" 41	100 lb. 20d. " "	1/...	5. – –...	13.33
Box 42	1 Box Glass 100 feet 8 by 10.....		4.10. 0...	12. 0
Mats 43 at 44	3 Doz. frying pans Wt. 1.3.17–120/		10.18. 0	29. 6
" 45 at 48	4 " spades.....	82/6	16.10. 0...	44.–
" 49 at 52	4 " Shovels....2.....	82/6	16.10. 0...	44. 0
" 53 at 54	2 Anvils Wt. 230 lbs. a 10d.....		9. 3. 4...	24.45
Loose	3 faggots steel in $36^{1}/_{4}$ Bars –135/		£20. 5.	54. 0
	Carried forward.....			$9,842.63

	Brought forward.....			$9,842.63
U.S.	4 ps. scarlet cloth No. 346			
	355	$97^{3}/_{4}$ yd		
I.I.	350	a 22/6		
	340		109.19. 4½	
Box 55	3 " Blue Do.... " 154-$32^{1}/_{4}$			
	142 $29^{1}/_{2}$	$93^{3}/_{4}$	87.17.10	
	43.32	18/9		

[1] A froe is an iron splitting tool.

	1 ps. Brown " 235 -19½ yd a 24/		23. 8. 0	
	1 " yellow flannel 5. (46) 65/-		3. 5. 0	
	8 Pewter Dishes..23 lb..... 3/2		3.12.10	
	1 Doz. stockings (woolen).....		4.17. 6	
	Box & cooperage.....		1. 5. 0	
			234. 5. 6½...	624.74
Hhd:56	19 ps. Russia Duck..(37 yd)....74/—		70. 6. 0	
	1 " white flannel No. 3.....		2.17. 0	
	2 Doz. woolen stockings—97/6.....		34. 2. 6	
	4 Pewter Basons.....20/		4. 0. 0	
	2 " Tea pots..... 7/		- 14. 0	
	33 brush feathers No. 1.....10/6		17. 6. 6	
	17 bulrush " 4.....10/6		8.18. 6	
	24 Brush do. black & white 5..10/6		12.12. 0	
	24 Military plumes.....7. 7/6		9. 0. 0	
	25 Callico shirts..... 9/4½		11.14. 4½	
	6 lb. Brass wire..... 5/9		1.14. 6	
	6½ lb. Iron " 2/1		- 13. 6½	
	24 Doz. silver rings..... 7/6		9. 0. 0	
	lb. oz. dwts			
	100 Wrist bands— 2. 2. 9			
	20 small " .... - 7. 7			
	30 arm " 1.11. 7			
	12 Oval Gorgets[1].. - 9.15	12.10.4		
	24 round " 1. 4.11	a 150	86.14. 8	
	200 pr. Ear Bobs... 1. 1.12	cents		
	1000 Broaches..... 4. 9. 3	p ounce		
			269.13. 7	... 719.14
Box 57	4 Doz. cards....No. 8.....60/		12. 0. 0	
	24 pair shoes..... 8/5		10. 2. 0	
	Box &c.....		- 12. 6	
			22.14. 6	... 60.10
	1 Doz. flat files ea. 9 in. 11/3-			
	11 in. 17/6. 12 in. 21/3		3. 0. 6	
	½ Doz. saw sets.....a 21/			
"-58	106 pair shoes.....a 8/5.		44.12. 2	
	24 Rifle Locks....." 15/..		18. 0. 0	

[1] A gorget was originally a piece of armor defending the throat, and hence came to mean a neck ornament, or necklace.

	1 Doz pit saw files.....a 15/–		
	1 Doz X cut saw files..... 10/–	1. 5. 0	
	9 ps. Siamoise 25. 25. 25¼. 26. 25½ 25½. 26¼. 25¼. 25¼ } 229 Ells 171¾ yd. 4/6	38.12. 7½	
	Cooperage of old Box.....	– 2. 6	
		105.12. 9½	281.71
" 59	6000 Flints.....a 700 cents	42. 0	
	Box &c.....	– 60 ...	42.60
Bale 60	100 ps. Mammoodies[1].....35/7½	£178. 2. 6...	475. 0
Boxes 61 at 64	40 Rifles.....a $13.....	520. 0	
	4 Boxes...&c.....1 20/100.....	5.20	525.20
	Carried forward.....		$12,571.62
			*
	Brought forward.....		$12,571.62
U.S. I.I.			
Boxes 65 at 68	600 lb. small Bar Lead..a 8/100.....	48. 0	
	4 Boxes.....a 60/100.....	2.40...	50.40
Casks 69 & 70	Sugar—2 Cwt. 2./12. a 12 Dlls	31.28	
	146 lb. Coffee.....a 22 cts	32.12	
	3 " Tea.....a 127.	3.81	
	20 lb. refined sugar..... 24 –	4.80	
	30 " Super-chocolate..... 33 "	9.90	
	2 Iron bound casks..... 250 "	5. 0...	86.91
" 71 at 85	1500 lb. Rifle powder.. 30 "	450. 0	
	25 yards bro. linen..... 15 "	3.75...	453.75
Mat 86	2 Steel pit saws.....52/6	5. 5. 0	
	3 X cut " 30/–	4.10. 0	
	Boards & Strapping.....	– 2. 6	
		9.17. 6...	26.33
Bales 87..88	2 Matrasses & 2 Bolsters.....	54. 0	
	8½ yds wrapping.....	1.33...	55.33

[1] Mammodi is a kind of muslin or fine linen.

Loose	51 Bars Iron assorted Wt. Cwt Q lb 15.. 0... 13 a 37/6	28. 6.10	
	Porterage	– 2.10	
		28. 9. 8...	75.96
	Errors Excepted		$13.320.30

PHILADELPHIA 4th. Septr. 1802

(Signed) WILLIAM IRVINE
Agent Indian Factories

MR. JOHN JOHNSTON
U. S. Factor.

1 ps. white flannel measured 47 yards

*

Memorandum of the articles missing on examining the contents of the Invoice of goods sent to the U. S. Factory, Fort Wayne, May 14, 1803—

Bale No. 11	1 ps. Irish linen No. 2 27 yds a 19½d	£ 2. 3.10½	
	advance a 90 p cent	1.18. 5½	
			4. 2. 4
Box "	16 1 lb. Coloured thread		– 7. 6
Hhd "	25 1 Doz Quart Jacks		– 18. 9
" "	25 1 half pint ditto		– – 7½
" "	26 1 Doz tin cups		– 7. 6
Box "	27 2 pair compasses		– –.11
" "	" 2 plane Irons		– 1. 5
" "	" 2 pad locks		– 3. 8
"	28 15 Cow Bells		2.18. 2
"	32 2 Axes		– 15. 0
"	58 3 pit saw files ½		– 3. 9
	1 Bar steel taken by Mr. Jouett the Indian Agent at Detroit[1]		– 11. 3
			£10.10.10

The following articles sent and not charged in the Invoice

5 Doz. shingling Axes

2 ps. striped Callimanco[2] *

[1] A Charles Jouett later served for several years as Indian agent at Chicago. Quaife, *Chicago and the Old Northwest*, 270-71. This may be the same man.

[2] Calimanco, or calamanco, is a glossy woolen stuff, checkered in the warp so that the checks appear only on the right side.

THE GOODS for the U. S. Factory at Fort Wayne arrived at the following times and in the order herein after mentioned—

May 4, 1803

		Contents	Remarks
Crate	No. 1	Queens ware—	very much damaged, on examination 1/3 of the contents broken
Bales	No. 2	striped Blankets	in good order —
"	" 3		
"	" 4		
"	" 5		
"	No. 7	2½ point Blankets	Ditto
"	" 6		
"	No. 8	3 pt. Blankets	24 pair damaged, the Bale broke open and in very bad order
"	No. 9	Blue stroud	—in good order
"	" 10		
"	No. 11	Irish Linen	8 ps. much damaged and one ps. wanting the bale open and in very bad order—
Box	No. 12	Stationary & Hardware—	some of the Hardware wet and many of the articles damaged...
Hhd	" 13	Dry Goods—	a few of the goods wet but nothing damaged
Box	" 14	Dry Goods	2 ps. cotton stripe and 10 muslin shirts damaged all the other articles wet—
"	" 16	Dry Goods	1 lb. colored thread missing nothing damaged—
"	" 17	Ditto	many articles wet 2 lb. thread damaged by means of the nails driven into the Box—
"	" 18	Fur Hats—	very wet and a few damgd.
"	" 20	Siamoise Stripe	in good order
"	" 21	Corn Hoes	Ditto
"	" 23	Saddles & Bridles	Ditto
Hhd	" 24	Tin ware	Do.—
"	" 25	Do.—	Do.
Box	No. 27	Hardware—	wet and in bad order the Box stove open 2 pair compasses & 2 pad locks missing
"	" 28	Brass kettles	in good order
"	" 29	Hardware	—Ditto

*

Box	No. 30	31	Corn Hoes	in good order
"	"	32 33	Axes	2 missing 1 Box open

Casks	34 35 Corn Hoes—	in good order
"	36 39 Nails.....	Ditto
Mat No. 43	frying pans	...Ditto
" No. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52	shovels & spades	...Ditto
Box " 55	Dry Goods	...Ditto
Hhd " 56	Ditto	...Ditto
Box " 57	Cards & Shoes	...Ditto
" 65. 66. 67. 68—	Bar Lead	...Ditto
Casks 69. 70	Coffee & Sugar	...Ditto
Casks from No. 71 to 85 incl. 15	Rifle powder	apparently in good order

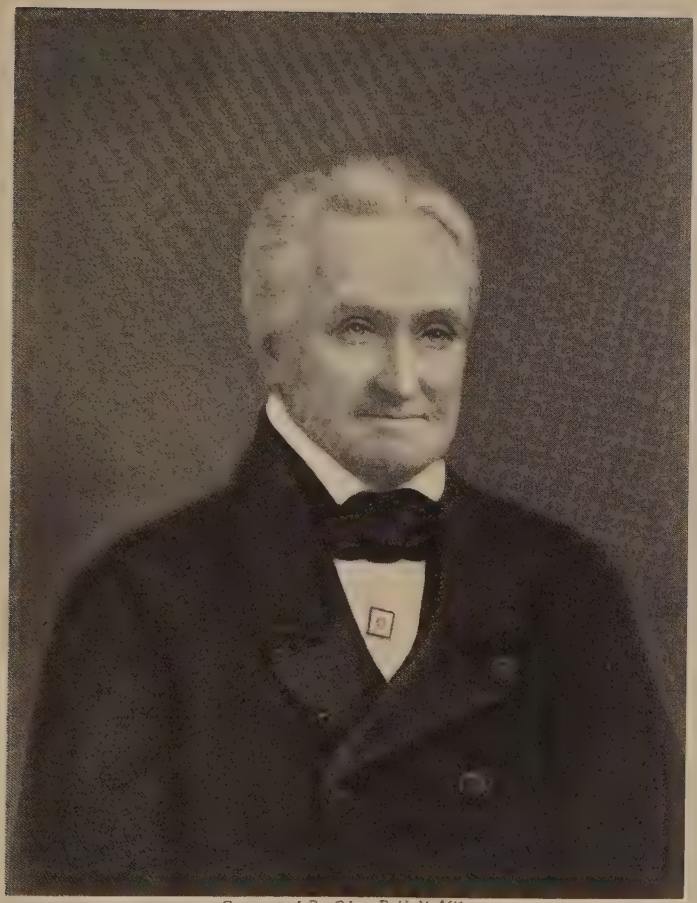
May 12, 1803

Bale No. 60	Mammoodies	in good order
Hhd " 15	Dry Goods	...Ditto
Cask " 40	Nails....	...Do.
Box " 22	Saddles—	...Do.
Hhd " 19	Dry goods	23 muslin shirts damaged— from their appearance I do not suppose the damage was occasioned since they left Detroit
Hhd No. 26	Tin ware—	in good order—
Cask " 37	Nails....	Ditto
" " 38	Ditto....	Ditto
" " 41	Ditto....	...Ditto
Box " 42	Glass/	not examined
Mat " 44	frying pans	in good order....
" " 53. 54	2 Anvils..	Ditto
Box No. 58	shoes &c...	...Ditto
" " 59	Flints.....	...Ditto
" " 61. 62	Rifles....	...Ditto
" " 63. 64		
Mat 86	Saws Pit X cut	...Ditto
Bales 87. 88	Matrasses...	...Ditto
	51 Bars Iron.....	...Do.
	3 faggots steel 35¼ bars —	Ditto

The remarks have been made after a strict and impartial examination of the contents of the different packages—

JNO. JOHNSTON,
U. S. F.

*



Engraved By Chas. B. Hall N.Y.

John Johnston.

From a painting by Charles Soule

INVOICE of sundry packages delivered by General William Irvine, Agent for Indian Factories to William Linnard[1], Military agent for transportation to Albany, addressed to General Gansevoort[2] and to be by him forwarded to John Johnston, Factor at Fort Wayne, Marked numbered as p. margin.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20th. 1803—

No. 1	Keg 17½ lb.	Hyson Tea.....	a 110.....	$19 25
2	" 18 lb.	Indigo.....	" 350.....	64 75
3	" 20 "	Saltpetre.....	" 33.....	6 76
4	" 50 "	Brimstone.....	" 5.....	2 50
5	" 19 "	Alspice.....	" 26.....	4 94
6	" 50 "	Allum.....	" 10.....	5. –
7	" 20 lb. Hair powder 14.			
		5 doz. Pomatum	100.....	7 80
8	" 23 "	Pepper.....	30.....	6 90
9	" 2 Qrs Rice	a 650 p. cwt.....		3 25
10	" 2 Cwt shot assorted	1300.....		26 –
11	" 10 Doz. Dixons mustard 133:			
	20 lb. Twine 60 38¼ f Snuff 30.			40 66
	10¼ lb. Rappee[3] Do. 38			
12	Barrel 121 lb. Bohea Tea	a 40.....		48 40
13	Do.—33 Gs. wine Vinegar	" 40.....		13 20
14	" 136 Coffee 28: 77¾ Loaf Sugar 24/–			56 74

[1] Linnard, a native of Pennsylvania, became military agent of the middle department in April, 1802. Ten years later he was made deputy quartermaster-general and was advanced until he became major quartermaster-general on June 1, 1821. On June 15, 1825 he was brevetted lieutenant colonel for ten years faithful service in one grade. He died September 20, 1835. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:634.

[2] General Peter Gansevoort, of New York, was appointed major in June, 1775; lieutenant colonel in March, 1776; colonel in November, 1776. By an act of October 4, 1777, it was resolved that he and his troops receive the thanks of Congress for their "bravery and perseverance" in the defense of Fort Schuyler, and that he be appointed colonel-commandant of that fort. He retired from the army January 1, 1781, but became brigadier general in the New York militia in March of that year, and served to the close of the war. On April 29, 1802 he was appointed military agent of the northern department. In 1809 he became a brigadier general in the regular army. Three years later he died. *Ibid.*, 444.

[3] Rappee snuff was made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves.

Fort Wayne Factory

	2 Iron bound barrls 250 ea		
	2 half Do. 200	$9. 0	
	1 wooden hooped 10 Gl. cask.....	1. 0	
	8 Do. 5 Ga. kegs 75 ea		
	1 Do. 3 Ga. Do. 50.....	6.50	16 50
15	Bale 2 Cwt cotton a 20 Dlls p cwt.....		40 –
	Porterage.....		– 75
16	Barrel 31 lb. assortd Garden		
	seeds 125 cts	$38.75	
	2 Bus. peas & Beans 600 cts p Bs.	12.00	50 75
17	Cask 36 Tomhawks a 1.50	$54.00	
	6 Shingling hatchets 62½	3.75	
	3 each Beaver & Otter Traps 1.67	10.00	67 75
	12 Gro. vest Buttons 74..6/3.....	£ 3.15. 0	
	1 " fancy coat Do. 121.....	– 15. 0	
	3 " plain " 312.21/3.	3. 3. 9	
	20 " Vest moulds.....7½d.....	– 12. 6	
	10 " Coat " .....1/6.....	– 15. 0	
	1 " screws ea. 2/1 2/4 2/6 2/9 ½ ⅝ ¾ ¾ 3/8 4/9 6/6 7/– 1 1¼ 1½ 1¾ 9/– 7/6 2– 2¼	2. 8. 1	
	1 M. Brass Nails.....	– 10. 0	
	2 Doz. packing Needles 1/3.....	– 2. 6	
	1 " Razors ea. 1.16/3. 57. 15/– 8282-26/3 –	2.17. 6	
	Carried forward	£14.19. 4	$481 90
	Brought forward.....	£14.19. 4	$481 90
	½ Doz. shaving Boxes....15/.....	– 7. 6	
	1 " Snuff Boxes.....	– 3. 3	
	1 " Tobacco Do.....	– 6. 3	
	1 " pair steel spurs.....	– 16. 3	
	1 " saddle Bag Locks.....	– 10. 0	
	½ " dble. bolted pad Do. 30/–.....	– 15. 0	
	½ " stock.....Do. 24/–.....	– 12. 0	
	1 " Brass Cocks.....	1.11. 3	
	2 Box coffee Mills ea 5/3 5/9 6/6 2— 3— 4—	1.15. 0	

		½ Doz. shaving Boxes.....15/.....	– 7. 6	
		Cask.....	3. 9	
			£22. 7. 1	59 61
18	Crate	8 doz. c.c.large plates..... 4/6	£ 1.16. 0	
		8 " " less..... 3/4	1. 6. 8	
		½ " Oval dishes ea 8/8. 16/6. 28/–	1. 6. 6	
		4 " blue edge large plates 6/6	1. 6. 0	
		6 " " " less.....5/6–	1.13. 0	
		6 " " " less " 4/9	1. 8. 6	
	1	" Enamld. Tea pots.....	1. 2. 0	
	1	" Creams.....	– 7. 6	
	3	" pint Bowls.....8/6—	1. 5. 6	
	3	" c.c. Quarts.....	1. 5. 6	
	1	" c.c. mugs ea Qt 13/6..pt. 6/6 ½ pints 3/6.....	1. 3. 6	
	30 sets	enamd. cups & saucrs 3/3.....	4.17. 6	
	10	" c.c....Do..... 1/9	– 17. 6	
	1	" cold. mugs ea Qt 22/6..pt 11/3....	1.13. 9	
	1	" Quart Decanters.....	1.13. 9	
	2	" Cruets..... 9/..	– 18. 0	
	2	" Glass Salts.....	– 18. 0	
	½	" sugars.....30/–	– 15. 0	
	1	" Creams.....	– 12. 6	
	3	" half pint Tumblers 5/–	– 15. 0	
	½	" deep dishes ea 12/– 16/6.20/–	–1. 4. 3	
		crate.....	– 6. 0	
			£28.11.11	
		Discount 5. p. cent.....	1. 8. 6	
			£27. 3. 5..	72 45
19	Box	3 Corn mills balance wheels complete $26		78 –
20	"	10 Rifles ea a 13 Dlls	260	
21		Boxes. $1^{25}/_{100}$	2.50	262 50
22		Bundle 2 sides soal Leather 30 lb.....20d		6 67
		Carried forward.....		$961 13
				*
		Brought forward.....		$961.13
23	Trunk	1 ps. blue Cloth $23^{3}/_{4}$ yds— a 31/4.....	£ 37. 4. 2	

	1 " white cassimere 835..16-13/-.....	10. 8. 0	
	1 " Blue " 847..15½.12/7	9.15. 0	
	1 " Scarlet " 840..15¼.15/-	11. 8. 9	
	1 " Dimty....5..30.... 4/4	6.10. 0	
	2 " blue & Green calimanco 6/4-.....	6.12. 0	
	1 " white Buckram 18.. 2/2	1.19. 0	
	1 " Cambric..... 8- 6/2	2. 9. 4	
	1 Doz. Mens Cravats.....	3.12. 0	
	1 " ribd. Hose.....	4. 2. 0	
	1 " Habit Gloves.....	1. 2. 6	
	2 ps. Hair Ribbon..8/6.....	- 17. 0	
	4 " ferrett[1]....7/	1. 8. 0	
	¼ lb. Thread..46..56/-	- 14. 0	
	1 Doz. Cotton. half hose.....	1.18. 0	
	1 " Mens Silk Do.....	16.16. 0	
	1 " Gloves.....	3.15. 0	
	1 Gro. shirt Buttons No. 1...	- 3. 0	
	1 " Do..... " 2...	- 3. 8	
	1 M. silver shirt Broaches....	51. 1. 0	
	2 lb. yellow Bark 1.50 -...	1. 2. 6	
	1 ps. scarlet cloth 2465- 16¼-12/6-.....	10. 3. 1½	
	advd. a 109 p. ct.....	11. 1. 4½	
	18 yds. silver Lace.....5/7½	5. 1. 3	
	32 " Do. " .....7/6...	12. 0. 0	
	2 prs. plated Epaulets..90/-	9. 0. 0	
	20 lb. Green & yellow worsted 15/	15. 0. 0	
	10 " scarlet Do... " 22/6	11. 5. 0	
	Trunk & cooperage.....	1. 4. 6	
		£247.16. 2	.. 660 82
24	Cask 171 lb. pigtail Tobacco 1/8.....	£ 14. 5. 0	
	Cask.....	- 3. 9	
		£ 14. 8. 9	.. 38 50
25	Bundle 7 Bars steel 110½ lb. a 1/1½		16 57
		Dolls —	1,677 2

Exd. J.J

*

[1] Ferret, or ferreting, is a kind of narrow tape, originally made of silk, but later of cotton or wool.

INVOICE of sundry articles of Merchandize forwarded by Peter Gansevoort Esqr. of Albany p. order of General William Irvine to John Johnston Factor at Fort Wayne, viz.

6 spinning wheels	$26
200 lbs. Flax	35 87½
2 Doz. English scythes	22 50
1 Barrel Tar	3 75
	$88 12½

PHILADELPHIA

July 15..1803—

VINCENNES

1803 THE UNITED STATES

To ANTOINE ONEILLE Dr.

To Engraving 15 pair arm bands	a 1/6	$ 3 75
" Engraving 36 moons	a 1/6	9
" making & putting 72 buttons to the same		2
" Engraving 8 & 2/12 doz. wrist bands	6/	8 17
" 232 Ear Bobs	a 9d	29
" 400 Big Broaches weight	$6.25	
" making	3.00	9 25
" 600 Little ditto...weight	4.25	
" making "	3.00	7 25
" 24 Head Bands weight	35.00	
" making	14.00	49
" 4 doz. Ear wheels weight	15.00	
" making	12.00	27
Cr.		$144 67
By 20 Little Arm Bands " 36 knobs		8
	Due——	$136 67

The above Balance was remitted in Cash to Governor Harrison
$136.67 J.J

INVOICE of sundry packages of Merchandize delivered by General William Irvine to William Linnard Esqr. for transportation to Albany addressed to General Peter Gansevoort and to be by him forwarded to John Johnston U. S. Factor at Fort Wayne, Marked W I.I. Numbered 1 a 57— U. S.

1
2 } Three Hogsheads containing viz.
3

– 6 Reams writing paper	a $4	24 –
– 4 " Letter..Do...."	4	16 –
– 2 Doz. Ink powder	.....1.25	2 50
– 1 " Oil covers for hats	.....	7 –
– 4 " Tinsel hat bands.."	 75	3 –
– 1 ps. Russia Duck	.....	14 25
– 1 " Red flannel....No. 9	.....	26 40
– 2 " white..Do....48 yds 11.	20.6/9½.....	55 14
– 1 " 7/4 Blue cloth..No. 114.	.14½ yds. 29/6..	57 3
– 1 " Do..... " 113.	.21¾ " 27/8....	80 23
– 1 " 6/4 Do..... " 292..	8¼..14/	15 40
– 1 " Dble milled Drab.....	18¾....17/..	42 50
– 2 " dark mixt Do. 1289.....	40.....19/10	105 78
– 2 " dark blue Do. 1388.....	31¼.....22/9	94 79
– 2 " light mixt do. 127 } 129 }	...40.....25/1	133 77
– 1 " do.....do. 131.....	24.....32/1	102 67
– 1 " Green do.... 93.....	10¼.....30/4	41 45
– 1 " Brown do....1165.....	18¾.....33/10	84 58
– 1 " dark mixt do.... 125.....	18½.....27/5	67 62
– 1 " yellow flannel	.....	31 20
– 1 " Olive fustain 24	.....	9 33
	84/ –	
– 3 Doz. vandyke stockings	No. 27 .	
102/8	105/ –	
28.	26.	38 89
– 1 " corded silk Do	.....	15 55
– 4 " fancy Pocket Hhkfs	No. 23.....18/8	9 95
–11¾ " Do..... "	" 24.....25/8	38 21
– 3/12 " do. "	" 25.....28/ .	14 –
– 1 Cattee[1] light dye sewings	.....	6 50

[1] A catty, a weight of the Indies and China, is commonly equal to about one and one-third pounds.

– ¾ Cloth & Black	6.75	5 6	
– ½ lb sewing silk	82/6	5 50	
– 5 ps. colourd. India Persians	8.50	42 50	
– 2 " fancy china Hhkfs	15	30 –	
– 1 " Lutestring	22 yds. 1	22 –	
– 1 " french manteau	40½ Ells 10/	54 –	
	Amount carried forward		1,296.80
	Amount brought forward		1,296.80
– 3 Doz. mock madrass Hhkfs	$7		21
–22 Gro. Quality Binding	12/6		36 67
–80 ps Nankeens[1]	12/		128 –
– 8 Cotton swansdown Vest paterns	$1		8 –
–60 ps. Britanias	a 17/		136 –
– 1 " Mixt cloth No. 1973	21 yds 15/11		44 57
– 1 " do do	565 13¼ 15/4¾		27 20
– 4 " do	107¾ yds 7/6		107 75
– 1 " do do. No. 1968	20½ 14/6¼		39 69
10 ps. ½d Ribbon	a 1/9	£ – 17. 6	
– 2 " do No.	11 5/1½	– 10. 3	
– 4 " do "	12 5/6	1. 2. 0	
– 3 " do "	4 5/9	– 17. 3	
– 2 " do	13 7/6	– 15. 0	
– 2 " do	10 8/	– 16. 0	
– 1 " do	14	– 8. 6	
– 2 " do	15 8/9	– 17. 6	
– 1 " do	3	– 10. 9	
– 2 " do	110 11/3	1. 2. 6	
– 1 " do		– 11. 9	
– 3 " do	29 13/	1.19. 0	
		£10. 8. 0	
– 3 ps. 1d. do.	2/10	£ – 8. 0	
– 4 " No.	5– 6/3	1. 5. 0	
– 5 "	21– 6/9.	1.13. 9	
– 2 "	2– 7/4½.	– 14. 9	
– 2	17 9/1	– 18. 2	
– 4	6 9/6	1.18. 0	
– 6	16 9/9	2.18. 6	
– 2	8 10/6	1. 1. 0	

[1] Nankeen is a firm durable cloth originally made at Nanking, China. It is a cotton material of a natural brownish yellow. In the plural the word refers to trousers made of nankeen or an imitation dyed material.

-10....	26....12/	6. 0. 0		
- 1....	18.....	- 12. 3		
- 1....	19.....	- 12. 6		
		£18. 2. 5		
		10. 8. 0		
		£28.10. 5		
	Adve. at 90 p cent.....	25.13. 4½		
		£54. 3. 9½		144 50
- 1 ps. 9/8 cotton check 20 yds.....		a 3/9		10 -
- ⅛ lb. best scarf twist.....		80/.		1 33
- 1 Doz. black Barcelona Hhkfs.....				13 -
- 1 " changable.....do.....				8 -
- 1 ps. olive cloth No. 11	21 yds:.....	11/9¾		33 8
- 2 " do.....	12. 13. 41¼ "	.....	12/4	67 83
- 1 " do.....	14.....	21¾.....	17/2¼	49 84
- 1 " do.....	15.....	20¼.....	19/4	52 20
- 6 Doz. Cotton stockings.....			44/...	35 20
- 1 " Silk.....do.....				18 25
- 3 Hogsheads.....3.50.....				10 50
- 4 Silk Rugs.....2.50.....				10 -
- 4 Wrapping Blankets...1.75.....				7 -
	Porterage.....	10 -		
	Amount carried forward....	$.....		2,316.41

*

	Amount brought forward.....		2,316.41
4 } 5 }	Two Trunks containing viz.		
-65 ps. Britanias.....17/		147 33	
- 1 " 6/4 Coloured Tambord. muslin[1] 10 yd.....	4/6	6 -	
- 1 " flourishd. Cambric do.24 yd...	5/9	18 40	
-30 " light fancy Chintz 842 yds.....	3/4	374 22	
-10 " sundry fancies No. 12 228 yd...	4/2	126 67	
- 6 " Blue & Pink..do....145½ yd..	4/7	88 91	
-10 " Chocolate..do.....283½ " .	3/2	119 70	
- 6 " light fancies.....169.....	3/1	69 48	
- 2 Trunks $5 ea Matting Cooperage &c....		6 -	956.71

[1] In embroidery a tambour stitch is a loop stitch similar to the chain stitch. The word may here refer to a fancy weave of cloth.

6 One Hogshead			
– 1 Gro. Pewter tea spoons.....		1 70	
– 3 Doz. tinned Iron Do.....	3/4	1 33	
– 3 " pewter table..Do...No. 44...	3/2	1 27	
– 9 " Do.....No. 256.....	4/	4 80	
100. 83. 67 57.			
1.. 2.. 3.. 4.		42 30	
–10 Camp kettles ea 47. 38. 31.			
5.. 6.. 7..			
80. 67. 50. 37.			
–30 Pudding pans ea 1.. 2.. 3.. 4.		70 20	
–18 Canteens.....a 25 cts.....		4 50	
–12 Coffee Pots..... 33.....		3 96	
Hogshead & cooperage.....		3 –	
Porterage.....		1 –	134. 6
7 One Bale			
– 1 ps. white spotted swanskin 40 yd..	5/..	26 67	
– 1 " Bocking Baize[1].....42 ..	5/..	28 –	
– 2 " Green....Do.....43 ..	5/10	33 44	
Rope, wrapper &c.....		1 75	89.86
8 }			
9 } Two Hogsheads			
212 Callico shirts.....a 1.50		318 –	
– 184 Linen....do.....“ 1.37½.....		253	
– 110 Muslin....do.....“ 78.....		85 80	
–30 ps. Blue & red Bandanoes 4$^{25}/_{100}$.....		127 50	
– 1 " striped Ticking 52 yds.....	4/2¼	29 31	
–40 Gro. Bindings.....1.05		42 –	
– 1 ps. Grey coating No. 14..21¼..	8/2½	23 25	
– 1 " 7/4 Bath....Do. 2022..26...1.68		43 68	
– 1 " Diaper.....		10 50	
– 1½ lb. Bark.....200.....		3 –	
–30 lb. coloured Thread.....100.....		30 –	
Amount carried forward.....		966 4	3,497. 4 *
Amount brought forward....		966 4	3,497. 4
– 2 Four quire Blank Books...325.....		6 50	
– 2 large powder Horns.....100.....		2 –	
–10 small.....do.....3/4.....		4 45	
– 2¾ Doz. pudding pans.....5.33		14 66	

[1] Baize is a course woolen material often with a long nap, usually dyed in plain colors. The word "Bocking," named for Bocking, England, when used alone, denotes a coarse woolen fabric used for such things as floor coverings.

– 5¾ "	....do....4...	23 –	
– 1½ "	....do....3.33	4 99	
– 1 "	three quart coffee Pots.....	5 33	
– 1½ "	Canteens....3...	4 50	
8 Camp kettles ea No. 7/– 5/3 4/2 3/– 2/6 / 1 2 3 4 5		23 37	
2 Hogsheads....2.50		5 –	
Porterage.....		1 50	1,061.34
10 One Hogshead			
– 5 Doz. scalping knives ea. 7/3 8/3 9/3 10/. / 1.. 2.. 3.. 4..		£ 8.13. 9	
– 1 " penknives ea 20/– 19/– 16/6 14/...		3. 9. 6	
– 1 " Barlow do.....		– 10. 2	
– 1 M white chapel needles.....		– 14. 6	
– 1 Doz. chest Hinges.....		– 18 –	
– ½ " horn powder flasks.....31/6		– 15 9	
– 1 " Butt Hinges ea 15/6 12/6 8/.. 3½ 3..& 2½ inch		1.16 –	
– 1 Gro. screws for Hinges ea. 13/. 8/ 7/3.		1. 8 3	
– 2 pair Brass Candlesticks.....a 14/		1. 8 –	
– 1 " Do. ea. 13/ – 11/6 13/6.....		1.18 –	
– 2 " do...604..... 11/3		1. 2 6	
– 3 " do..633..... 11/6		1.14 6	
– 1 " do..202.....		– 13 –	
– 1 doz. single bolted padlocks 18/. 21/— 2.. 3		1.19 –	
– 1 " double do.....		1.10 –	
– 2 Gro. roller Buckles for Belts.....22/6		2. 5 –	
– ½ " large Jews harps.....13/		– 6 6	
– 2½ " Smaller do.....11/3		1. 8 1½	
– 1 " Tinned....do.....		1 – –	
–12 Ketland Rifle Locks.....18/..		10 16 –	
– 1 pr. Steel yards ea 13/– 16/6 113 215.....		1. 9. 6	
– 6 dble ¾ bridle rifle locks single roller 21/6.....		6. 9. 0	
– " bridle " — " dble rollers 23/6		7. 1. 0	
–36 Ditto common..... 9/		16. 4. 0	
1 Doz. Powder Horns.....		2. 2. 0	
– 2 " stirrup Irons.....		3. 1. 0	
– 1 M darning Needles.....		– 18. 9	
Amount carried forward.....		£81.11 9½	$4,558.38

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	Amount brought forward....	£81.11 9½	$4,558.38
– 3 doz.	common Rifle Locks ea..... 9/..	16. 4 –	
– 2 "	best....do.....21/..	25. 4 –	
– 3 "	common padlocks.....10/6	1.11 6	
– 1 "	Claw hammers.....	1. 2 –	
– 1 "	Chest locks.....	– 16 6	
– 3 "	best Scissars.....22/6.	3. 7 6	
– 1 "	pen knives ea 9/4 16/ – 25/ – No. 1.. 4.. 5..	2.10 4	
– 2 "	do do.....10/	1. 0 –	
–12 pr.	Butt hinges ea 6/6 10/ . 13/6 p. Doz.....	1.10 –	
– 1	Groce Awl hafts.....	– 14 –	
– ½	Doz. Carpenters Adzes.....55/..	1. 7 6	
– 1	" Common stirrup Irons.....	1.10 –	
	Hogshead & cooperage.....	–.13 1½	
		£139. 2 3	370.96
11	One Keg		
– 3	Doz. Quart pewter Basons lbs. 44½ a 2/4.....	5. 3 –	
– 3 "	large do. do. 131...." 2/4.....	15. 5 8	
	Keg and porterage.....	–. 5 –	
		20.13. 8	55.15
–12	Two Boxes pipes.....2.25	.....	4.50
–13			
–14	One Cask		
	3 Gro. Pipe heads a $3 & cask.....²⁰/₁₀₀	.....	9.20
15 to 18	Four Boxes		
– 189 lb	Brown soap.....a 9d ..	7. 1 9	
– 186 "	white do..... 1/..	9. 6 –	
	4 Boxes.....	– 8 –	
		16.15. 9	44.77
19	One Box		
– 14²/₃	Doz. looking glasses with drawers.....16/6	12. 2 –	
– 3 "	Do.....Do.....20/..	3. 0. 0	
– 6 "	Pocket..Do.....ea.. 3/6 3/9 4/6 No. 3.. 2.. 1..	3.10 6	
		18.12. 6	49.67
	Amount carried forward.....	Dollars	5,092.63

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	Amount brought forward.....			5,092.63
20 to 25	Six Hogsheads			
			Dlls cts	
– 48	roram Hats fine.....a	$ 3	144 –	
– 92	Camels hair do.....	" 2	184 –	
– 26	Lads.....do.....	" – 75	19 50	
– 24	common wool do.....	– 83 1/2	20 –	
– 50	do.....do.....	83	41 50	
– 40	Second quality Camels hair do	1 66/100	66 40	
– 20	Mens fine lambs wool do....	1.25	25 –	
– 12	Lads.....do.....	1. 0	12 –	
– 1	Doz. Hat covers.....		7 –	
	6 Hhds & cooperage.....		4 –	523.40
26 to 30	Five Boxes			
– 3	best womens saddles.....$	17...	51 –	
– 9	common.....do.....	15...	135 –	
– 3	best mens.....do.....	13. 0	39 –	
– 9	common.....do.....	11. 0	99 –	
– 60	curb Bridles.....	1.10	66 –	
– 12	dble reined do.....	1.50	18 –	
– 60	sursingles.....	– 55	33 –	
– 4	mens saddles turkey stripe cloth No. 1.....	$8	32 –	
– 4	" do....blue do.....	9	36 –	
– 3	blue worsted plush side saddles..	10	30 –	
– 3	Green hair.....do.....	11	33 –	
– 1	doz. Com. dble reind. bridles with tips		15 –	
– 1 1/2	doz snafle.....do.....	10.44	15 66	
– 1 1/2	" do.....do.....	8.40	12 60	
– 2	" Cruppers.....	3.60	7 20	
– 12	shot pouches with dble gores....	1.25	15 –	
– 12	waist belts 2 1/2 in. wide with buckles.....	40	4 80	
– 12	do....do..2 in.....do.....	30	3 60	
– 2	doz. 2 1/2 in. leather sursingles...	7.40	14 80	
– 2	" Bell straps.....	4.80	9 60	
– 2	" do.....2 ins.....	3.68	7 36	
– 10	pr. Saddle bags Locks &c.....	3.12 1/2	31 25	
– 10	" large....do.....No. 1....	3.37 1/2	33 75	
– 24	Cruppers.....	– 31	7 44	
– 12	shot pouches.....	1.50	18 –	
– 24	body Belts.....	– 31	7 44	

– 24 leather sursingles.....	– 50	12 –	
– 48 straps for Horse Bells.....	– 31	14 88	
5 Boxes & cooperage.....		10 –	812.38
Amount carried forward.....			$6,428.41

Amount brought forward.....			$6,428.41
31 to 33 Three Kegs.			
– 1 C. O. Qr. 21 lb. Copperas a 37/6 & keg		£ 2. 7. 0	
– 98 lbs. Rosin..a 4d. keg 2/6.....		1.15 2	
– 25 " Glue.....1/9..do....2/6.....		2. 6 3	
Porterage.....		– 2 9	
		6.11 2	17 49
34 One keg			
– 15 lbs. Ginger a 22 cents keg & porterage.....$^{77}/_{100}$			4. 7
35 to 38 Four nests Trunks			
	350. 300. 225. 175. 125. 100		
– 1 nest ea	2.. 3.. 4.. 5.. 6.. 7..A..	12 75	
	350. 300. 200. 125. 100. 100		
– 1 " 6 ea	2.. 3.. 4.. 5.. 6.. 7.. B..	11 75	
	350. 350. 200. 150. 125. 100		
– 1 " .6 "	2.. 3.. 4.. 5.. 6.. 7.. C..	12 75	
	400. 350. 200. 150. 100. 125		
– 1 "–6 "	2.. 3.. 4.. 5.. 6.. 7.. D..	13 25	50.50
39– One Bundle 4 sides Harness leather 54 lb. a 25 cents....			13.50
40– One do....1 packing screw.....			26.19
41 One Bale			
– 50 pr. 2 pt. Blankets a 10/.....		£25. 0. 0	
– 3 " .....do.. 10/.....		1.10 –	
– 3 Black Diapers.....5/4.....		– 16 –	
		£27. 6 –	
42 One Bale			
– 50 pr. 3 pt. Blankets....a 16/9	£41.17.6		
– 3 Rose....do..... 6/2	– 18.6		
– 4 spotted Rugs..... 5/8	1. 2.8	43.18. 8	

43	One Bale				
	– 10 pr. 3 pt. Blankets....	17/10	£ 8.18.4		
	– 40 " do.....do.....	18/3	36.10.0		
	– 3 Rose Blankets.....	6/2	– 18.6		
	– 3 spotted Rugs.....	5/8	– 17.0		
	– 1 Black Diaper.....		– 4.3	47. 8 1	
44	One Bale				
	– 50 pr. 3 pt. Blankets....	17/6	£43.15.0		
	– 3 Rose Blankets.....	6/2	– 18.6		
	– 4 Black Diapers.....	4/3	– 17.0	45.10 6	
	Sterling.....			£164. 3 3	
	Advance at 125 p. cent.....			205. 4. 0	
				369. 7. 3	
	Porterage.....			– 16 10½	987.22
	Amount carried forward.....				$7,527.38
	Amount brought forward.....				$7,527.38
45	One Box				
	– 1 ps. Scarlet cloth No. 47..15¾ yds 6/9.			5. 6 3¾	
	– 1 " Do.....48..21.....9/..			9. 9 –	
				14.15 3¾	
	Advd. at 115 p. cent.....			16.19 7	
				31.14 10½	84.65
	– 1 ps. cambric.....				15. 0
	– 10 lb. coloured thread.....$1.....				10. 0
	– 6 ps. Russia sheeting.....23.25.....				139.50
	– 20 " furniture Callico 560 yds a 3/6.....				261.33
	Box & cooperage.....				1.50
46 47	Two Casks				
	– 20 Doz. Horse Bells 77 lbs. a 4/.....			15. 8 0	
	– 6 " pewter plates 50 lb....2/3.....			5.12 6	
	– 1 " Do. quart tea pots.....8/ – ea..			4.16 –	
	2 Casks.....3/.....			– 6 –	
				£26. 2 6	69.67
48	One Box				
	– 250 lbs. Brass kettles a 3/11.....			130.55	
	Box & cooperage.....			2 –	132.55

49	one Box		
–	1 Six plate stove	10 –	
–	35½ lb. sheet Iron...1/	4 73	14.73
50 to 57	Eight Casks		
–	100 lb. Powder in each a 36	288 –	
	8 Casks & cooperage	2 –	290. 0
	Amount carried forward		$8,546.31
	Amount brought forward		$8,546.31

Note 2 pair steel yards mentioned as being in Hhd No. 10 will be found in Box No. 48.

Some of the pewter Basons as mentioned in Keg No. 11 will be found in Hhds No. 8. 9. & 10.

8 lbs. Thread you will please deliver to Mr. Wells[1] Agent for the Weeas & Eel Rivers which he will divide 3 for the former & 5 for the latter.

	$8,546.31
Deduct 8 lbs. Thread a $1	8 –
	$8,538.31

April 28th. 1804

In Hhds No. 1 2 4	3 Reams folio post paper a $7	21 –
	500 Quills 3	15 –
	1 lb. red Wax	2 –
	1 Doz. lead pencils	1 25
		$8,577.56

[1] For an account of William Wells, see *ante*, 30-32.

INVOICE of two Boxes Rifles delivered by Genl. William Irvine to William Linnard Esqr., for transportation to Albany addressed to Genl. Peter Gansevoort & to be by him forwarded to U. S. & I.I. John Johnston U. S. Factor at Fort Wayne Marked W numbered 1 & 2.

PHILADELPHIA May 11th. 1804

No. 1 & 2	Two Boxes containing 20 Rifles	a $11.....	220. 0
	Boxes.....	1.50.....	3. 0
		Dollars.....	223.00

*

THE following Packs of Furs and Peltry were forwarded by Capt. Whipples[1] Perouge to Lieut. Eli B. Climson[2] Assistant Military Agent Detroit, to be forwarded by him to Genl. W. Irvine Agent of Indian Factories at Philadelphia, April 14, 1804

No. of the Packs—	Deer Skins	Racoons	Bears	Otters	Beavers	Cats	Mink	Foxes	Musk Rats
No. 3	54								
" 4	50								
" 5	50								
" 6	50								
" 7	60								
" 9	34								
The following forwarded by Lieut. Swearngen[3] to Detroit to be forwarded as before mentioned. May 11. 1804.									
" 1	60								
" 2	50								
" 8	60								
" 10	2	200							
" 11	2	200							
" 12	4	200							
" 13	3	200							
" 14	3	58	...	...	.....	45	...	14	...
" 15	30								
" 16	30								
" 17	50								
" 18	2	200							
" 19	30								
" 20	30								
" 21	30								
" 22	30								

[1] See *ante*, 144, for an account of Captain Whipple.

[2] Eli B. Clemson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed second lieutenant on March 3, 1799, and was advanced until he reached the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1814. He was honorably discharged in 1815, but held the position of assistant commissary of issues from August 27, 1816. Three years later he resigned. He died in 1845. Heitman, *Historical Register*, 1:309.

[3] Possibly this is James Strode Swearingen, of Virginia, who became a second lieutenant in 1803, lieutenant in 1805, captain in 1811, deputy quartermaster-general in 1813, and colonel quartermaster-general in 1814. His honorable discharge occurred in June, 1815, and his death in February, 1864. *Ibid.*, 939.

No. of the Packs—	Deer Skins	Racoons	Bears	Otters	Beavers	Cats	Mink	Foxes	Musk Rats
" 23	4	200							
" 24	30								
" 25	50								
" 26	17	.....	...	25	7 13 lb	20	6	30	11
" 27	46								
" 28	30								
" 29	30								
" 30	60								
" 31	60								
" 32	60								
" 33	60								
" 34	34								
" 35	3	200							
" 36	6	.....	15	...	.....	...	6	...	...
" 37	.....	.....	20	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total	1214	1458	35	25	7	65	12	44	11
Receipted for J.J.									

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List of Furs and Peltry forwarded to Philadelphia by John Johnston, U. S. Factor to the address of Callender Irvine Superintendent of Military Stores marked U. S. / C. I. / No.– } & numbered from 1 to 27 inclusive forwarded from Fort Wayne by Corporal Elias Leech, April 23. 1805.

No. of the Packs	Deer Skins	Racoons	Bears	Cats, foxes & fishers	Minks	Musk Rats	Otters	Beavers
No. 1	40							
" 2	40							
" 3	40							
" 4	2	85	...	65				
" 5	40							
" 6	40							
" 7	40							
" 8	40							
" 9	40							
" 10	2	200						
" 11	2	200						
" 12	40							
" 13	40							
" 14	40							
" 15	40							
" 16	40							
" 17	30							
" 18	36							
" 19	40							
" 20	2	200						
" 21	24	.....	...	10	10	73	12	6
" 22	2	200						
" 23	2	.....	16					
" 24	26	.....	6					
" 25	40	.....						
" 26	2	200						
" 27	2	200						
Total.....	726	1285	22	75	10	73	12	6

The foregoing Receipted for by Corporal Leech J.J.

*

AN INVENTORY of Merchandize on hand at the U. S. Factory, Fort Wayne, taken by Capt. N. J. Vischer[1] and John Johnston, U. S. F. on the 8th. day of September 1805.

2 ps.	Green cloth 28¼ & 30–is 58¼....a	18/9	113 13	5¼
2 "	Blue do 31½ " 32 " 63½.... "	18/9		
1 "	olive do 21 yds..... "	11/9¾	12 8	¾
1 "	scarlet.....32..... "	22/6	61 6	3
1 "	do.....22½..... "	22/6		
17 "	Blue strouds..... "	133/4	113 6	8
1 "	mixed cloth 13¼..... "	15/4¾	9 10	1¾
1 "	Olive.....22.....	12/4	13 11	4
1 "	Blue.....15¾.....	22/9	17 18	3¾
1 "	mixed.....21.....	15/11	16 14	3
1 "	Blue.....21¾.....	27/8	30 1	9
1 "	Olive.....21¾.....	17/2¼	18 13	9¾
2 "	dark mixt...40.....	19/10	39 13	4
1 "	olive.....19.....	12/4	11 14	4
1 "	light mixed.18¾.....	25/1.	23 10	3¾
3 "	Grey cloth..79¼.....	7/6	29 14	4½
10 "	Linsey.....370.....	3/..	55 10	–
7 "	striped Blankets.....180/..		63 –	–
40 pair	two point do.....	22/6.	45 –	–
138 "	3 point "	39/11½	275 14	3
6	Rose Blankets.....	13/10½	4 3	3
9	Blk Diapers.....	12/..	5 8	–
2	do....do.....	9/6¾	– 19	1½
1 ps.	Green Baize..... 25¼.....	5/10.	7 7	3½
1 "	Bocking do.....42.....	5/..	10 10	–
1 "	white flannel.....235/..		11 15	–
10 pair	2½ point Blankets.....	30/..	15 –	–
19 ps.	furniture callico.....532.....	3/6..	93 12	–
7 "	do.....chintz.....196.....	3/8.	35 18	8
21 "	light chintz.....589.....	3/4.	98 3	4
6 "	chocolate do.....170.....	3/2.	26 18	4
6 "	chintz.....138.....	4/2.	28 15	–
2 "	do..... 36.....	4/6.	7 2	–
2 "	callico..... 56.....	3/..	8 8	–
7 "	do..... 98.....	2/10	13 17	8
2 "	do..... 28.....	3/4.	4 13	4
2 "	Irish Linen..... 48.....	2/4	5 12	–
1 "	do....do..... 26.....	4/4	5 12	8
2 "	do....do..... 52.....	3/2.	8 4	8
60 "	Nankeen.....	12/..	36 –	–

[1] See *ante*, 217, and note.

1 "	Brown Holland	51	1/1½	2	17	4½
1 "	Brown nankeen	24	2/1½	2	11	–
	Carried forward			£1,385	9	4

	Amount brought forward		£1,385	9	4
1 ps.	china Hhkfs	a 112/6	5	12	6
1 "	Romals[1]	64/.	3	4	–
2 doz.	shawls	36/..	3	12	–
2 ps.	cotton stripe	88 3/10	16	17	4
1 "	do	27 3/8.	4	19	–
1 "	fancy cord	30½ 4/5	6	14	8½
6 "	Russia sheeting	a $23^{25}/_{100}	52	6	3
1 "	do Duck	106/10½	5	6	10½
5 "	do do	74/..	18	–	–
8 "	cotton siamoise	153½ 4/6.	34	10	9
18 yds	do	4/6	4	1	–
98 ps.	Britania	17/..	83	6	–
17 "	Romalls	27/..	22	19	–
3 doz.	Tinsell Hat bands	5/7½	–	19	6¾
19¼	Gro Quality binding	12/6	12	–	7½
4 ps.	Pullicats[2]	45/..	9	–	–
3½ doz.	shawls	52/6	9	3	9
11²/₁₂	" Pocket Hhkfs	25/8	14	6	7¼
4	" Cotton stockings	44/..	8	16	–
6	Head Bands	18/9	5	12	6
25 pair	wrist Bands	11/3	14	1	3
4 "	Arm Bands	26/3	5	5	–
3 doz.	pewter Table spoons	3/2.	–	9	6
9 "	do do	4/.	1	16	–
3½	Gro. Cow skin whips	114/.	19	19	–
16 ps.	Blue strouds	133/4	106	13	4
56 "	mammoodies	35/7½	99	15	–
8 "	Russia sheeting	110/7½	44	5	–
177	Linen shirts	10/3½	91	1	7½
101	Muslin Do	5/10½	29	13	4½
186	Callico Do	11/3	104	12	6
5	spotted Rugs	12/9	3	3	9
55 pair	woolen stockings p. doz	97/6	22	6	10½
1 ps.	Scarlet cloth	15¾ 14/7	11	9	8¼

[1] Romal, or rumal, is a fabric of cotton or silk made in Bombay, India. The name sometimes applies to a kerchief used for a head-dress by men of India.

[2] In India a pulicat is a kind of bandanna.

1 " do.....do.....21.....	19/4	20 6 -
1 " Grey coating.....26.....	12/7	16 7 2
1 " mixed Do.....21¼.....	8/2¼	8 14 -
23 pair 2½ point Blankets.....	30/.	34 10 -
16 pr. striped Blankets.....150/.		120 - -
3 pair 2 point do.....	22/6	3 7 6
9 striped Do.....	10/.	4 10 -
Carried forward.....		£2,469.14. 4½

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Amount brought forward.....		£2,469.14 4¼
22 ps. Blue and Red Bandanoes.....	31/10½	35 1 3
31 lb. coloured thread.....	7/6	11 12 6
38¾ Groce Bindings.....	7/11	15 6 6¼
1 doz oil covers for Hats.....	52/6	2 12 6
1 ps. Pullicats.....	45/.	2 5 -
33 gro. Quality Binding.....	12/6	20 12 6
½ doz. Horn powder flasks.....	31/6	- 15 9
11⅝ " looking Glasses.....	16/6	9 8 4½
2 1/12 " do.....do.....	20/.	2 1 8
6 " do.....do.....	4/6	1 7 -
6 " " ..... "	3/9	1 2 6
3 11/12 " " ..... "	3/6	- 13 8½
27 lb. Loaf sugar.....	1/10	2 9 6
136 Axes.....	7/6	13 10 -
8 Iron Wedges.....24 lb.....	10d.	1 - -
4 maul Rings.....	1/10½	- 7 6
20 pair cotton cards.....	5/..	5 - -
21 Quart Jacks.....	1/6¾	1 12 9¾
38 pint do.....	1/..	1 18 -
7 large Tin pans.....	6/.	2 2 -
51 do.....do.....	5/.	12 15 -
85 " ..... "	3/4	14 3 4
13 " ..... "	2/9½	1 16 3½
47 nests Tin kettles (9 in ea).....	24/3½	57 1 8½
4 " do Camp kettles (7 in do).....	31/9	6 7 -
6 " do..... " (5 ").....	21/11	6 11 6
3 " do..... " (7 ").....	31/9	4 15 3
7 half Gallon measures.....	2/1½	- 14 10½
4 quart do.....	1/6	- 6 -
2 pint do.....	1/..	- 2 -
7 half pint do.....	9d.	- 5 3
2 Gill.....do.....	7d.	- 1 2
8 three quart coffee Pots.....	3/4	1 6 8
6 smaller.....Do.....	2/6.	- 15 -

28 Roram Hats	22/6	31 10 –
71 Camels Hair do	15/..	53 5 –
38 Do.....Do	12/5	23 11 10
20 Lambs wool Do	9/4½	9 7 6
50 Com. wool..Do	6/3½	15 14 7
12 Boys....Do	5/7½	3 7 6
Carried forward		£2,845.13. 4¾

Amount brought forward		£2,845.13 4
13 Tin Canteens	1/10½	1 4 4½
27 7/12 Doz. Tin cups	7/6.	10 6 10½
8 womens saddles	112/6	45 – –
3 do .....do	75/.	11 5 –
2 " .....do	82/6.	8 5 –
1 do .....do	127/6	6 7 6
2 mens....do	97/6	9 15 –
8 " .....do	82/6.	32 18 –
2 " .....do	60/.	6 – –
3 " .....do	67/6	10 2 6
5 pair large saddle Bags	25/3½	6 6 5½
6 " .....do	23/5	7 – 6
10 shot pouches	11/3	5 12 6
6 do "	9/4½	2 16 3
21 Girths	1/9	1 16 9
9 sursingles	4/..	1 16 –
5 Doz. do	48/9	12 3 9
1½ " leather do	45/..	3 7 6
15 single do	4/7½	3 9 4½
12 waist Belts	3/ –	1 16 –
10 " do	2/4	1 3 4
35 Bell straps	2/5	4 4 7
24 Body Belts	2/5	2 18 –
24 Bell straps	3/.	3 12 –
13 do "	2/3½	1 9 9½
45 Cruppers	2/4	5 5 –
18 Tipt snafle Bridles (doz)	78/4	5 17 6
40 single reined kirb do	8/3	16 10 –
13 dble.. "...."	9/4½	6 1 10½
12 " .. "...."	11/3	6 15 –
6 Com. snafle.....do	5/3	1 11 6
3 sides Bellows leather	118/1½	17 14 4½
38 Iron shovels	6/10½	13 1 3
25 spades	6/10½	8 11 10½
1 set large scales, Beam &c	90/—	4 10 –

1 set Bellows Irons	60/ –	3 – –
1 set Blacksmiths Tools	47/6	2 7 6
1 Doz. Turners Gouges	18/.	– 18 –
1 " " chizzles		– 19 2
1 " Handles and Ferrils		– 5 6
2 Galls. Linseed Oil & keg	25/6	1 5 6
Carried forward		£3,141 4 5¾

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Amount brought forward		£3,141. 4 5¾
2 Kettles Bears oil	22/.6	1 2 6
1 Box pipes		– 16 10½
1 Froe		– 5 7½
237½ lb. Pewter	2/4.	27 14 1
169½ " Brass kettles	3/11	33 3 10½
21½ " do "	4/..	4 6 –
75½ " Horse Bells	4/..	15 2 –
46½ lb. Country soap	1/10½	4 7 2¼
175½ " Flax (p. cwt)	114/6	10 – 7
4800 Flints (p. Thousd.)	52/6	12 12 –
3 spinning wheels	32/6	4 17 6
7 Indian mats	15/..	5 5 –
417 yds. Cotton siamoise	4/6	93 16 6
16 pair mens shoes	8/5	6 14 8
38 yards Irish Linen	2/10	5 7 8
26 " do	2/4.	3 – 8
7 ps. Britania	17/.	5 19 –
12 Callico shirts	9/4½	5 12 6
2 do do	11/3	1 2 6
3 Linen do	10/3½	1 10 10½
5 muslin do	5/10½	1 9 4½
7¾ lb. scarlet Belt yarn	22/6	8 14 4½
17 " Green and yellow Do	15/...	12 15 –
23 yards Mammoodies	1/10½	2 3 1½
20½ " scarlet cloth	22/6	23 1 3
20½ " Green do	18/9	28 11 10½
2 ps. nankeen	12/..	1 4 –
60 yards Brown Holland	1/1½	3 7 6
Garden seeds		9 – 6
5 pair Beaded moccasins	15/ –	3 15 –
3 " do do	12/6	1 17 6
5½ lb. Oil stones	1/9	– 9 7½
1 pair moccasins		– 7 6
4 " do	5/..	1 – –
19 " do	3/9	3 11 3

4 Dress'd skins	15/.	3 – –
11 do.....do	11/3	6 3 9
1 ps. Green Baize 17¾ yds	5/10	5 3 6½
1 " Red flannel	198/.	9 18 –
Carried forward		£3,509.15. 3

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Amount brought forward		£3,509.15. 3
4 yds. white flannel	5/..	1 – –
32 " yellow..do	5/.	8 – –
11¾ " Elastic cloth	9/5	5 10 7¾
7¾ " do..... "	8/1	3 2 7¾
26 " Cassimere	7/8	9 19 4
13 " do	7/9	5 – 9
20½ " do	8/1.	8 5 8½
18½ " mixed cloth	27/5	25 7 2½
14 " scarlet "	26/3.	18 7 6
1 ps. light mixed " .....21¼ yds	25/1	26 13 ¼
1 " do.....do.....24 "	32/1	38 10 –
1 " dark " .....20½ "	14/6¼	14 17 8
13¾ yds. Brown do	33/10	23 5 2½
10½ " Blue "	29/6	15 9 9
10¼ " Green mixed "	30/4	15 11 –
11¾ " Blue..... "	31/4	18 8 2
20 " do	18/9	18 17 –
15½ " do	22/9	17 12 7½
3 " Blue Cassimere	12/7	1 7 9
13½ " Scarlet do	15/..	10 2 6
4½ " Brown Cloth	24/.	5 8 –
10 " olive....do	19/4	9 13 4
5¾ " striped do	10/..	2 17 6
9¼ " dble. milled Drab	17/..	7 17 3
6¾ " Grey Cloth	7/6	2 10 7½
39 " Swan skin	5/..	9 15 –
24¼ " Blue stroud	6/4½	7 14 7
9½ pair 2 point Blankets	22/6	10 13 9
2 pair 3 point.. do	39/11½	3 19 11
1½ " 2½ point do	30/.	2 5 –
1 Rose Blankets		– 13 10½
4 striped do	10/..	2 – –
7 ps. Russia Duck	74/..	25 18 –
58¼ yds. Russia sheeting	3/..	8 14 9
94 quarters Screw augurs	1/2	5 9 8
4 Sets window Hooks & Hinges	13/6	2 14 –
4 pair Hooks & Hinges	4/.	– 16 –

3 " Brass Candlesticks	11/6	1 14 6
1 " do.....do.....	13/.	- 13 -
2 " do..... "	11/3	1 2 6
19 mock maddrass Hhkfs.....	4/4½	4 3 1½
Carried forward.....		£3,912. 8 1¼

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Amount brought forward.....		£3,912. 8. 1¼
4 ps. India Bandanoes.....	33/9	6 15 -
1 " do.....do.....	31/10½	1 11 10½
1 Hhkf.....do.....		- 4 6½
6½ doz. Blk. silk Hhkfs.....	59/7½	19 7 6¾
5 dble Barcalona "	8/1½	2 - 7½
9 changable Hhkfs.....	5/..	2 5 -
9 cotton shawls.....	4/4½	1 19 4½
68 Pullicats.....	3/..	10 4 -
5 china Hhkfs.....	7/6	1 17 6
2½ doz. Pocket Hhkfs.....	28/.	3 10 -
4 " do..... "	18/8	3 14 8
4 ps. India Callico.....	5/7½	1 2 6
127¼ yds. Blue & pink chintz.....	4/7	29 3 2¾
80¼ " Chintz.....	4/6	18 1 1½
253½ " light fancy chintz.....	3/4	42 5 -
74¾ " fancy.....do.....	3/1.	11 10 5¾
62¾ " wide..... "	4/2	13 1 5½
21 " chocolate..... "	3/2	3 6 6
26¼ " furniture..... "	3/8	4 18 1
50½ " Callico.....	3/2	7 19 11
21 Blue Romalls.....	1/9½	1 17 7½
136¾ yds. Gingham.....	2/4	15 19 1
14¼ " Diaper.....	2/8	1 18 -
2 ps. linen Siamoise.....	177/9	17 15 6
23½ yds. Fustain.....	2/10	3 6 7
15 Military Plumes.....	7/6	5 12 6
47 Brush Feathers.....	10/6	29 18 6
10 Bull Rush..do.....	10/6	
116 yds. Brown nankeen.....	1/..	5 16 -
61¾ " olive Jean.....	2/11	9 - 1¼
1000 Broaches.....		51 1 -
500 ..do.....		32 2 11½
4 Silver Head Bands.....	18/9	3 15 -
2 pair Arm Bands.....	26/3	2 12 6
6 " wrist do.....	11/3	
17½ pair Ear wheels.....	11/3	13 4 4½
34 Moons.....	25/.	42 10 -

8 Tinsell Hat Bands	5/7½	2 5 –
13 Burning Glasses	10d.	– 10 10
3 ps. Ferriting	7/.	1 1 –
1½ ps. Hair Ribbon	8/6	– 12 9
Carried forward		£4,338 5 10¼

Amount brought forward		£4,338 5 10¼
1 ps. Tamb'd muslin 10 yds	4/6	2 5 –
8 yds flourished Cambrick do	5/9	2 6 –
2 callico Gowns	30/.	3 – –
3 Cappoes	67/6	10 2 6
3 do	45/..	6 15 –
5 Swansdown vest paterns	7/6	1 17 6
2 ps. Blue & Green callimanco	66/.	6 12 –
18 yards white Buckram	2/2	1 19 –
3 ps. India Persian	63/9	9 11 3
6 yds.....do	6/5.	1 18 6
49¾ " French manteau	8/..	19 18 –
7 " Cambric	13/6	4 13 6
2 ps. Blue shalloon[1]	70/.	7 – –
2 " Rattinet	42/..	4 4 –
14 yards blue & green Callimanco	2/6	1 15 –
10 pair Silk stockings	28/.	14 – –
11 " French do	11/6	6 6 6
11 " Corded silk do	9/10	5 8 2
12 " Vandyke do	8/6½	5 2 6
12 " " ..... "	8/9	5 5 –
12 " " ..... "	7/..	4 4 –
22 " Cotton stockings	3/8	4 – 8
6 " white Ribbed "	6/10	2 1 –
3 " Habit Gloves	1/10½	– 5 7½
1¾ Gro. shirt Buttons	3/8	– 6 5
7¾ yds. Linsey	3/..	1 3 3
177¾ " Cotton stripe	3/10	34 1 4½
5¼ " fancy cord	4/2	10 9 4½
3 " Corduroy	6/8	1 – –
52 " Bed Ticking	4/2½	10 17 9
5 Gro. nonsopretties	11/.	2 15 –
6 Looking Glasses	1/8	– 10 –
19 " "	1/4½	1 6 1½
15 " "	3¾	– 4 8½

[1] Shalloon, from Chalons, France, where it was first made, is a thin, loosely woven twilled worsted material.

65 ps. china Ribbon	4/6.	14 12 6
3 Gro. striped Tape	8/6.	1 5 6
5 " quality Binding	12/6	3 2 6
1 " narrow do	7/11	- 7 11
15 Bibles	5/7½	4 4 4½
9 Testaments	2/2	- 19 8½
15 spelling Books	10d.	- 12 6
31 primmers	2¾d	- 7 1¼
2 Doz. Ink powder	9/6	- 19 -
Carried forward		£4,558. 1. 7¾

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Amount brought forward		£4,558. 1. 7¾
11 Ink stands	1/3	- 13 9
5½ doz. narrow Tape	11/..	3 - 6
7½ " Bobbin	3/10	1 8 9
10 lb. coloured Thread	7/6	3 15 -
9 " nuns Thread...No. 20	18/6	8 6 6
6 " Do..... 16	14/6	4 7 -
2½ oz. Cambric.....do	3/6	- 8 9
8½ Packs pins No. 4	11/3	4 15 7½
4½ " Corking do	3/10	- 17 3
38 Bunches white Beads	3/9	7 2 6
5 " Garnet "	11/3	2 16 3
2 10/12 Gro. Gilt Buttons	19/6	2 15 3
1 5/12 " plated "	21/3	1 10 1¼
4 8/12 " Gilt "	9/6	2 4 8¾
1 " figured "	15/.	- 15 -
8 " smaller	7/6	3 - -
7½ " small	6/3	2 5 7
2 pair silver Epaulets	90/.	9 - -
3½ yds. silver Lace	7/6	1 6 3
6¼ " do..... "	5/7½	1 15 2
73 ps. Ribbons assorted	$132	49 10 -
2½ lb. coloured Twist	47/6	5 18 9
⅛ " white.. "	80/.	- 10 -
271 skeins India sewing silk	6d.	6 15 6
6 oz. sewing silk	82/6	1 10 11¼
3 7/12 doz. Ivory Combs	20/.	3 11 8
15 Riding "	5½d	- 6 10½
11 crooked Combs (p. doz)	11/3	- 10 3¾
65 Steel Top'd Thimbles p. dz	2/4¾	- 13 -
17 pair Scissars	1/4¼	1 3 0¼
15 " "	10¼d	- 12 9¾
17 " "	9¼d	- 13 1¼

31 " small	1/10½	2 18 1½
2½ Gro. Brass sleeve links	8/6	1 1 3
5,300 white chapel needles	15/9 p.m	4 3 6
1000. Darning ..... "	18/9	- 18 9
3 lb. knitting pins	2/3	- 6 9
5½ " Brass wire	5/9.	1 11 7½
1½ doz. Barlow knives	10/.	- 15 -
2⁹/₁₂ " Jack knives	15/.	2 1 3
1⁸/₁₂ " Do	16/3	1 7 1
1 " Do	14/6	- 14 6
Carried forward		£4,707.19. 5

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Amount brought forward		£4707.19. 5
1 doz. pen knives	20/.	1 - -
¹¹/₁₂ " do	16/.	- 14 8
18 knives	1/2½	1 1 9
18 Razors..damaged	1/10	1 13 -
9¹¹/₁₂ doz. Table spoons	7/6	3 14 4½
2 ⅔ " Tea... do	3/4.	- 8 10½
1 Groce...do..... "	12/9	- 12 9
5 Iron candlesticks	2/3½	- 11 5½
1 doz. HL Hinges	47/6	2 7 6
10 pair "	1/6¾	- 15 7½
1 doz..... "	18/11½	- 18 11½
26 Pad Locks	10½d	1 2 9
13 do	1/6	- 19 6
2 "	2/6	- 5 -
18½ Gro. Vest moulds	7½d	- 11 6¾
7⅓ " Coat "	1/6	- 11 3
1 coffee mill		- 6 6
22 pair stirrup Irons	2/6½	2 15 11
12 " ..do	2/6	1 10 -
2 doz. shoe-makers Rubbers	3/3	- 6 6
7 pair spurs	1/4½	- 9 7½
1½ doz. Snafle Bits	11/3	- 16 10½
13 snafle..... "	9¾	- 10 6¾
3 doz. sharp Bitts	23/6	3 10 6
10 pair Butt Hinges (doz)	15/6	- 12 11
11 " " " "	13/6	- 12 4½
11 " " " "	13/-	- 11 11
5 " " "	6½d	- 2 8½
11 " " "	8d.	- 7 4
11⅓ Gro. Screws assorted	70/1	40 17 8
2 " Buckles for Belts	22/6	2 5 -

1 Doz. Taylors shears	10/.	- 10 -
1 " do.....do		- 8 6
1 " "..... "		1 2 6
9 Two feet Rules	2/10	1 5 6
7 shaving Boxes	1/3	- 8 9
26 doz. fishing Hooks	10d.	1 1 8
3 " " "	$7^1/_2$	- 1 $10^1/_2$
1 " shoe makers knives	5/6	- 5 6
22 Cast Steel.....do	1/3	1 7 6
1 Doz. shoe pincers	27/.	1 7 -
1 " " nippers	8/.	- 8 -
5 pair Compasses	$5^3/_4$d	- 2 $4^3/_4$
Carried forward		£4,789.14. $0^1/_4$

Amount brought forward		£4,789.14 $0^1/_4$
1 Gro. head and throat Buckles		- 7 6
3 papers Buckles & Tips	15/	2 5 -
1 Set shoe makers Tools		1 2 6
1 Gro. Awl hafts	14/.	- 14 -
2 Brass Cocks	$2/7^1/_4$	- 5 $2^1/_2$
22 plane Irons	$8^1/_4$d.	- 15 $1^1/_2$
865 Brass nails (p. thousand)	10/.	- 8 8
5 stock Locks	2/.	- 10 -
11 pair Chest Hinges	1/6	- 16 6
5 Doz. Scalping knives	7/3	1 16 3
4 " do..... "	10/.	2 - -
5 " do..... "	9/3	2 6 3
4 " & 4 do..... "	8/3	1 15 9
4 white bone handled "	6d.	- 2 -
46 Thumb Latches	8d.	1 10 8
65 Rifle Locks	9/.	29 5 -
6 " dble Rolers	23/6	7 1 -
6 " $^3/_4$ Bridle Locks	21/6	6 9 -
23 best.....Locks	21/.	24 3 -
11 plain..... "	18/-	9 18 -
2 saw sets	1/9	- 3 6
$1^7/_{12}$ Groce Jews harps	11/3	- 17 $9^3/_4$
1 " do....." Tined	20/.	1 - -
$^1/_2$ " "..... "	13/.	- 6 6
24 pewter Basons	1/8	2 - -
4 chest Locks	$1/4^1/_2$	- 5 6
7 Saddle Bag Locks	10d.	- 5 10
2 Great Groce shoe Tacks	12/.	1 4 -
9 spike Gimblets	$3^1/_2$d	- 2 $7^1/_2$

7 snuff Boxes	3¼d	– 1 10¾
8 Tobacco "	6¼	– 4 2
12 small Gimblets (p. doz.)	3/2	– 3 2
600 fish Hooks assorted	20/–	1 – –
3 Gro. Awl Blades	4/6	– 13 6
2 " pegging "	20/–	2 – –
1½ doz. packing needles	1/3	– 1 10½
5⁶/₁₂ " shingling Axes	56/3	15 4 8¼
4 Broad Axes	22/6	4 10 –
2 pair Cotton Cards	5/–	– 10 –
9 claw Hammers	1/10	– 16 6
4 Drawing knives	2/6	– 10 –
12 Coopers Adzes (p. dz)	66/–	3 6 –
8 Handsaws	10/10	4 6 8
Carried forward		£4,922.19. 8

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Amount brought forward		£4,922 19 8
3 smoothing planes	4/6	– 13 6
2 Jack "	5/.	– 10 –
2 carpenters adzes	4/7	– 9 2
36 Tom hawks	11/3	20 5 –
5 Traps	12/6	3 2 6
14¼ lb. Vermillion	12/.	8 11 –
5 Hat covers	4/4½	1 1 10½
2 shot pouches	11/3	1 2 6
5 " "	9/4½	2 6 10½
2 Rifles	97/6	9 15 –
6 single Reined kirb Bridles	8/3	2 9 6
2 snafle " "	5/3	– 10 6
9 Body Belts	2/5	1 1 9
1 leather sursingle	3/9	– 3 9
16 worsted Girths	2/5	1 18 8
3 Linen "	1/9	– 5 3
9 " sursingles	3/.	1 7 –
8 pair woolen stockings	8/1½	3 5 –
2 large powder Horns	7/6	– 15 –
21 " do	3/6	3 13 6
1 pair saddle Bags	23/5	1 3 5
1 saddle	60/.	3 – –
1 womans..do	127/6	6 7 6
1 Do. "	82/6	4 2 6
7 Roram Hats	22/6	7 17 6
1 Camels Hair do	15/.	– 15 –
4 wool do	6/3	1 5 –

6 Boys wool "	5/7½	1 13 9
6 cow skins	9½	- 4 9
12 Lanthorns	3/4	2 - -
5 large Tin pans	6/.	1 10 -
8 " do	5/..	2 - -
11 " do	3/9	2 1 3
15 " do	2/9	2 1 3
2 nests Tin kettles	24/3	2 8 6
2 single kettles		- 8 5
2 large kettles with lids	7/6	- 15 -
4 " " "	6/3	1 5 -
2 " " "	5/3	- 10 6
1 " " "	3/6	- 3 6
3 " " "	3/..	- 9 -
2 " " "	2/6.	- 5 -
18 Canteens	1/10½	1 13 9
4 coffee pots	2/6.	- 10 -
2 " "	3/4	- 6 8
3 half Gallon measures	2/1½	- 6 7½
Carried forward		£5,031.10.10½

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Amount brought forward		£5.031.10.10½
2 doz. Tin cups	7/6	- 15 -
1 pint measure	1/.	- 1 -
2 half pint do	9d.	- 1 6
2 Gill "	7 "	- 1 2
5 pewter Tea pots	8/..	2 - -
54 lb. Brass kettles	3/11	10 11 6
1 pair steel yards	16/6	- 16 6
1 whip saw	52/6	2 12 6
3 X cut saws	30/.	4 10 -
1 spade		- 6 10½
2 shovels	6/10½	- 13 9
5 Scythes	7/0½	1 15 2½
4 lb. 7 oz. Iron wire	2/1..	- 9 3
17 Horse Collars	8/3.	7 - 3
2 Bells and straps		1 2 6
40 Bottles mustard	10d.	1 13 4
22 Sets pencilled cups & Saucers	3/3	3 11 6
10 Sets white "	1/9	- 17 6
5³/₁₂ doz. Blue Edge plates	4/9	1 4 11¼
10 plates "	5½d.	- 4 7
6⁷/₁₂ dz. large white plates	4/6	1 9 7½
9⁴/₁₂ " do "	3/4	1 11 1¼

16 Quart Bowls	2/1½	1 14 –
9 white Quart Mugs	1/10½	– 16 10½
4 half pint "	3½d	– 1 2
2 Enameled quart "	1/10½	– 3 9
10 quart Jacks	1/6¾	– 15 7½
4 pint "	11¼	– 3 9
1 half pint "	9d.	– – 9
6 blue glass creams	1/0½	– 6 3
6 Dishes	1/..	– 6 –
4 "	8¾d.	– 2 11
9¾ lb. pepper	2/4	1 2 9
13¾ " Alspice	1/11½	1 6 11
41¼ " Allum	9d.	1 10 11¼
14 " Salt petre	2/6	1 15 –
79 " Bohea Tea	3/..	11 17 –
18 " Indigo	26/3	23 12 6
3⅝ doz. Pomatum	7/6..	1 5 7½
1 lb. Hair powder	1/1	– 1 1
10¼ lb. Rappee Snuff	2/10	1 9 0½
32 " Scotch....do	2/4	3 14 8
41 " Brimstone	5d.	– 17 1
Carried forward		£5.128. 4. 1¾

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Amount brought forward		£5.128. 4. 1¾
1¾ Bushel peas and Beans	45/	3 18 9
172 lb. Brown Soap	9d.	6 9 –
142½ " white "	1/..	7 2 6
3½ Reams writing paper	30/.	5 5 –
2⅔ " Letter "	30/.	4 – –
½ Box pipes	16/10	– 8 5
14 lb. Twine	4/6	3 3 –
84 " Shot	10½d	3 13 6
2 Trunks 300 Cents-3 do. 375-2 do 1000 – 1 do 100		6 13 1½
28¼ lb. Copperas....p Hund	37/6	– 10 7
26½ " Bar Lead	8d.	– 17 8
800 " do (Ilinoise)	12½ Cts	37 10 –
23⅔ doz. Hoes	52/6	61 11 –
174 Hoes	3/9	32 12 6
2 Tuscan do	10/.	1 – –
1 Cannister		– 11 3
1 pair large scales		1 17 6
1 " small do		1 10 –
1 set weights		– 18 –

1 " "		- 6 9
12 Axes	7/6.	4 10 -
15 lb. Ginger	1/8	1 5 -
40½ " 20d. nails	1/..	2 - 6
95 " 6d. "	1/3	5 18 9
94 " Rosin	4d.	1 11 4
24½ " Glue	1/9	2 2 10½
3 Gro. Pipe heads	22/6	3 7 6
200 lb. cotton	150/-	15 - -
Tar		- 11 3
Crank of a packing screw		9 16 5
1 Stove and Sheet Iron		5 10 5½
2 pair draw chains & 2 pr. Hemes		3 11 3
window Glass		3 7 6
1 Grind stone		1 - -
1 Jack Screw		1 17 6
1 Slate	5/.	- 5 -
1 half bus., 1 peck & 1 half peck measures		- 15 -
106 lb. frying pans	1/..	5 6 -
64 " German Steel	1/3½	4 2 8
353 " Crowley	11½d	16 18 3½
1 Corn mill	195/.	9 15 -
1 Indian Belt	15/.	- 15 -
Carried forward		£5.407. 9.11¾

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Amount brought forward		£5.407. 9.11¾
1 Pine Desk in the store		- 15 -
1 Cherry " in Factors House	90/.	4 10 -
1 Canoe		2 16 3
1 large Petriauge (worn out)		18 15 -
1300 lb. Gun powder	2/4	151 13 4
700 " do	36 cents	94 10 -
4 Sides Harness Leather 54 lb	1/10½	5 1 3
1700 lb. Tobacco	a 3/..	255 - -
111 " spun "	1/8	9 5 -
58 " Beeswax	1/10½	5 8 9
25¾ " Tallow	1/6	1 18 7½
307 Racoons	3/..	46 1 -
88 Bucks	7/6	33 - -
169 Does	5/..	42 5 -
6 Bear skins assorted	26/3	7 17 6
14 Cats and Foxes	5/..	3 10 -
244 Musk Rats	1/10½	22 17 6
5 Otters	30/.	7 10 -

2 Beaver skins	15/.	1 10 –
4 Hoes	4/4½	– 17 6
1 spade	in Factors use	– 6 10½
1 shovel		– 6 10½
1 wood sled		1 10 –
Tugs		2 5 –
2 yoke working oxen		45 – –
1 Horse & saddle		42 – –
	$16,570.72½	£6.214 – 5¼

for Debts see the other side

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Debts due the Fort Wayne Factory, Sept. 10, 1805.

pd	Abbot[1] & Audrian[2]	$ 14 –
pd	Louis Bourez[3]	23 68
pd	Charles Peltier[4]	12 –
pd	Capt. John Whipple	1 60
pd	Anthony Bondie[5]	21 50
pd	Ensign John Brownson[6]	13 75
pd	Doctor Abraham Edwards[7]	42 23½
pd	Daniel Landon[8]	98 34½
pd	Richard Palmer	11 9
pd	David Stinsecomb	4 17½
pd	William McKinney	4 1
pd	William Marshall, labourer	2 70½
pd.	William Wells	68 77
pd	John Johnston, U. S. F.	158 –
pd	George Hunt[9]	38 48½
pd	John Flinn, Interpreter	4 49½
		$ 518.84

Due on account of the following

	Genl. John Gibson[10], Secy. Inda. Terry	31 50
	His Excellency Governor Harrison	78 18
	By different Indians	972 –
pd	Eel River Annuity	50 64½

[1] See *ante*, 159n.
[2] See *ante*, 258n.
[3] See Introduction, 76.
[4] See 200n, 201-2.
[5] See *ante*, 55n, 57, 61-62, and 375n.
[6] See *ante*, 206n.
[7] See *ante*, 203n.-4n.
[8] See *ante*, 131.
[9] See Introduction, 77.
[10] See *ante*, 26, 28-30, 107n, 117n, 123.

pd	Indian Department	35 36½
	Military Department	471 69
	Expenditures made in the Indian Department by the Factor	91 28
	Military Department Fort Dearborn	23 50
	Indian Agency Fort Dearborn	50 –
	Factory Buildings	1111 54
		$3,434.54

True copy
JNO. JOHNSTON
U. S. Factor
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Debts due the Fort Wayne Factory		Sept. 10. 1805
pd Abbot & Audrain	14	"
pd Louis Bourez	23	68
pd Charles Poitier	12	"
pd Capt. John Whipple	1	69
pd Anthony Bondie	21	50
pd Ensign John Brownson	13	75
pd Doctor Abraham Edwards	42	23½
pd Daniel Landon	98	34½
pd Richard Palmer	11	9
pd David Stinecomb	4	17½
pd William McKinney	4	1
pd William Marshall, Labourer,	2	70½
pd William Wells	68	77
pd John Johnston, U.S.F.	158	"
pd George Hunt Clerk	38	48½
pd John Flinn, Interpreter,	4	49½
	$518	84
Paid on account of the following		
Genl John Gibson, Secy Ind. Terry	31	50
His Excellency Governor Harrison	78	18
By different Indians	972	"
pd Eel River Annuity	50	64½
pd Indian Department	33	36½
Military Department	471	69
Expenditures made in the Indian Department by the Factor	91	28
Military Department Fort Dearborn	23	50
Indian Agency Fort Dearborn	50	"
Factory Buildings	1111	54
	$3434	54

True copy

Wm Johnston

U. S. Factor

THE following Furs and Peltries forwarded by John Johnston U. S. F. Fort Wayne, to Lieut. Danl. Baker,[1] Military agent Detroit to be by him forwarded to Genl. Peter Gansevoort jr Military Agent Albany, marked U.S.W.D. and numbered from 1 to 44 incl. May 13. 1806—

No. of Ye. Packs		Deer Skins	Racoons	Bears	Cats, Foxes & Fishers	Minks	Musk Rats	Otters	Beavers
No. 1		2	150						
" 2		2	150						
" 3		2	150						
" 4		2	150						
" 5		2	150						
" 6		2	150						
" 7		2	150						
" 8		2	150						
" 9		2	150						
" 10		2	150						
" 11				16					
" 12		2				16		25	40 lb.
" 13		2			70		295		
" 14		30							
" 15		34							
" 16		35							
" 17		36							
" 18		28							
" 19		37							
" 20		40							
" 21		35							
" 22		24							
" 23		24							
" 24		28							
" 25		36							
" 26		24							
" 27		29							
" 28		28							
" 29		30							
" 30		28							
" 31		24							
" 32		28							
" 33		24							
" 34		4	150						
" 35		4	150						
" 36		4	150						
" 37		4	150						
" 38		4	150						
" 39		4	150						
" 40		4	150						
" 41		4	100				108		
" 42		4	150						
" 43		15			35				
" 44		1	146	7	4	17	23	3	6½ lb.
	Total	678	2946	23	109	33	426	28	46½ lb.

[1] See *ante*, 212n.

RECAPITULATION

678 Deer skins	33 Minks
2946 Racoons	426 Musk Rats
23 Bears	28 Otters
109 Cats, foxes and fishers	46½ lb. Beaver

Note

8 Packs of the foregoing Peltry sent to Detroit by Serjeant Bryan,[1] May 5. 1806—

36 Packs sent by Corporal Stokes[2] on the 13 May 1806—

For which Duplicate Receipts have been taken, two of which was Transmitted Mr. Davy

J. JOHNSTON
U. S. Factor

FORT WAYNE May 14. 1806

[1] See *ante*, 107n.

[2] See *ante*, 224n.

INVENTORY of Merchandise on hand at the Fort Wayne Factory, July 1, 1806—

7 pr. striped Blankets	$24		168 –
15 " do "	20		300 –
10 " striped Linsey 370 yds	a 40 cts		128 –
54 Two point Blankets	150 "		81 –
9 striped Blankets		10/..	12 –
6 Rose Blankets		175 cts	10 50
2 ps. Green cloth 28¼ & 30 is	58¼	250..	146 12½
1 " Blue "	32	250..	80 –
2 " Scarlet "	54¼	300..	163 50
1 " do	21	19/4	54 13
1 " Grey coating	26	12/7	43 62½
1 " mixt do	21¼	8/2¼	23 17
1 " Green Baize	25¼	5/10	19 63½
1 " light mixt cloth	24	32/1	102 67
1 " do do	21¼	25/1	71 5
10¼ yds Green mix'd cloth		30/4	41 46
2 ps. Grey cloth 26. 25¾ —	51¾	7/6	51 75
1 " Olive "	19	12/4	31 25
1 " mixt "	18¾	25/1	62 75
2 " dark mixt	40	19/10	105 78
1 " Blue "	21¾	27/8	88 90
1 " do ..."	15¾	22/9	47 77
10 " light chintz	280	3/4	101 20
5 " furniture callico	140	3/6	65 80
2 " wide chintz	36	4/6	21 60
171 yds Siamoise		4/6.	102 60
30 ps. nankeen		12/.	48 –
1 " Brown nankeen	24	2/1½	6 84
1 " Brown Holland	51	1/1½	7 65
1 " fancy cord	30½	4/5	17 94½
2 " cotton stripe	88	3/10	44 88
1 " do "	27	3/8.	13 23
6 " Russia sheeting		$23.25	139 50
6 " do do		110/7½	88 50
1 " do duck			14 25
4 " do Duck		74/..	39 47
4 " Strouds		133/4	71 11
17 " Romalls		27/..	61 20
1 " china Hhkfs		112/6	15 –
1 " Romalls		64/.	8 53
9 Doz. pocket Hhkfs		25/8	30 80
4 " cotton stockings		44/.	23 47
3 " Tinsell Hat Bands		5/7½	2 25
6 Head Bands		250 cts	15 –
Carried forward			$ 2771 86 *

Amount brought forward.....		2771 86
2 pair Arm Bands.....	350 cts	7 –
13 " wrist do.....	150 "	19 50
3 Doz. pewter Table spoons.....	3/2.	1 26
9 " do..... "	4/..	4 77
4 " Tinned Iron.....	7/6	4 –
3½ Gro. Cowskin whips.....	114/.	53 20
47 pair woolen stockings.....	97/6 dz	49 23
52 Gro. Quality Binding.....	12/6	83 49
38¾ " narrow "	7/11.	40 83
29 lb. coloured Thread.....	7/6	29 –
47 ps. mammoodies.....	35/7½	223 25
1 " Pullicats.....	45/..	6 –
9 " Blue & red Bandannoes.....	31/10½	38 25
146 Callico shirts.....	11/3	219 –
10½ doz. looking Glasses.....	16/6	22 87
1¼ " do..... "	20/..	3 33
6 " do..... "	4/6	3 60
6 " do..... "	3/9	3 –
3⅝ " do..... "	3/6	1 60
⅛ " horn powder flasks.....		4 20
102 Muslin shirts.....	5/10½	79 20
169 Linen....do.....	10/3½	231 91
1 dz. oil covers for Hats.....		7 –
10 Rugs.....	12/6.	16 67
10 Black Diapers.....	12/.	16 –
5 Indian mats.....	15/.	10 –
2 sides Bellows Leather.....	118/1½	31 50
70½ lb. Horse Bells.....	4/..	37 36½
33½ " County soap.....	25 cts	8 37½
173 " Flax.....p. cwt	114/6	26 50
174 " Pewter.....	2/4	76 56
3 spinning wheels.....	32/6	13 32
1 Box pipes.....		2 25
1 Froe.....		– 75
1 set large scale Beam &c.....		12 –
1 set Bellows Irons.....		8 –
1 " Black smiths Tools.....	47/6	6 33
1 Doz. Turners Gouges.....	18/..	2 40
1 " Chizzels.....	19/2	2 55
1 " Handles & ferrils.....		– 73
2 Glls. Linseed oil keg &c.....		3 40
2 kettles Oil.....		3 –
34 Shovels.....	6/10½	31 11
21 Spades.....	6/10½	19 21½
Amt. carried forward.....		$4,236 7½ *

Amount brought forward		4236 7½
84 lb. Frying pans	1/..	10 92
4 dz. & 9 sursingles	48/9	30 87½
21 Girths	1/9	4 83
3 sursingles	4/..	2 12
4 do	4/7½	2 47
15 do	3/9	7 50
5 pair saddle Bags	25/3½	16 86½
33 Cruppers	2/4..	3 43
22 Belts	3/..	9 60
35 Bell straps	2/5	11 20
24 Belts	2/5.	7 68
24 Bell straps	3/..	9 60
13 do.... "	2/3½	3 96
9 Shot pouches	11/3	13 50
6 do "	9/4½	7 50
12 Snafle Bridles Tipt		10 44
11 dble reined kirb "	11/3½	16 55½
7 single " "	9/4½	8 75
4000 flints p thousd	52/6	28 –
Window Glass		3 –
8 Womens Saddles	1500...	120 –
2 " "	1100	22 –
3 " "	1000	30 –
20 pair Cotton Cards	5/..	13 33
139 Axes	7/6	139 –
8 Iron wedges 24 lb	10d.	2 64
4 maul Rings	1/10½	1 –
16 Dz. & 5 Tin cups	7/6.	16 40
17 Quart jacks	1/6¾	3 57
31 pint....do	1/..	4 13
7 half Gallon measures	2/1½	1 96
3 quart do	1/6.	– 60
1 pint..... "	1/..	– 13
6 half pint "	9d.	– 60
2 Gill. "	7....	– 16
13 Canteens	1/10½	3 25
8 large Coffee pots	3/4.	3 42
1 Smaller "		– 33
45 nests Tin kettles (9 in ea)	24/4½	146 25
9 kettles with lids assorted		3 –
33 Tin pans	5/..	22 11
55 do	3/4.	24 20
10 Roram Hats	22/6	30 –
Carried forward		$ 5033.55

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Amount brought forward.....		5033 55
56 Camels Hair Hats.....	15/..	112 –
38 do.....do.....	12/5.	62 91
14 lambs wool....do.....	9/4½	17 50
48 Common wool "	6/3½	40 32
11 small..... "	5/7½	8 25
2 Trunks.....		5 –
1050 lb. Ilinoise Lead.....	15 cts	157 50
1 Barrel salt got at Detroit.....		8 –
¾ " do got at F. Wayne.....		11 25
41 lb. nails.....	1/3..	6 97
23 Doz. Hoes.....	52/6..	161 –
162 Hoes.....	3/9..	81 –
1 jack Screw.....		5 –
Crank of a packing Screw.....		26 19
2 Tuscan Hoes.....	10/..	2 67
23 lb. Glue.....	1/9	7 59
92 " Rosin.....	4d.	3 68
187 " Cotton.....150/.		37 –
15 " Ginger.....	1/8	3 30
1 pair Hemes & 2 pair Chains.....		8 –
1 " large Scales.....		5 –
1 set.....do.....		4 –
2 Sets weights.....		3 30
14 Horse Collars.....	8/3	15 40
3 Gro. pipe Heads.....	22/6..	9 –
94 lb. white Soap.....	1/..	12 53
89 " Brown "	10 Cents	8 90
2 cross cut saws.....	30/..	8 –
5 shovels.....	6/10½	4 60
2 frying pans.....8 lb.....	1/..	1 7
3 pair saddle Bags.....	25/3½	10 12
334 lb. Crowley steel.....	11½d.	41 70
25 " German do	1/3½.	4 37½
4 Traps.....	167 cts	6 68
5 Scythes.....	7/0½	4 70
4 lb. 7 oz. Iron wire.....	2/1..	1 22
106 Hoes—average.....	3/3..	45 58
Garden seeds.....		23 –
1½ Reams writing paper.....	30/.	6 –
1 Ream 14½ quires letter do.....	30/.	7 54
5½ lb. Oil stones.....	1/9.	1 26½
10 ps. nankeen.....	12/.	16 –
50 yds Brown Holland.....	1/1½	7 25
35¾ " Linen.....	2/4.	11 8

168	" Siamoise	4/6.	100 80
7 ps.	Britania	17/ –	15 89
	Amount carried forward		$6,163 68 *
	Amount brot forward		6163.68
1 ps.	mammoodies		4 75
24¾ yd.	yellow flannel	5/..	16 58
8	" white.... "	5/..	5 36
1 ps.	Red..... "	198/–	26 40
20¼ yd.	Cassimere	8/1..	21 87
6	" do	8/1..	6 48
7¾	" Elastic Cloth	9/5	9 76½
9¼	" do.....do	7/9	9 52½
24½	" Green Cloth	18/9	61 25
1 ps.	mixt Cloth.....21	15/11	44 52
1 "	do.... " 21¾	17/3	50 2
5¾ yd.	striped cloth	10/.	7 67
3¼ "	dark cloth	14/6¼	6 31
1 ps.	Olive Cloth.....22	12/4	36 18
10 yds	do	19/4	25.78
13¼ "	mixt	15/4¾	27.20
23¼ "	Cassimere	7/8	23.71½
9½ "	red Cassimere	15/..	19. –
27¼ "	Blue Cloth	18/9	68.62½
3¾ "	Scarlet "	15/..	7.50
16¾ "	do... "	22/6	50.25
3½ "	Brown "	24/.	11.20
7½ "	dble milled drab	17/.	17. –
13¾ "	Brown Cloth	33/10	62. 3
17	" Grey mixt "	7/6	17. –
1 ps.	stroud.....133/4		17.78
25	yds. Bocking Baize	5/..	16.75
14½ "	Green Baize	5/10	11.37
21	" Spotted Swanskin	5/..	14. 7
9	" stroud	6/4½	7.65
61½ "	olive jean	2/11	23.98½
3	" Corduroy	6/8	2.67
2 ps.	Callimanco	66/.	17.60
2 "	Blue shalloon	70/.	18.67
2 "	Ratinett	42/.	11.20
26 yds	mantua[1]	8/.	27.82
2 ps.	India persian	63/9	17. –

[1] This term, now obsolete, applied to a rich silk.

12 yds.....do.....	6/5.	10.20
3 ps. Bandannoes.....	$4^{25}/_{100}$.	12.75
2 China silk Hhkfs.....		2. –
7 Shawls.....	$4/4^1/_2$	4.10
3 Vest paterns.....	7/6..	3. –
10 yds Tamboured muslin.....	4/6.	6. –
17 Blue Romals.....	$1/9^1/_2$	3.90
34 Pullicats.....	3/–	13.60
14 pocket Hhkfs.....	2/4.	4.34
42 do.... "	$1/6^1/_2$	8.61
Amt. carried forward		$7,054.73^1/_2$
Amount brot forward		7,054.73$^1/_2$
5 Dz. black silk Hhkfs.....	$59/7^1/_2$	39.75
21 pair cotton stockings.....	3/8..	10.29
19 " do	8/9..	22.23
9 " Corded silk "	9/10	11.80
6 " Silk..... "	11/6.	9.18
10 " do..... "	28/..	37.33
6 " white cotton "	6/10	5.46
$42^3/_4$ yds. Callico.....	3/4	19.67
$20^3/_4$ " do.....	3/2	$8.71^1/_2$
4 ps. India Callico.....	$5/7^1/_2$	3. –
$122^1/_2$ yds. Chintz.....	4/2	$67.37^1/_2$
$87^3/_4$ " do.....	4/7	$53.52^1/_2$
73 " do.....	4/6.	43.80
45 " Callico.....	3/6	21.15
$136^3/_4$ " Gingham.....	2/4.	33. 9
2 ps. Linen Siamoise.....	177/9	47.40
2 Cappoes.....	67/6	18. –
3 do.....	45/..	18. –
56 Feathers.....	10/6	78.40
14 Plumes.....	7/6	14. –
3 Callico Shirts.....	11/3	3. –
3 muslin "	$5/10^1/_2$	2.35
1 Arm band.....		1.75
$2^1/_2$ pair Wrist Bands.....	11/3	3.75
34 Moons.....	25/..	113.22
1000 Broaches.....		136.13
500...do.....		85.72
9 Tinsell hat Bands.....		– 63
12 Burning Glasses.....	10d...	1.32
5 ps. Russia Duck.....	74/..	49.33
8 yds.....do.....	3/2..	3.36
$17^1/_4$ " Sheeting.....	3/9.	$8.62^1/_2$

166½ yds. Cotton stripe	3/10.	84.85½
116 " Brown nankeen	1/...	15. 8
23 " Fustain	2/10	8.74
18 " white Buckram	2/2.	5.22
44½ " fancy Cord	4/2.	24.47½
2 " Linsey	3/..	- 80
50¼ " Bed Ticking	4/2¼	27.78
1 pair Gloves		- 25
9 Three point Blankets	39/11½ pr.	23.96
12 Two & half point "	30/- "	24. -
9 Two point "	11/3-	13.50
1 Rose Blanket		1.85
Amt. carried forward		$8,256.59½

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Amt. brought forward		$8,256.59½
4 looking Glasses	1/8..	- 88
4 do "	1/6½	- 82
16 " "	4½d.	- 81
2 pair Brass Candlesticks	11/3	3. -
1 " do "	11/6	1.53
5 Gro. nonsopretties	11/-	7.35
8 Packs pins No. 4	11/3	12. -
13 Bibles	5/7½	9.75
5 Testaments	2/2¼	1.47
15 primmers	2¾d	1.47½
16¼ lb. Green & yellow worsted	15/..	32.50
7¼ " Scarlet "	22/6	21.75
4¹⁰/₁₂ dz. large white plates	4/6.	2.90
8 ⁴/₁₂ " small "	3/4	3.66
4 ⁸/₁₂ " Blue edge	4/9	3. -
2 " mustard	10/.	2.67
2 Glass creams	1/½	- 28
6 Bowls	2/1½	1.74
9 Sets pencilled cups & saucers	3/3	3.87
6 " white "	1/9	1.38
9 white quart mugs	1/10½	2.25
3 pewter Tea pots	8/..	3.20
80 quarters Screw Augurs	1/2.	12. -
16 lb. Twine	60 cents	6. -
4 Sets window Hooks & Hinges	13/6	7.20
4 pair Hooks & Hinges	4/.	2.13
5 fine Hats	22/6	15. -
3 Camels hair do	15/.	10. -
6 wool Hats	6/3	4.98
4 Boys "	5/7½	3. -

11 kettles with lids assorted		6.68
6 " without lids "		4. –
1 nest " "		4.25
4 Coffee pots	33...	1.32
2 " "	3/4	– 89
7 large Tin pans	80 Cts	5.60
7 Smaller "	67..	4.69
6 Small "	50..	3. –
12 Lanthorns	3/4	5.28
2 half Gallon measures	2/1½	– 57
1 half pint "		– 10
27 Tin cups	7½d.	2.29½
12 Coopers adzes		8.80
2 Carpenters do	4/7.	1.22
8 Handsaws	10/10	11.55
5 Canteens	1/10½	1.25
Amt. carried forward		$8,491.21½

Brought forward		$8,491.21½
5 Iron Candlesticks	2/3½.	1.52½
4 quart Jacks	1/6¾.	– 83
4 pint "	11¼d.	– 50
2 jack planes	5/...	1.34
3 smoothing do	4/6..	– 60
36 Tom hawks	11/3.	54. –
2 large powder Horns	7/6..	2. –
20 smaller "	3/6..	9.40
9 Hoes	2/7..	3. 6
3 Oil Hat Covers	4/4½	1.65½
1 Gill measure	7d.	– 8
7 pair woolen stockings	8/1½	7.55½
16 Girths	31..	4.96
3 Sursingles	50..	1.50
2 Shot pouches	150..	3. –
2 " do	125..	2.50
3 Cruppers	31..	– 93
5 Belts	31..	1.55
3 Snafle Bridles with Tips	6/7.	2.68
4 kirb " Single reined	8/3	4.40
1 " dble reined		1.25
1 large dressd Buck skin		2.75
4 small " skins	150...	6. –
14 pair Moccasins	50..	7. –
1 pair leather leggins		1. –
1 " beaded Moccasins		2. –

1 Doz. HL Hinges		6.33
9 pair do	1/7..	1.90
10 " "	1/6¾	2. 8
5 5/12 dz. shingling Axes	56/3.	40.82
4 Broad Axes	22/6	12. –
2 pair Cotton Cards	5/..	1.33
9 Claw Hammers	1/10	2.16
4 Drawing knives	2/6..	1.32
9 Axes	7/6.	9. –
1 Bushel & 19 qts peas & Beans	45/.	10.56
30 lb. Scotch Snuff	2/4..	9.30
10¼ " Rappee "	2/10.	3.89½
4 Mococks Sugar	500..	20. –
31¼ lb. Brown Soap	9d.	3.12½
part of a side of Bellows leather		12. –
21¼ lb. white Soap	1/...	2.76½
40 " Allum	9d.	4. –
38¼ " Brimstone	5d.	2.29½
17¼ " Indigo	26/3.	60.37½
11¼ " Salt petre	2/6..	3.71½
Carried forward		$8,824.18

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Brought forward		$8,824.18
3½ lb. pepper	2/4	1. 8½
10¾ " Alspice	1/11½	2.80
Copperas		1.33
62¼ lb. Bohea Tea	3/..	25. –
3 Doz. Pomatum	7/6.	3. –
37¼ lb. Pewter	2/4.	11.54½
23 small pewter Basons	1/8	5. 6
6 lb. Bells	4/..	3.18
1 Coffee mill		– 87
244 Skeins Silk	6d.	17. 8
1 Epaulet		6. –
1 yd. Silver Lace		1. –
68 ps. Ribbons assorted		105. –
2 Trunks		3. –
66 ps. China Ribbon	4/6.	39.60
2 lb. 6 oz. Twist	47/6	15. 4
⅛ " white "	80/.	1.33
21 paper Ink powder	9½	2.20½
7 Ink Stands	1/3.	1.19
7¼ lb. Thread No. 20	18/6	17.88
5½ " do 16	14/6	10.63
3 Gro. striped Tape	8/6.	3.40

1¼ " quality Binding	12/6	2. 9
¾ " narrow "	7/11	- 79
7²/₁₂ dz. Bobbin	3/10	3.68
3¼ " Tape	11/..	4.77
3 ps. Ferreting	7/..	2.79
1 " Hair Ribbon		1.13
10 Crooked Combs	11/3 Dz.	1.25
6 lb. Coloured Thread	7/6.	6. -
1 oz. Cambric Thread		- 47
4500 M. white Chappel needles	15/9	9.50
900 Darning "	18/9	2.29
3 lb. nitting pins	2/3	- 90
5 " Brass wire	5/9	3.85
9¾ " Vermillion	12/.	15.60
2 Doz. shoe makers Rubbers	3/3	- 87
1 set shoe makers Tools		3. -
1 Gro. Awl hafts		1.87
4 packs Corking pins	3/10	2. 4
1½ Gro. shirt Buttons	3/8	- 73½
17 " Vest moulds	7½d.	1.36
7 " Coat "	1/6.	1.40
31 pair stirrup Irons	2/6.	10.23
Carried forward		$9.178. 2

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Brought forward		$9,178. 2
1 Doz. Taylors shears	10/..	1.33
1 " do "		1.13
1 " do "		3. -
2 Brass Cocks	2/7¼	-.69½
9 two foot Rules	2/10	3.40
5 pair Compasses	5¾d.	- 32
21 plane Irons	8¼	1.95
15 pair Scissars	10¼	1.68½
12 " do	9¼	1.23
16 " do	1/4 ¼	2.90
27 " small	1/10½	6.75
16 Razors	1/10	4. -
1 dz. knives	14/6	1.93
2 " & 5 "	15/..	4.83
17 knives	1/4 ¼	3.23
13 Barlow knives	10d.	1.43
16 pen knives	1/2 ½	2.49
13 " do	1/8..	2.86
2 Gro. Brass Sleeve links	8/6..	2.27
2 " jews harps 11/3 & 20/		4.17

2 9/12 dz. Ivory Combs	20/..	7.33
6 Tobacco Boxes	6 1/4d.	- 43 1/2
5 Snuff "	3 1/4.	- 16 1/2
1 Gro. head & throat Buckles		6.33
3 papers Buckles & Tips	15/..	2. -
1 Dz. Shoe pincers	27/.	3.60
1 " " nippers	8/..	1. 7
1 9/12 Gro. Shoe Tacks	18/9	4.37 1/2
2 Gro. Buckles for Belts	22/6	6. -
11 " Screws assorted	75/..	10. -
45 Thumb Latches	8d.	4. 5
5 Dz. scalping knives	9/3.	6.15
5 " " "	7/3..	4.85
4 " " "	10/..	5.32
3 1/3 " " "	8/3..	3.67
1 " shoe makers knives		- 73
22..... " " "	1/3..	3.74
9 Small Gimblets	3/2 Dz.	- 32
8 spike "	3 1/2d.	- 31
11 pair chest Hinges	1/6..	2.20
4 Shaving Boxes	1/3..	-.68
25 fishing Lines	10d.	2.75
1 Stock Lock		-.27
Carried forward.....		$9,305.96

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Brought forward.....		$9,305.96
10 pair Butt Hinges	Dz. 15/6	1.72
9 " " "	" 13/6	1.34 1/2
11 " " "	" 13/..	1.45
5 " " "	" 6 1/2d.	- 36 1/2
11 " " "	" 8d.	- 99
700 Brass nails	10/.	- 93
2 1/2 Gro. Awl Blades	4/6.	1.50
1 3/4 " pegging "		1.67
6 pair spurs	1/4 1/2	1.10
3 Chest Locks	1/4 1/2	- 55
700 fish Hooks assorted		2.89
1 saw set		- 23
17 packing needles		- 26 1/2
3 Bunches Garnet Beads	11/3	4.50
30 " white "	3/9	15. -
1 1/2 dz. snafle Bits	11/3	2.25
13 Snafle "	9 3/4d.	1.43
3 Dz. Sharp Bitts	23/3	9.30
13 Gro. Vest Buttons	6/3..	10.79

4 " Coat	9/6.	5. 7
$2^{10}/_{12}$" Gilt "	19/6	4.77
1 " figured "	15/..	2. –
$^1/_2$ " plated "	21/3	1.42
14 pad Locks	$10^1/_2$d.	1.68
5 Saddle Bag Locks	10d.	– 55
55 Steel Top Thimbles	$2/4^3/_4$ Dz.	1.45
$2^1/_2$ dz. pewter spoons	4/..	$1.32^1/_2$
10 " Tea spoons	170 Gro.	1.42
48 Com. Rifle Locks	9/..	57.60
6 dble Rollers	23/6..	18.80
$6^3/_4$ bridle Locks	21/6.	17.22
23 Best Locks	21/..	64.60
7 plain "	18/..	16.80
1 pair steel yards	16/6	2.20
1 Corn Mill	195/.	26. –
1 Slate		– 67
1 Round & 1 flat Ruler		– –
4 lb. Shot		– 50
1 half Bushel 1 peck & 1 haf peck meas.		2. –
1 Pine Desk in the store		2. –
1 Cherry " in Factors House		12. –
1 Canoe		7.50
1 Periauge (new)		30 –
Carried forward		$9,641.61

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Brought forward		$9,641.61
4 Sides Harness leather 54 lb	$1/10^1/_2$	13.50
1 Saddle		12. –
2 yoke Oxen		120. –
3 Hoes	$4/4^1/_2$	1.75
1 Spade		– $91^1/_2$
1 Shovel		– $91^1/_2$
1 wood Sled		4. –
1 Grind Stone		2.67
1309 lb. Tobacco	3/..	523.60
300 " powder	a 36 Cents	108. –
715 " do	2/4.	221.65
280 Racoons	38 Cents	106.40
20 Cats and foxes	50..	10. –
14 Bears	350..	49. –
40 Bucks	7/6..	40. –
440 Does	$62^1/_2$ Cents	275. –
4 Wolves	$62^1/_2$	2.50
9 Otters	400	36. –

50 musk Rats	25..	12.50
5 Minks	50..	2.50
40 lb. Beeswax	25..	10. –
1 Stove & Sheet Iron		14.72
39 Bushels Corn		39. –
Total		$11,248.23

Debts due the Factory July 1, 1806

By different Indians	$1,203. 0
Genl. John Gibson Secy. Inda. Terry	31.50
His Excellency Gov. Harrison	78.18
Military Department at Fort Dearborn	23.50
Indian Agency.....do	50. 0
Military Department Ft. Wayne	419.62
Fort Dearborn Factory	32.37½
Expenditures made in the Ind. Department by the Factor	91.28
Factory Buildings	1,111.54
John Johnston	191.84
John Flinn	4.81½
Thomas Weisman	2.40
Indian Department Fort Wayne	44.45
	$3,284.50

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INVOICE of sundry Merchandise forwarded from the office of Principal Agent for Indian Factories in Philadelphia for the United States Factory at Fort Wayne and to be disposed of and accounted for by John Johnston Factor.

U. S.
F. Wayne

Box No. 1		—6 Rifles silver Thumb & star	$10.50	.....	63. –
" No. 2		—Ditto.....do.....	do	.....	63. –
" No. 3		—6 plain Rifles.....	$10 ..	.....	60. –
" No. 4		—do.....do.....	do	.....	60. –
Tierce[1]	5	$5^4/_{12}$ doz. large pudd'g pans	5.33	28.42	
		$6^1/_{12}$ " less " "	4. 0	24.33	
		$1^{11}/_{12}$ " less " "	3.20	6.13	
		$5^{10}/_{12}$ " small Tin cups...	– 48	2.80	61.68
"	6	$3^4/_{12}$ dz. pudd'g pans large	5.33	17.76	
		$2^7/_{12}$ " " " less	4.00	10.33	
		$6^9/_{12}$ " " " less	3.20	21.60	
		$5^2/_{12}$ " Cow Bells.....	5. 0	25.83	
		$4^2/_{12}$ " small Tin cups...	– 48	2. –	77.52
"	7	47 ps. $906^1/_4$ yd. Calico...	a $34^1/_2$	312.65	
		32 Calico shirts.....	100 ..	32. –	
		4 yds hessians[2].....	20 ..	– 80	345.45
"	8	30 ps. printed Calicos 417 yd.....	a $39^1/_2$	164.72	
		10 " " Calicos $118^3/_4$ "	35.	41.56	
		12 " Shawls...143.....	42.	60. 6	
		4 " do .... 48.....	32.	15.36	
		4 " Calicoes $81^1/_2$ yd..	$40^1/_2$	32.80	
		18 Calico shirts.....	100	18. –	
		4 yds Hessians.....	20	–.80	333.30
		one case			
A No.	9	28700 Grey Wampum.....	3.75	107.62	
B No.	9	16800 white do.....	2.25	37.80	
		18 nests Tin kettles 6 each 1.25			
		94. 70. 55. 40. a 3.84 nest.....		75.42	

[1] A tierce is a cask larger than a barrel but smaller than a hogshead.

[2] This material is a coarse sacking of hemp or hemp and jute.

	2 nests do.....1. 25. 94. 70.	55. 40	7.68	
	80 half ps. Ribbands.....	a $2.	160. –	
	6 Gro. Tinned Iron spoons.	12.0	72. –	
	1 4/12 Dz. Cow Bells.....	5.0	6.67	
				467.19
		Carried forward.....		$1,531.14

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		Brought forward.....		$1,531.14
Tierce				
" No. 10	8 Mens saddles.....a $9		72. –	
	2 Doz. single reind Curb Bridles.....	10.44	20.88	
	3 yds Hessians.....	– 20	– 60	93.48
" No. 11	8 Mens saddles.....	10. 0	80. –	
	1 Doz. single reind Curb Bridles.....		10.44	
	3 yds hessians.....	– 20	– 60	91. 4
" No. 12	3 doz. single reind Bridles	10.44	31.32	
	4 " stable Halters.....	– 86	41.28	
	1 " saddle Bags.....		36. –	
	4 1/2 yds hessians.....	– 20	– 90	109.50
Box 13	6 Rifles silver mounted...	10.50	.....	63. –
" 14	6 plain Rifles.....	10. 0	.....	60. –
" 15	6 Rifles silver mounted...	10.50	.....	63. –
" 16	6 do.....do.....	10.50	.....	63. –
" 17	6 plain Rifles.....	10. 0	.....	60. –
" 18	6 do.....do.....	do	.....	60. –
Trunk 19				
– 6 Doz.	4/4 Cotton Bandannoes...	46/..	36.80	
– 2 "	" " red do ...	44/..	11.73	
– 4 ps.	180 fancy Hhkfs.....4...	1/6	36. –	
– 6 "	168 " do .....5...	1/9	39.20	
– 10 "	Blue Bandannoes.....	4.25	42.50	
– 10 "	Red do	4.75	47.50	
– 3 Catties	silk.....	6. 0	18. –	
– 6 lb.	8 oz. Scarlet worsted.....	2.84	18.46	
6 "	4 " Crimson do	2.50	15.62	
– 6 "	15 " Black.....do.....	1.50	10.38	
– 6 "	6 " Green.....do.....	1.75	11.15	
– 6 "	5 " Yellow.....do.....		11. 3	
4 "	1 " Blue.....do.....		7.10	
– 4 "	15 " White.....do.....	1.50	7.40	

	2 Doz. Ink powder	1.37½	2.75	
–	2 " Pencils	1.50	3. –	
–	4 lb. Sealing wax	2. 0	8. –	
–	6 Ink stands		2. –	
–	2 lb. wafers		2.25	
–	6 sand Boxes		2. –	
–	500 Quills	2.25	11.25	
–	4 Slates	– 37½	1.50	
–	4 Reams paper	4. 0	16. –	
–	2 lb. Bark		4. –	
–	1 Doz. Spectacles		7.67	
–	25 Slate pencils		– 25	
				373.54
		Carried forward		$2,567.70 *
		Brought forward		$2,567.70
Tierce				
No. 20	– 4 lb. Nutmegs	3.25	13. –	
	– 6 " Cinnamon	–.45	2.70	
	– 8 " Cloves	– 87½	7. –	
	– 5 " Mace	7. 0	35.	
	–50 " Coffee	– 31	15.50	
	–13 " Tea	1.67	21.71	
	– 1 ps. Green half Thick		14. –	
	– 3 Reams paper	4. 0	12. –	
	–½ ps. white Baize		10. –	130.91
Bale				
F.W.X.	4 ps. Scarlet Serges 171¾ yd	1.25	214.69	
	1 " Crimson " 43 "	1.25	53.75	
	Canvass		1.75	270.19
2 Boxes	38 Brass kettles..358 lb. a...	– 80	286.40	
21. 22	10 Doz. Cow Bells	5. 0	50. –	
	–2 " Rasps in No. 20 17/3 & 22/..		10.47	346.87
Tierce				
23	–18 Beaver Traps	2.25	40.50	
	30 plain Tomhawks	50	15. –	
	2 Gro. Jews harps..No. 1..	28/9	7.66	
	2 " do " 2..	33/.	8.80	
	4 " do Tinned do No. 1..	17/9	9.47	
	4 " do do 2..	20/.	10.67	
	2 Dozen Razors	25/.	6.66	
	500 fish Hooks ea 9/6, 11/. 23/6 p. m		2.93	

	1 pair Steelyards		3. –	
	6 Dozen Bullet Moulds	87½	2.25	
	2 " Cow Bells		10. –	116.94
24 a 27	– 4 Nests Trunks	13.25		53. –
Tierce	– 4 Reams writing paper	4.50	18. –	
No. 28	– 2 ps. Blue half Thick	87/.	23.20	
	– 1 Doz. Razor Cases	23/6	3.13	
	– 6 " fish Lines	11/3	9. –	
	– 1 ps. Black Calimanco		8. –	
	– 1 " Super Corduroy 24½ yd	6/3	20.52	
	– 2 " Cotton stripe...48 "	4/5	28.27	
	– 1 " Wigan check[1]...22¼...	3/9	11.13	
	– 2 Gro. shirt Buttons	2/8	– 71	
	–16 Doz. Broad Tape	13/6	28.80	
	– 4 " narrow do	7/.	3.74	
	– 2 " Buck skin Gloves	$9.	18. –	
3 W.G.	–30 Calico Shirts	1.25	37.50	
	–½ ps. white Baize		10. –	220. –
			Amount carried forward	$3,705.61
			Brought forward	$3,705.61
Tierce				
No. 29	– 80 pair mens shoes	1.10	88. –	
	– 24 Leather Halters	– 86	20.64	
	9 plated Bitt Bridles	5. 0	45. –	
	2 yds Hessians	– 20	– 40	154. 4
in Tierce No. 23	6 Tomhawks ea. 50. 60. 70. 80 .90			21. –
Tierce				
No. 30	– 500 Small yellow Bells	5/.	3.33	
	– 2 Doz. Snuff Boxes	4/6.	1.20	
	– 1 ps. Silk Hhkfs		9. –	
	– 2 Doz. Black silk Hhkfs		18.67	
	– 3 Gro. Ferrit	75/.	10. –	
	– 3 Doz. half Stockings	7. 0	21. –	
	– 1 lb. Darning worsted		1.25	
	– 2 Doz. red Ink powder		4. –	

[1] Wigan is the name of a canvaslike cotton fabric, used to stiffen parts of garments.

	– 3 Blank Books		3. –	
	– 1 ps. Blue Cassimere 32 1/2 yd	6/9	29.25	
	– 1 " Scarlet do 33 3/4 "	10/1 1/2	45.54	
	– 1 " yellow....do...30 1/2 "	6/2 1/4	25.16	
	– 1 " do.....do 32 "	6/4 1/4	26.40	
	– 25 lb. Chocolate	23.	5.95	
	– 1/2 ps. white Baize		10. –	
	– 2 Doz. Ostrich Feathers....	15. 0	30. –	
	– 25 Callico Shirts	1.25	31.25	
	– 1 ps. purple Cassimere 32...	6/9	28.80	303.80
	– 1226 Broaches 14 oz. 18 Dm.	1.60	23.84	
	– 21 Arm & wrist Bands 23 oz. 4 Dm	1.60	37.12	
	– 4 Gorgets.....9 oz. 8 Dm..	1.60	15. 4	
	– 400 Crosses	– 6 1/4	25. –	
	– 70 Ear Twists.....2.12.....	2. 0	5.20	
	– 66 pair Ear Bobs..5. 0.....	2. 0	10. –	116.20
Keg 31 Box 32	Cwt 3..3.0 Bar Lead	12.50	.....	46.88
	4 Masses Mock Garnet beads	.25	1. –	
	56 lb. Vermillion	1.60	89.60	
	24 Pipe Tomhawks	1.50	36. –	
	4 Bags 112 lb. Shot		13.75	
	3 M Flints		15. –	155.35
	600 lb. powder	40 cts.	.....	240. –
	6 Bullet Moulds each in Boxes 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18 is 36 a 37 1/2 cts.		.....	13.50
		Carried forward	.....	$4,756.38 *
		Brought forward	.....	$4,756.38
	11 packing Tierces	2.40	26.40	
	11 Boxes	1.25	13.75	
	1 Case	1.	4. –	
	1 Trunk		1. –	
	Canvas for powder & packing		10. –	55.15
				$4,811.53
	Factory Expences	8%	384.92	
	Insurance		84.50	469.42
				$5,280.95

Bale			
No. 33 – 30 pair 3 point indigo Blue			
striped Duffie Blankets....	$4.65	139.50	
3 Blanket wrappers.....	1.50	4.50	
Canvas.....		1.25	
		145.25	
(25) The same.....		145.25	
(26) The same.....		145.25	435.75
Factory Expenses 8% on.....$435.75		.....	34.86
		Dolls.....	$5,751.56

E. E. Indian Factory office
PHILADA. 14 May 1806.

Additional Invoice of 22 May 1806

Tierce			
No. 1 – 1 ps. Blue cloth..32 yd...10/10½		£17. 8. 0	
– 1 " do " ..33¼" ...12/6.		20.15. 7	
– 1 " purple " ..32 " ...11/3.		18. 0. 0	
– 10 Gro. Thimbles.....22/6		11. 5. 0	
– 1 ps. white flannel.....		5.15. 0	
– 1 " yellow "		6. 6. 0	
		79. 9. 7	211.95
Tierce			
No. 2 – 7 ps. 322¼ yd. Dowlass[1]....	2/5	38.18. 9	
– 1 " 32½ " Green Cloth..11/1		17.19. 8	
– 1 " 33¼ " Crimson do 11/3		18.13.11	
		75.12. 4	201.64
	Carried forward.....		$413.59
	Brought forward.....		$413.59
Tierce			
No. 3 – 1 Gro. knives & forks.....		£ 7.10. –	
– 3 ps. 136 yd. Dowlass.....	2/7½	18. 0. –	
– 1 " 37 " Brown Cloth.. 12/		22. 4. –	
– 1 pair 2½ point Blankets.....		1. 5. –	

[1] Dowlas was a coarse linen cloth made in the northern part of England and in Scotland, later generally replaced by calico.

– 50 Callico shirts.....	9/4½	23. 8. 9	
– 6 Doz. Butchers knives.....	8/6.	2.11. –	
		74.18. 9	199.83

Cask

No. 4 – 4 Gro. mid. scarlet striped Garters.....	27/6	5.10. –	
– 6 " Broad....do.. " ...	30/.	9. 0. –	
– 5 " narrow...do.. ".....	33/.	8. 5. –	
– 5 " Superfine Scarlet "..	35/2	8.15.10	
–12 " London quality Binding.....	11/.	6.12. –	
– 21 " Scarlet quality Binding.....	14/4	15. 1. –	
– 2 " Green worm Lace No. 1.....	30/10	3. 1. 8	
– 2 " " Do..No. 2..	33/.	3. 6. –	
– 1 " Crimson Do.....		1.17. 6	
–½ Doz. Coloured Thread 10.	79/3	1.19. 7½	
– 2 lb. stitching..do No. 70...	11/–	1. 2. –	
– 3 " do.....do " 80..	12/1	1.16. 3	
– 3 M Needles.....	13/9	2. 1. 3	
		£68. 8. 1½	182.42
3 Tierces.....			7.20
			$803. 4
Insurance.....			13.
		Dolls.....	816. 4

J. C. & O.
Indian Factory office
PHILADELPHIA 22. May 1806

5,751.56
816. 4

Dolls 6,567.60–

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INVOICE of one Crate, Eleven Boxes, one chest Five kegs, three hogsheads, one cask, one case one half Barrel and two Bales of Merchandize forwarded from the office of Superintendant of Indian Trade in Philadelphia to the United States Trading House Fort Wayne to be disposed of and accounted for by John Johnston, Agent.

U.S F. Wayne I.I. No. 1 and 2	One Crate and one Box			
	1 large double Gilt waiter		3. 7. 6	9. –
	1 middle sized do		1.15. –	4.67
	1 best plated Castor		7. 2. 6	19.-
	1 set fine Tea China 64 ps		7.10. –	20.–
	1 pair Glass salts		–.15. –	2. –
	4 Doz. best cut Tumblers	$5.	7.10. –	20. –
	4 " " " Wines	"4.50	6.15. –	18. –
	2 pair Decanters	"3.50	2.12. 6	7. –
	2 Nests Green Dishes	"4. 0	3. 0. –	8. –
	1/2 Doz. Bakers		–.14. 9	1.96
	1/2 " C. C. Sallads		–.14. 9	1.97
	1 " Green sauce Turreens		3. 0. 0	8. –
	2 Sets blue printed cups & saucers		–.16. –	2.13
	4 " Enamelled cups & saucers	3/3	–.13. –	1.73
	9/12 Dz. sugars	18/.	–.13. 6	1.80
	3/12 " blue printed do	45/.	–.11. 3	1.50
	3 " Enamelled Qt. Bowls	16/.	2. 8. 3	6.40
	3 " " pint do	8/.	1. 4. –	3.20
	2/12 " Green soup Turreens	15/.	1.10. –	4. –
	2 " Twifflers	5/.	–.11. –	1.47
	3 C. C. Chambers		–. 5. 7 1/2	–.75
	6/12 " half Gall. pitchers	35/.	–.17. 6	2.33
	2 pair oval pressed Tea pots	7/6	–.15. –	2. –
	1 Doz. pint Flasks		–. 7. 6	1. –
	4 " jappaned 1/2 pt. Tumblers		1.10. –	4. –
	1 best Castor phial		–. 7. 6	1. –
	Crate & Box		–. 7. 6	1. –
			£57.14. 5	$153.91
No. 3. 4 " 5	3 Boxes window Glass 8 a 10 a	13.50	.....	40.50
6	one case containing 16 castor hats	a $5.	80. –	
	Case		1.25	81.25

7	1 Cask contg. 184 lbs. Coffee...a 31 cts		57. 4	
	11 Loaves 70 lb. sugar.....	23 cts	16.10	
	Cask.....		2. –	75.14
		Amt. carried forward.....		$350.80 *
		Amount brought forward.....		350.80
No. 8	one half barrel 45 lb. hyson Tea	1.30	58.50	
	half Barrel.....		1.20	59.70
" 9	one keg 23 lb. Pepper.....	.25	5.75	
	Keg.....		–.75	6.50
" 10	One keg 10 Glls. wine.....	1.50	15. –	
	Keg.....		1.25	16.25
" 11	One keg 10 Glls 4th. proof Brandy.....	1.67	16.70	
	Keg.....		1.25	17.95
" 12	One Box			
	2 lb. Spanish onion $5. 1 lb. Strasburgh do.....	$2.	7. –	
	1 " Salmon Radish 1.25 1 lb. London do.....	1.25	2.50	
	1 " dutch Turnip 1.25 1 lb. stone do.....	1.25	2.50	
	1 " yellow fall do 1.25-1 lb. large fall do.....	1.25	2.50	
	1 " Parsnip 1.25-1 lb. orange carrot.....	1.25	2.50	
	1 " long red Beet 1.25-1/2 lb. york cabbage.....	2. 0	3.25	
	1/2 " sugar Loaf do 2.0-1 lb. Drum head do.....	2.50	4.50	
	1 " savoy do 2.50-1 lb. cabbage Lettuce.....	3. 0	5.50	
	1/2 " dutch do. 1.50-1/2 lb. Grand Admiral.....	1.50	3. –	
	4 qts. Early Golden hot spur peas.....		1.25	
	4 " Glory of England..do.....		1.25	
	4 " Early speckled Dwarf Beans.....		1. –	
	1 " yellow 100-1/4 lb. sage 100 1 oz. squash.....	12 1/2	2.12 1/2	

	2 oz. long squash 25. 2 oz. mellon 150		1.75	
	4 " cucumber 1. 1 oz. sweet marjorane 75....1 oz. Basil 50		2.25	
	1 " Balm 50. 1/2 lb. Asparagus 100		1.50	
	1 " Mary gold 25. 4 Canvas Bags 50. Box 62 1/2		1.37 1/2	45.75
13	Bale 14 ps. Blue strouds	20.50	287. -	
	1 " Red "		20. -	
	2 Blanket wrappers	1.50	3. -	310.
14	Bale 30 pr. 2 1/2 point Blankets	4.25	127.50	
	Wrapping		1.50	129. -
15	Hogshead 2 Mens saddles	18.50	37. -	
	2 Mens do $12..24.0-4 do $10.40	64. 0	64. -	
	1 do....$23. 1 Bridle..$10...	33. 0	33. -	
	50 pair shoes 1.10..$55. 6 Dz. stockings 42		97. -	
	1 ps. c. check..49 yds	2.4	15.25	
	7000 blue wampum 10500 black do	3.75	65.63	
	1 paper Bugles....60 Cts. 12 Bunches Garnets 2/3	3.60	4.20	
	4 dz. plated spurs	10.	40. -	
	4 Gro. plated vest Buttons	4.27		
	4 " coat do 17/6	9.33	13.60	
	2 Dz. 4 bladed pen knives		9.33	
	1 " 2 do "		3.24	
	2 " Razors a 25/6 $6.80 6 yd. hessians 1/6	1.20	8. -	
	Hogshead		3. -	393.25
	Amt. carried forward			$1329.20 *
	over			$1329.20
No. 16	Hogshead			
	10 ps. callico....218 yds...a 30 cents		65.40	
	4 " chintz 113 1/2	2/9	41.62	
	9 Gro. shirt Buttons	75....	6.75	
	1 ps. Linen No. 9....26 yds...	3/2	10.98	
	3 " do....11 & 12 78 " ..	3/9	39. -	
	6 " do....13 a 15 156	4/3	88.40	
	10 lb. Thread No. 8	8/..	10.67	

	1 ps. 4/4 Linen.....25 yds.....		15.94	
	1 " do.....24 "		16.40	
	1 " do.....25 "		18.22	
	1 " do.....26 "		20.13	
	1 lb. black sewing silk.....		5.87	
	2 Doz. Black silk Hhkfs.....	79/3	21.13	
	1/2 " Leopard shawls 74/9. 68/5. 66/.....	165..	11. –	
	1 " Chintz do ea 39. 40. 41.....		27.89	
	1 ps. white Cassimere 35 yds.	13/6	63. –	
	1 " Cambric.....		11.70	
	1 " do.....		19.50	
	1 " light C. callico 28 1/2 yds.	30	8.55	
	2 " Dark fancies...56 1/4 "	2/10	21.25	
	1 " Bennets Cord.. 7 1/2	12/10	12.83	
	1 " Dimity.....29.....	2/11	11.28	
	1 " do.....29.....	3/1 1/2	12. 8	
	96 Shawls.....	42..	40.32	
	2 ps. Durrants[1].....$8 each		16. –	
	1 " Drab Thicksett..25 yd..	6/7	21.94	
	6 yds Hessians.....	1/6	1.20	
	Hogshead.....		3. –	642. 5
* 17	Hogshead containing			
	1 ps. crimson serge.....		54. –	
	2 " scarlet..do.....	54	108. –	
	50 Shirts.....	1.25	62.50	
	2 ps. Sheeting....105 1/4 yd....	3/2	44.44	
	1 " Check..... 48 1/2 " ...	2/4	15. 9	
	32 Madras Hhkfs.....	50	16. –	
	9 purple Shawls.....	35	3.15	
	1 ps. Constitution Cord 24 yd	90	21.60	
	1 Dz. Spectacles.....	16/3	2.16	
	1 " Engraved snuff Boxes ea. 15/.....	16/3	4.16	
	3 M Needles.....	15/.	6. –	
	1 pair 8/4 Blankets.....	26/.	3.47	
	6 yds Hessians.....	1/6	1.20	
	Hogshead.....		3. –	
				344.77
	Carried over.....			$2316. 2

*

[1] Durant, or durance, is defined as a stout cloth, formerly made in imitation of buff leather.

		Amount brought forward.....		$2,316. 2
No. 18	-Box containing			
	4 pit saws Tillers & handles..	5.20	20.80	
	5 M Flints.....	4. 0	20. –	
	Box.....		1. –	41.80
" 19	Box 5 Bags Cwt 1.1.0 Shot...	$14	17.50	
	Box.....		–.50	18. –
" 20	Keg 84 lbs. wrought nails....	1/1	12.13	
	Keg.....		1. –	13.13
" 21	Box 6 Drawing knives p. Dz...	4.20	2.10	
	2 Dzn. dble bolted pad locks..	28/9	7.67	
	2 " large do.....	50/..	13.33	
	$4^{9}/_{12}$ " Augurs assorted 234 qr	$6^{1}/_{2}$d	16.90	
	1 Iron Ladle & skimmer.....		–.88	
	2 Gro. fire steels.....	27/.	7.20	
	6 Dz. copper rivetted Gimblets	3/4	2.67	
	2 " X cut saw files.....	10/.	2.67	
	4 " Handsaw..do	8/6	4.53	
	6 " Gimblets assorted 3.20			
	Box 100.....		4.20	62.15
	2 Portmanteaus & straps.....		.....	30. –
" 22	Keg 107 Cut nails 8d.....	10...	10.70	
	Keg.....		–.20	10.90
" 23	Chest containing medecines assorted.....		.....	26.25
	In Box No. 21. add 2 Dz. flat files 200.....		4. –	
	1 Gro Gun worms.....		6. –	10. –
	In Bale No. 14 add 3 wrappers.	120...	.....	3.60
" 24	Box 216 Brass kettles.....	a 75	162. –	
	Box.....		1.50	163.50
	In Box No. 24 add 4 Doz. Cow Bells.....	500	.....	20. –
" 25	Box 24 Arm Bands.....	3.25	78. –	
	24 Wrist do.....	2. 0	48. –	
	Box.....		–.75	126.75
" 25a	Box 10 best Rifle Guns.....	1100	110. –	
	Box.....		1. –	111. –
				$2,953.10

Office of Superintendant of Indian Trade.
PHILADA. Feby. 3. 1807
(signed) JOHN SHEE
Superintendant of Indian Trade

BILL of Furs and Peltries forwarded on the 17th. May and 7th. June 1807 from the Fort Wayne Trading House by John Johnston Agent, addressed to Lieut. D. Baker Military Agent—Detroit and to be forwarded from thence to General John Shee superintendant of Indian Trade Philadelphia, the whole marked U.S.I.S and numbered from 1 to 110 inclusively.

No. of the Packs		Does	Bucks	Racoons	Minks	Musk Rats	Cats, Foxes and Fishers	Bears	Wolves	Otters
1			23							
2		4		150						
3		50								
4		4		150						
5			25							
6		50								
7		44								
8		50								
9		4		150						
10		50								
11			2	150						
12			25							
13		4		150						
14		50								
15		4		150						
16		4		150						
17		4		150						
18			2	150						
19			2	150						
20		4		150						
21		4		150						
22		4		150						
23		4		150						
24			25							
25		4		150						
26		50								
27			2	150						
28			25							
29			2	150						
30		40								
31		50								
32			2	150						
33			25							
34			2	150						
35			2	150						
36		48								
	Carried Over	530	164	3000						

*

No. of the Packs		Does	Bucks	Racoons	Minks	Musk Rats	Cats, Foxes and Fishers	Bears	Wolves	Otters
	Brought over	530	164	3000						
37			2	150						
38			22							
39			2	150						
40		48								
41			2	150						
42		44								
43			2	150						
44			2	150						
45			24							
46			2	150						
47		50								
48			2	150						
49			25							
50			2	150						
51		48								
52			2	150						
53			2	150						
54		50								
55		50								
56		50								
57			26							
58		50								
59		50								
60			25							
61		50								
62		50								
63			25							
64		50								
65		50								
66		50								
67			25							
68			2	150						
69		50								
70		50								
71			24							
72		2					110			
73		1					55	5	6	
74								20		
75								25		
76								20		
77		3		150						
	Carried over	1326	382	4800			165	70	6	

*

		Does	Bucks	Racoons	Beaver	Minks	Musk Rats	Cats, Foxes and Fishers	Bears	Wolves	Otters
	Brought over.....	1326	382	4800	....	....	....	165	70	6	....
78	.....	2	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
79	.....	2	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	.....	40	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
81	.....	.....	2	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
82	.....	.....	2	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
83	.....	.....	2	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
84	.....	.....	2	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
85	.....	40	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
86	.....	4	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
87	.....	.....	2	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
88	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	16	....	....
89	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	94
					lbs.						
90	.....	2	2	.....	47	24	254	13	5	....	....
91	.....	.....	2	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
92	.....	7	4	.....	....	....	....	70	3	2	....
93	.....	16	....	94	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
94	.....	4	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
95	.....	2	1	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
96	.....	.....	2	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
97	.....	4	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
98	.....	2	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
99	.....	4	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	.....	4	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
101	.....	4	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
102	.....	4	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
103	.....	4	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
104	.....	4	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
105	.....	49	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
106	.....	50	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
107	.....	30	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
108	.....	34	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
109	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....
110	.....	11	....	.....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....
					lbs.						
	Total.....	1649	403	7894	47	24	254	248	130	8	94

*

INVOICE of one Tierce, three Boxes, three Casks and one Barrel of Merchandize and three Pots and six Bake Ovens, forwarded from the office of Superintendant of Indian Trade in Philadelphia to the U. S. Trading House at Fort Wayne, to be disposed of & accounted for by John Johnston, Agent.

U.S F.W. No.	1 Tierce			
	-22 Beaver Traps a $3		66. -	
	-18 pair Drawing Chains	2.75	49.50	
	Tierce		2.50	
				118. -
" 2	-Box			
	-3 Cwt. shot assorted $14		42. -	
	Box		-.50	
				42.50
" 3	Box			
	-4 Reams 4to Post	4.50	18. -	
	-4 " fools cap "	" "	18. -	
	-2 lbs. sealing Wax		4. -	
	-2 " Best wafers		4. -	
	-500 Quills	2.50	12.50	
	-6 pewter Ink stands	-.50	3. -	
	-1 Dz. Brass pocket "		2.50	
	-2 four quire Ledgers	2.25	4.50	
	-2 two " Day Books	1.25	2.50	
	-4 two " Blank Books	-.87½	3.50	
	-2 Dz. plow lines	2.67	2.67	
	-2 " Bed Lacing		2.67	
	Box		1. -	
				78.84
-4 a -6	Three Casks -100 Wt. each 6d. 8d. 10d. nails	1/-	.....	40. -
-7 a -9	One large metal pot 7/6 10/6 14/6 4 Gs. 6 Gs. 8 Gs.	.....	.....	4.33
10 a 12	Three large oval Ovens	20/7½	.....	8.25
13 a 15	Three round Ovens	10/6	.....	4.20

16	One Barrel 165 lbs. pig tail Tobacco	1/8	36.78	
	Barrel		–.50	
				37.28
	Carried forward			$ 333.40 *
	Brought over			333.40
	44 Bars Iron 9. 2.219	$6.	58. 5	
	9 plow shear moulds		–.90	
	2 Bundles nail rods 1 cwt		7. –	65.95
17	Box and Trunk			
	244 oz.10 Dwt silver Broaches	220	537.90	
	–19 Cressents	160	30.40	
	–33 hair pipes	80	26.40	
	–10 head Bands	300	30. –	
	20 Arm Bands	300	60. –	
	36 Wrist Bands	190	68.40	
	–18 Gorgets	360	64.80	
	200 Crosses	7	14. –	
	–18 pair Scissor chains	250	45. –	
	–100 Ear bobs....No. 1	55	55. –	
	–200 Do. " .... " 2	40	80. –	
	–916 Do. " .... " 3	35	320.60	
	–200 Do. " .... " 4	25	50. –	
	–200 Ear Wheels	30	60. –	
	Trunk 1.75 Box 75		2.50	
				1445. 0
				$1844.35

Office of Superintendant of Indian Trade
Philadelphia, May 1. 1807

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INVENTORY of Merchandize on hand at the U. S. Trading House Fort Wayne on the 6th. Day of July 1807

7	pr. striped Blankets	a.	$24.	168 –
10¾	" do	do	" 20.	215 –
10	" striped Linsey	370 yds	40 cts	128 –
3½	Gro. Cow skin whips		114/.	53.20
2	ps. Green cloth 28¼ & 30 is 58¼		250.	146.12½
1	" light mixt Cloth	21¼ yd	25/1	71. 5
1	" do do	24 "	32/1	102.67
1	" do do	18¾	25/1	62.75
1	" dark mixt cloth	40	19/10	105.78
1	" Grey coating	26	12/7	43.62½
1	" Scarlet cloth	22½	300..	67.50
1	" Olive do	19	12/4	31.25
1	" Green Baize	25¼	5/10	19.63½
1	" Scarlet cloth	21	19/4	54.13
10	" nankeen		12/.	16. –
6	" Russia sheeting		$23.25	139.50
2	" do do		110/7½	29.50
4	" do Duck		74/.	39.47
114½	yds Cotton Siamoise		4/6.	68.70
20	ps. Mammoodies		475 cts	95 –
17	" Romalls		27/.	61.20
2	" Cotton stripe	88	3/10	44.88
1	" do do	21	3/8	10.29
1	" Fancy Cord	30½	4/5	17.94½
1	" Brown Holland	51	1/1½	7.65
8	Doz. Pocket Hhkfs		25/8	27.47
4	" cotton stockings		44/	23.47
1	ps. Brown nankeen	24	2/1½	6.84
22	lb. coloured Thread		1 D11	22. –
3	Doz. Tinsell Hat bands		75 cts	2.25
51	Gro. Quality Binding		12/6.	84.68
38¾	" Narrow "		7/11	40.83
20	Two point Blankets		150 Cts	30. –
3	do. damaged		75.	2.25
33	pair woolen Stockings		97/6 Dz.	35.75
411	lb. Brass kettles		80 cts	328.80
22	Doz. Cow Bells		5 D11s	110. –
3	Doz. pewter Table spoons		3/2	1.26
6	" do do		4/..	3.20
24	Pipe Tomhawks		150.	36. –
59	plain Tomhawks			35.10
1	Keg Damaged Ginger			4.7
			Amount carried forward	$2592.82 *

	Amount brought forward		$2592.82
30 pair 2½ point Blankets		$4.25	127.50
12 ps. blue stroud		20.50	246. –
1 " Red do			20. –
1 " Crimson serge			54. –
2 " Scarlet "		$54.	108. –
2 " sheeting	105¼ yd.	3/2	44.44
1 " check	48½ "	2/4	15. 9
96 shawls		42.	40.30
10 ps. callico	218 yd.	30..	65.40
2 " Durants		$8	16.
1 " Bennets cord	7½ yd.	12/10	12.83
32 Madras Hhkfs		50 Hh	16. –
2 Dz. Black silk Hhkfs		79/3	21.13
1 " Chintz shawls ea 39. 40. 41			27.89
9 Purple shawls		35..	3.15
1 ps. light C. Callico		28½.. 30..	8.55
2 " Dark fancies	56¼	2/10	21.25
2 " Linen	52	3/9	26. –
5 " do	130	4/3	73.66
9 Gro. shirt Buttons		75	6.75
6 Doz. Short stockings		$7..	42. –
9 lb. Thread No. 8		8/..	9.60
1 " black sewing silk			5.87
4 Gro. plated Vest Buttons			4.27
3 " Coat.....do		17/6	7. –
3 Dz plated spurs		$10	30. –
2 " Razors		25/6	6.80
3 M needles		15/.	6. –
1 paper Bugles			– 60
1 Doz. Engraved snuff Boxes			2.17
2 " 4 bladed pen knives			13.60
10 Two bladed.....do		3/11	5.17
7,000 blue wampum 10,500 black		3.75	65.63
12 Bunches Garnets		2/3	3.60
6 Gro. Tinned Iron spoons		$12	72. –
3 M needles		13/9	5.50
4 Gro. mid. Scarlet striped Garters		27/6	14.66
6 " broad...do.....do		30/.	24. –
5 " narrow..do..... "		33/.	22. –
5 " superfine Scarlet.... "		35/2	23.44½
12 " London Quality Binding		11/.	17.60
21 " Scarlet " "		14/4	40.13½
2 " Green worm Lace No. 1		30/10	8.22
2 " do do " " 2		33/.	8.80
1 " Crimson do "			5. –

½ doz. coloured thread No.	10	79/3	10.56½
2 lb. stitching	do	70	11/.	2.93½
3 "	do	do	80	12/1	4.83½
		Amount carried forward			$4,008.76½ *
		Amount brought forward			$4,008.76½
18 nests Tin kettles				$3.84	75.42
70½ lb. Horse Bells				4/.	37.36½
2 sides Bellows Leather				118/1½	31.50
28 lb. Vermillion				$1.60	44.80
3 Bags shot				84 lb. Cwt13.75	10.25
148 lb. Flax				p. cwt 114/6	22.60
3,500 Flints				52/6hd.	24.50
5,000 Flints				$4	20. –
3,000	do			$5.	15. –
144½ lb. Pewter				2/4.	44.95½
7 pair saddle Bags				25/3½	23.60
9 shot pouches				11/3.	13.50
6 do	do			9/4½	7.50
5 Dble reined kirb Bridles				11/3½	7.53
3 Tipt snafle	do			87.	2.61
1 plain snafle	do				– 70
4 Doz. & 3 sursingles				48/9	27.62½
26 Cruppers				2/4	8. 9
15 Girths				1/9.	3.50
15 sursingles				3/9	7.50
20 Belts				3/.	8. –
65 Bell Collars & Belts				2/5	20.94½
22 Belts				3/.	8.80
35 Pipe Tomhawks				11/3	52.50
1 set Bellows Irons					8. –
1 " Black smiths Tools					6.33
1 Dz. Turners Gouges					2.40
1 " do Chizzels					2.55
1 " Handles and Ferrils					– 73
1 set large scale Beam &c					12. –
8 Best Rifles				$11.	88. –
27 plain do				10	270. –
16 silver Thumb & star Rifles				10.50	168. –
1 keg nails 84 lb. a 1/1 & keg					13.13
232 lb. Country sugar				12½	29. –
1 Box pipes					2.25
Keg with some oil					3. –
51 spades & shovels				6/10½	46.75
63 lb. Frying pans				1/.	8.40

4 Bags 112 lb. shot	$14.	14. –
8 Womens saddles	15	120. –
2 do do	11.	22. –
13 quart Jacks	1/6$^{3}/_{4}$	2.70$^{3}/_{4}$
23 pint do	1/..	3. 6$^{1}/_{2}$
156 Tin cups	7$^{1}/_{2}$d.	13. –
22 Halters	86 Cents	18.92
1 Dz. $^{10}/_{12}$ Single reined kirb Bridles	$10.44	19.14
4 Best Bridles	$5..	20. –
	Amount carried Forward	$5,420.92$^{3}/_{4}$

*

	Amount brought forward	$5,420.92$^{3}/_{4}$
1 ps. light grownded chintz 28	3/4	12.44$^{1}/_{2}$
2 " Dowlass 90	2/7$^{1}/_{2}$	31.50
6 Doz. knives and forks Gro	$20.	10. –
1 ps. Scarlet cassimere 33$^{3}/_{4}$	10/1$^{1}/_{2}$	45.54
1 " yellow do 32	6/4$^{1}/_{2}$	26.40
1 " Blue do 32$^{1}/_{2}$	6/9	29.25
1 " Purple do 32	6/9	28.80
1 " Brown cloth 37	12/.	59.20
2 " Blue half Thicks	87/	23.20
148 Linen shirts	10/3$^{1}/_{2}$	203. 9
102 Muslin do	5/10$^{1}/_{2}$	79.20
5 Mens saddles	$10	50. –
6 do "	9	54. –
21 pair Cotton Cards	5/..	14. –
107 pair Mens shoes	$1.10	117.70
83 Callico shirts	1.25	103.75
127 Axes	1. 0	127. –
5 Reams paper	4. 0	20. –
3 Blank Books	1. 0	3. –
3 Boxes window Glass	13.50	40.50
7 ps. Blue Bandannoes	4.25	29.75
7 " Red do	4.75	33.25
6 Doz. 4/4 Cotton Bandannoes	46/.	36.80
2 " Red do do	44/.	11.73
2$^{1}/_{2}$ Catties Silk	$6..	15. –
4 ps. 180 fancy Hhkfs 4	1/6.	36. –
6 " 168 do do 5	1/9	39.20
2 Gro. shirt Buttons	2/8	–.71
3 Reams paper	$4.50	13.50
2 Doz. Black Silk hkfs		18.67
1 ps. cross barred Silk Hhkfs		9. –
22 Oistrich Feathers Dz	$15	27.50
1$^{1}/_{2}$ Doz. short Stockings 7		10.50

300 Quills	2.25	6.75
1 Doz. Buck skin Gloves		9. –
4 " Fish lines	1.50	6. –
1½ " Red Ink powder	2. 0	3. –
2 " Snuff Boxes	4/6	1.20
2 lb. sealing Wax	$2.	4. –
6 Doz. Butchers knives	8/6.	6.80
1 " Spectacles		7.67
14 " Broad Tape	13/6.	25.20
4 " Narroe do	7/..	3.73
500 Small yellow Bells	5/..	3.83
74 pair 3 point Blankets	$4.65	344.10
1 Doz. Rasps		2.30
Amount carried forward		$7,287.19¼

Amount brought forward		$7,287.19¼
6 Large Coffee pots	3/4	2.66¾
1 Small do		–.33
7 half Gallon measures	2/1½	1.96
3 Quart do	1/6.	–.60
2 half pint do	9d.	– 20
2 Gill do	7d	– 16
8 Canteens	1/10½	2. –
43 Tin pans	5/..	28.66½
26 " do Dz	$4..	8.66
72 " do "	3.20	19.20
37 nests Tin kettles without lids (9 ea)	3.25	120.25
50 Camels Hair Hats	$2..	100. –
26 do do	12/5	43. 4½
14 Lambs wool do	1.25	17.50
42 wool Hats	6/3½	35.33¼
11 Small wool Hats	75	8.25
2 Castor Hats	5..	10. –
6 lb. 8 oz. Scarlet worsted	2.84	18.46
6 " 4 " Crimson do	2.50	15.62
6 " 15 " Black do	1.50	10.38
6 " 6 " Green do	1.75	11.15
6 " 5 " Yellow do	1.75	11. 3
4 " 1 " Blue do	1.75	7.10
4 " 15 " white do	1.50	7.40
½ Doz. horn powder Flasks		4.20
13 largest looking Glasses	22	2.86
58 next size Dz	16/6	10.63½
6 Doz. looking Glasses	4/6	3.60
7 11/11 do do	3/9	6.70¾

4 Indian Mats	$2.	8. –
9 Blanket wrappers	1.50	13.50
14 Rugs assorted damaged	– 75	10.50
6 wrapping Blankets part damgd	75	4.50
4 nests Trunks	13.50	54. –
1 Trunk		4. –
1 Jack screw		5. –
Crank of packing Screw		26. –
10 Tuscan Hoes	10/.	13.33
276 Hoes	Dz. $7.	160. 8
170 "	3/9	85. –
58 "	3/3	24.94
2 Cross Cut saws	$4..	8. –
4 Pit saws handles & Tillers	5.20	20.80
18 Beaver Traps	2.25	40.50
161 lb. Cotton	p. cwt. 150/..	32.20
11 Horse Collars	8/3	12.10
3 Scythes	7/0½	2.81¾
1 pair steelyards		2.20
	Amount carried forward	$8,322.52

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	Amount brought forward	$8,322.52
275 lb. Crowly steel	a 11½d.	35.13¾
1 pair steelyards		3. –
1 half Barrel Green Tea 45 lb. a 1.30 Cask	120	59.70
25 lb. German steel	1/3½	4.30½
3 Cwt 3 qrs Bar Lead	$12.50	46.88
410 lb. Ilinoise Lead	15 Cents	61.50
184 " Coffee	31	57. 4
70 " Loaf sugar 23 Cents & Cask	$2	18.10
1 Set large Scales		5. –
1 " small do		4. –
2 Sets weights		3.30
3¼ lb. Iron wire	27 Cents	– 87¾
1 Keg cut nails 107 lbs. a 8d. & keg		10.90
1 Womans saddle		11. –
4 Mens do	$9.	36. –
3 Traps	1.67	5. 1
2 Frying pans		3. –
2 Shovels	6/10½	1.83
1 ps. Linen 4/4	25 yds.	15.94
20 yds. Linen	78 Cents	15.60
14¾ " do	73 "	10.76¾
22¼ " 7/8 do	50 "	11.12½
18 yards white Buckram	2/2..	5.22

58¾	" Cotton stripe	3/10	30. 2
94	" Cotton siamoise	4/6	56.40
1 ps.	white Cassimere ..... 35 yds.	13/6	63. –
7½	yds Scarlet do	15/	15. –
23¾	" Cassimere	8/1.	25.61
7¾	" Elastic Cloth	9/5	9.76½
16½	" Cassimere	7/8	17.33
9¼	" Elastic Cloth	7/9	9.52½
29¾	" yellow Cassimere	6/2¼	24.54
4	" striped cloth	10/.	5.33
2 ps.	scarlet Serge 84 yds.	1.25	105. –
1 "	Crimson do 43 "	1.25	53.75
39¼	yds. scarlet Serge	1.25	49. 6¼
7	" Brown Cloth	33/10	31.57¾
16¼	" mixt Coating	8/2¼	17.73¾
5	" Green mixt Cloth	17/3	11.50
20	" Dark " "	17/3	46. –
8½	" do " "	19/4	21.91
18⅜	" do " "	15/11	35. 9
3 half ps.	white Baize	$10	30. –
1 ps.	Green half Thick		14. –
2	yds. fine Brown cloth	24/.	6.40
7½	" Green Baize	5/10	5.83
11¼	" Red flannel	5/..	7.50
1 ps.	yellow Flannel	£6. 6. 0	16.80
		Amount carried Forward	$9,456.43

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		Amount brought Forward	$9,456.43
43	yds white Flannel	3/..	17.20
30⅞	" Scarlet cloth	$3..	92.62½
7	" Blue "	27/8.	25.82
6¼	" ditto "	22/9	18.95¾
4⅜	" Dble. milled Drab	17/.	9.91¾
28¾	" Purple cloth	150	43.12½
16¼	" Grey cloth	100	16.25
7¼	" Blue stroud	100	7.25
1 ps.	constitution Cord 24	90	21.60
1 "	India Persian		8.50
39 yds.	Check	2/4	12.13
1 ps.	Cambric		19.50
1 "	do		11.70
21½	yd. Thicksett	6/7.	18.87
13⅜	" Olive Genoa Cord	83	11.10
18⅛	" Dimity	40	7.25
18¼	" do	42.	7.66½

5¼ " India Persian	6/5	4.49
10 China Hhkfs	75	7.50
2 Doz. & 4 Black Silk Hhkfs	60/.	18.67
2⅝ yd. Check	50..	1.31¼
3 Leopard shawls	200	6. –
2 ps. & 6 Hhkfs India Bandannoes	$4.25	12.14
17 Pocket Hhkfs	2/4	5.29
42 " do	1/6½	8.63
7 Callico shirts	1.25	8.75
32¼ yd. Chintz assorted	4/2.	17.91½
69½ " do	37 Cents	25.71½
383 " printed Callicoes	39½...	151.28½
¼ Doz. Short Stockings	$7...	1.75
6 pair Long do	8/1½	6.50
8 Hat covers	$7 Dz.	4.66½
10 Romall Hhkfs	1/9½	2.39
53 Feathers	10/6	74.20
14 Military Plumes	7/6	14. –
9 pair Silk Stockings	28/.	33.60
3 " corded silk "	9/10	3.93¼
16 " assorted Cotton "	1.25	20. –
16 " do. Com. Clouded "	3/8	7.82
2 " white Ribbed "	6/10	1.82
2 Cappoes	$6..	12. –
3 pair Buck skin Gloves	$9 Dz.	2.25
2 Vest paterns	1. 0	2. –
1 pair short Gloves		– 25
61¾ yds. Linen Siamoise	60 Cents	37. 5
8 Tinsell Hat Bands	7 Cents	– 56
136¾ yds. Gingham	2/4	33. 9
	Amount carried Forward	$10,331.46

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	Amount brought Forward	$10,331.46
41⅜ yds. Brown Holland	1/1½	6.10¾
1 ps. Black callimanco		8. –
1 " Green do	66/.	8.80
2 " Blue shalloon	70/.	18.67
9⅜ yd. Ticking	4/2¼	5.23
23¼ " Callimanco	2/2.	6.71
19⅞ " Rattinett	2/6.	6.62½
116 Brown nankeen	1/..	15. 8
2 yd. Linsey	40.	– 80
34 Moons	25/.	113.22
1,000 Broaches	not suitable for Inds	136.13
500 do		85.72

38 yds. Dowlass	35 Cents	13.30
38 1/8 " Fancy Cord	56 Cents	21.42
29 3/4 " Olive jean	2/11	11.65 1/4
22 3/4 " Fustian	2/10	8.50
3 Slates	37 1/2	1.12 1/2
3 ps. Russia Duck	74/.	29.60
13 1/4 yds. Russia sheeting	3/..	5.30
2 Two point Blankets a	150..	3. –
1 Three point "		2.12 1/2
2 Two & Half point do	200.	4. –
53 3/8 yds. Russia Duck	37..	29.60
5 yds. Swanskin	67..	3.35
149 Shawls	42..	62.58
11 yds. Muslin	25..	2.75
7 Packs Pins	150..	10.50
5 Gro. Nonsopretties	11/..	7.35
9 Bibles	75...	6.75
4 Testaments	2/2 1/4	1.16
13 Primmers	3 Cents	– 39
1 Box Coffee mill	6/6..	– 86
9 Burning Glasses	11 Cents	– 99
3 pair Shoes	100..	3. –
8 Looking Glasses	5.	– 40
2 shaving Boxes	16.	– 32
4 1/2 lb. scarlet worsted	300.	12.75
12 " Green & yellow "	15/.	24. –
5 sand Boxes	Dz. $4.....	1.67
5 Ink stands	" $4.....	1.67
8 Handsaws	10/10	11.55
2 jack planes	67..	1.34
2 smothing do	60..	1.20
59 Quarter screw Augurs	1/2.	9.17
12 Coopers Adzes		8.80
2 Carpenters do		1.22
4 sets window Hooks & Hinges	13/6.	7.20
4 pair Hooks & Hinges	4/.	2.13
633 Broaches assorted		12.25
5 single reined kirb Bridles	8/3.	5.50
1 dble " " "	125	1.25
2 Snafle Tipt "	6/7.	1.75
Amount carried Forward		$11,075.93 1/2
Amount brought Forward		$11,075.93 1/2
5 worsted sursingles	50..	2.50
16 Girths	31..	4.96

1 Leather sursingle		– 56
2 Pouches	150..	3. –
2 ditto	125..	2.50
4 Belts	31..	1.24
11 Lanthorns	3/4.	5.28
9 wool Hats	6/3.	7.50
5 Boys do	75.	3.75
3 Cammels Hair do	200.	6. –
1 fine hat		3. –
1 do Small do Castor		5. –
18 Small powder Horns	3/6	8.40
2 larger do do	7/6	2. –
1 1/2 nest Tin kettles	$3.84	5.76
2 half Gallon measures	2/1 1/2	– 57
1 large coffee pot		– 45
1 small do		– 33
2 3/4 lb. Horse Bells	53 Cents	1.45 3/4
35 small Tin Cups	Dz. 48..	1.40
1 Decanter		1.75
21 Wines	Dz 4.50..	7.87 1/2
21 Tumblers	" 5. 0..	8.75
2 Pitchers	" 35/.	– 78
4 Doz. jappaned 1/2 pint Tumblers		4. –
9 Pocket Flasks	Dz $100	.75
7/12 Dz. Enamelled sugars	18/..	1.40
23 Enamelled Qt. Bowls	Dz. 16/.	4. 9
30 " pint do	8/....	2.66 1/2
23 large white plates	4 1/2 d.	1.13 3/4
4 white Bowls	2/1 1/2	1.13
7 Green edged Dishes		3.25
4 " " Bakers		1.75
8 small white dishes	25	2. –
1 Doz. Twifflers		– 67
9 white Quart Mugs	25	2.25
5 1/2 Doz. small white plates	45	2.47 1/2
3 1/2 sets Enamelled Cups & Saucers	3/3.	1.51 1/2
5 sets....white "	1/9.	1.16 1/2
2 1/2 " Enamelled do	3/3.	1. 7
34 Small blue Edge plates	4 Cts	1.36
3 nests Tin kettles without lids	3.24	9.72
3 Canteens	25 Cents	– 75
4 quart jacks	21..	– 84
4 pint do	13 "	– 52
2 Gill measures	8 "	– 16
2 half pint "	10 "	– 20
4 Broad Axes	13.....	12. –

5 Iron Candlesticks	-29	1.45
1½ Doz. Ink powder..... paper	10½	2.10
8 Two foot Rules	2/10	3. 2

Amount carried Forward $11,224.18½

Amount brought Forward $11,224.18½

11 pair Chest Hinges	20..	2.20
4 Drawing knives	34..	1.36
9 Claw Hammers	24½	2.10½
11 shoe pincers	2/3..	3.30
1 Doz. Shoe nippers	8/..	1. 6½
1 " Taylors shears		1.13
1 " do do		1.33
1 " do do		3. -
5 pair Compasses	5¾d.	.32
1 set shoe makers Tools		3. -
22 shoe knives	1/3	3.74
10 do do	Dz. 75.	.62½
22 plane Irons	8¼d	2. 3
11¼ Doz. Awl Hafts		1.80
9 Spike Gimblets	3½ cts	- 31½
9 small do	3½ "	- 31½
25 Fishing Lines	10d.	2.75
5 Doz. Scalping knives	9/3	6.15
5 " do "	7/3	4.85
2 10/12 " do "	10/.	3.28
175 Quills	2.25	3.93¾
2 Doz. Rasps 17/3. & 22/		10.47
2 " Flat files	200	4. -
141 lb. Brass kettles	75	105.75
5 5/12 Doz. Shingling Axes	56/3	40.82
11 Gro. Screws assorted		10. -
1¾ " Buckles for Belts	22/6	5.75
2 Doz. Shoe makers Rubbers	3/3	- 87
39 Thumb Latches	9 Cents	3.51
12 pair plated spurs		10. -
11 Razor Cases	26..	2.86
8 pair spectacles	18..	1.44
5 lb. Brass wire	5/9	3.85
24 slate pencills		- 24
1¾ lb. nitting pins	30.	- 52½
2 Doz. Ink powder	1.37½	2.75
4 papers red Ink powder	16	- 64
1 lb. 14 oz. Sealing Wax	200	3.75
129 Bullet moulds	37½	48.37½

22	Black Lead pencils	12½	2.73
2	Ink stands	16	– 32
1	Gro. & 4 Doz. Shirt Buttons		– 65
3	" & 11 Doz. Coat moulds	20	– 78
12	" Vest "	7½	– 96
2	doz. & 9 Snafle Bits	12 Cents ea.	3.96
1½	doz. do	23/3..	4.65
12	pair Butt Hinges	13/..	1.74
10	" do do	13/6 Dz	1.50
11	" do do	15/6..	1.90
11	" do do	9 Cents	– 99
		Amount carried Forward	$11,548.56¾

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		Amount brought Forward	$11,548.56¾
6¾	lb. Thread No. 20	18/6	16.65
3	" ditto " 16	14/6	5.80
1	" ditto " 8		1. 7
5	pair Spurs	1/4½	– 91½
700	Brass nails		– 93
1½	Gro. Shoe Tacks	18/9	3.75
1	Stock Lock		– 40
2	Doz. & 4 Pocket knives	16/6	5. 2
1	" do "		1.93
1½	" Pen knives assorted	1/6 ea	3.60
1	" Barlows		1.32
2½	Gro. Awl Blades	4/6.	1.50
23	Pegging Awls		– 25
12	Packing needles		– 18
1¾	Gro. sleeve Links	8/6	1.98
11	Engraved snuff Boxes	16 Cents	1.76
4	Enamelled " "	3½	– 14
4	" Tobacco "	7..	– 28
7	ps. Linen Tape	11d.	– 85½
4½	Doz. Bobbin	51..	2.29½
4	Gro. Quality Binding	12/6	6.66½
½	" Narrow "	7/11	– 52½
3½	" silk Ferreting	7/.	3.27
2½	" striped Tape	8/6.	2.83¼
65	ps. China Ribbon	60 Cents	39. –
2¼	lb. Twist	47/6	14.25
⅓	" White	80/..	1.33¼
23	Razors	2/1..	6.39
13	do damaged	1/10	3.17¾
3½	Doz. knives & forks	$20 Gro.	5.83¼
16	Tinned Iron spoons	8 Cents	1.28

2 Doz. small scissars	$3–	6. –
16 pair scissars	1/4 1/4	2.90
15 " do	10 1/4 d	1.68 1/2
6 " do	9 1/4 d	1.12
10 Doz. Tea spoons	170 Gro.	1.42
28 Bunches white Beads	3/9	14. –
8 strings Garnets		– 75
2500 needles	15/..	5. –
800 Darning do		2. –
23 Fishing Lines	12 Cents	2.76
1450 Fish Hooks assorted		3. –
2 Gro. Tinned Iron jews harps	17/9.	4.73
2 " Brass..... do "	28/9	7.67
2 " Brass..... do	33/ –	8.80
1 1/2 " jews harps assorted		3. –
7 1/4 " Small Buttons	84 Cents	6. 9
Amount carried Forward		$11,754.67 1/4

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Amount brought Forward		$11,754.67 1/4
4 Gro. Coat Buttons	9/6.	5. 6 1/2
1 " figured "		2. –
1 " plated coat do		2. 7
2 " Gilt " "	19/6	2.60
10 " Steel Topt Thimbles	22/6	30. –
7 ps. half Ribbands	$2.	14. –
5 Ivory Combs	22	1.10
3 Gro. Vest Buttons	84 Cents	2.52
3 Packs Corking pins	51..	1.53
30 Pairs stirrup Irons	2/6	10. –
9 loose Tin Cups partly damaged		– 75
16,800 white wampum	2.25	37.80
18,700 Grey...do	3.75	70.12 1/2
6 Tin pans	2/6.	2. –
36 Common Gun Locks	120.	43.20
6 Double Roller "	23/6	18.80
6 Locks 3/4 Bridle	21/6	17.20
20 " best	21/.	56. –
6 " plain	18/.	14.50
47 3/4 lb. pewter	2/4	14.85
6 Bells	Dz. $5.	2.50
2 Reams paper		8.50
1 3/4 lb. Wafers	2.25	3.93 3/4
Old Garden Seeds		20. –
new.....Ditto		42.50
6 lb. Twine	60	3.60

5 1/2 " Oil Stones	22.	1.21
1 pair Leather Leggins		1. –
5 Buck skins dressed	200	10. –
7 Does..... "	150.	10.50
18 pair Common Moccasins	50	9. –
50 ps. Ribbons....assorted		94. –
69 half pieces Ribbons	$2.	138. –
1 Epaulet		6. –
225 Skeins Silk	6 Cents	13.50
4 Hoes	50...	2. –
15 Axes	100	15. –
1 Bushel & 19 qts Peas and Beans		10.56
part of a side of Bellows Leather		10. –
48 lb. white Soap	1/	6.40
90 " Brown "	10 Cents	9. –
24 3/4 " Copperas		1.33
51 1/4 " Bohea Tea	40 "	20.50
21 1/4 " Blue	34 "	7.22 1/2
6 3/4 " Salt petre	34..	2.29 1/2
2 3/4 Doz. Pomatum	100.	2.25
23 lb. Pepper	25.	5.75
10 1/4 " Alspice	26.	6.66 1/2
33 1/4 " Brimstone	6.	2. –
37 1/4 " Allum	10.	3.72
	Amount carried Forward	$12,569.62 1/2

	Amount brought Forward	$12,569.62 1/2
82 lb. Rosin	a 5 Cents	4.10
13 1/4 " Beeswax	25 "	3.31 1/4
30 1/2 " country sugar	12 1/2 "	3.81 1/4
2 Gro. & 5 Doz. Pipe heads	$3 Gro.	7.25
26 lb. Snuff & 10 1/4 lb. Rappee is 36 1/4	a 30..	10.87 1/2
2 3/4 lb. Green Tea	1.67.	4.59 1/4
3 3/4 " Nutmegs	3.25	12.19 3/4
6 " Cinnamon	– 45	2.70
8 " Cloves	– 87 1/2	7. –
5 " Mace	7.0	35. –
1/2 Barrel salt		4.50
14 lb. shot	12 1/2.	1.75
1,226 Broaches...14 oz 18 Dwt	1.60	23,84
21 Arm and wrist Bands	1.60	37.12
3 Gorgets		11.25
400 crosses	6 1/4	25. –
70 Ear Twists		5.20
66 Pair Ear bobs		10. –

6 Drawing knives		2.10
2 Doz. dble Bolted pad Locks	28/9	7.67
2 " large " "	50/-	13.33
$4^{9}/_{12}$ " Augurs assorted 234 qrs	$6^{1}/_{2}$d.	16.90
1 Iron Ladle & scimmer		- 88
2 Gro. Fire steels	27/.	7.20
6 Doz. Copper rivetted Gimblets	3/4	2.67
2 " X Cut saw Files	10/.	2.67
4 " Handsaw do	8/6	4.53
6 " Gimblets assorted & Box		4.20
1 Chest Containing medecines		26.25
76 Bushels Corn	75..	57. -
1 Corn mill		26. -
1 Slate		- 67
1 half Bushel 1 peck & 1 half peck measure		2. -
1 Pine Desk 200. 1 Cherry one	$12	14. -
516 lb. Glazed powder	40 Cents	206.40
800 " Rag do	36 "	288. -
600 " Tobacco	40 "	240. -
1 Grind Stone		2.67
4 Sides Harness Leather 54 lb	a 25	13.50
509 Racoons	" 38	193.42
50 Buck skins and Does	" 44	22. -
8 Otters	"300	24. -
2 Musk Rats		- 50
2 Trunks	300	6. -
24 Arm Bands	3.25	78. -
24 Wrist do	2. 0	48. -
Box for Do		- 75
Amount carried Forward		$14,090.43^{1}/_{2}$ *
Amount brought forward		$14,090.43^{1}/_{2}$
1 Yoke Oxen—Note 2 yoke reported heretofore, one of which belonged to the Indian Department and was delivered to W. Wells the Agent last September		60. -

The following packages not opened and are entered from the Invoice of W. Davy of May 22, 1806

Tierce No. 5 } said to contain

$5^{4}/_{12}$ Doz. large pudding pans	a 5.33	28.42
$6^{1}/_{12}$ " less do "	" 4. 0	24.33
$1^{11}/_{12}$ " less do "	" 3.20	6.13
$5^{10}/_{12}$ " small Tin cups "	" - 48	2.80
Tierce		2.40
		64. 8

Tierce No. 7 } said to contain

47 ps. 906½ yd. Calico a 34½	312.65	
32 calico shirts " 100	32. 0	
4 yds Hessians 20	– 80	
Tierce	2.40	
		347.85

Tierce No. 12 } said to contain

3 Doz. single reined Bridles 10.44	$31.32	
4 " stable Halters – 86	41.28	
1 " saddle Bags	36. 0	
4½ yds. Hessians	– 90	
Tierce	2.40	
		111.90

Tierce No. 2 of additional Invoice } said to contain

7 ps. 322¼ yd Dowlass a 2/5	£38.18. 9	
1 " 32½ " Green cloth 11/1	17.19. 8	
1 " 33¼ " Crimson " 11/3	18.13.11	
Tierce	– 18. 0	
	£76.10. 4	= 204. 4
2 Petriauges partly worn in the transportation of Goods and Peltries		60. –
		$14,938.30½

*

INVOICE of Goods Transfered from the U. S. Factory Chicago to the U. S. Factory Fort-Wayne and forwarded pr the Brig Adams for Detroit 18 Inst.—Chicago 30 Augt 1807

U. S.
N.8
F. C. One Cask containing Vizt.

1 Mans Saddle			8.16
16 ps. chintz shawls 208 shawls		50 Cts.	104. –
3 " Irish Linnen N. 5 26 yds.	78 yd	26 "	20.28
2 " Do....Do.. 6 "	52 "	27 "	14.04
4 " Do....Do.. 7 "	104 "	32 "	33.28
2 " Striped nankeens	50 "	27 "	13.50
1 " Linnen check	15 "	40½	6.07½
3 " Brown Bandanoes		3.82½	11.47½
1 " Flag Do			3.65½
5 " Baftas[1]		1.93½	9.67½
1 " Cotton check.6/4	20 yds.	70	14. –

Nos. 9. 10 Two casks containing

6 mens Saddles. ea. is 12	a	8.16	97.92
3 yds. hessians. in ea. 6 yds		20	1.20

No. 11 one cask

6 mens saddles	a	8.16	48.96
13 Martingales	"	50	6.50
3 yards hessians	"	20	– 60
			$393.32
4 casks	a	56	2.24
			$395.56

Note
1 ps Irish Linnen No. 8 containing 25 yards forwarded from Chicago and.....not charged.....in the foregoing Invoice

*

[1] This is a coarse stuff, usually of cotton, which was originally made in India.

INVOICE of Merchandize forwarded by the Superintendant of Indian Trade to the United States Trading House at Fort Wayne and omitted in Invoice of February 3. 1807.

1 ps.	milled Drab Cloth	No.	1903	21	yds. 14/–	39.20
2 "	Blue..... do		182	37	" 8/3	40.70
1 "	do..... do		1481	$17\frac{3}{4}$..	9/2	21.69
1 "	do..... do		634	$17\frac{1}{4}$	" 9/6	21.85
1 "	do..... do		747	18	" 10/–	24. –
						147.44

Office of Superintendant of Indian Trade
PHILADA. Septr. 4. 1807.

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INVOICE of Merchandize, returned as being unsaleable from the Fort Wayne Trading House to the Superintendant of Indian Trade at Washington City, with their cost prices Packed in a large Trunk marked U.S.I.M. No. 155– May 5. 1808.

1000 Thick Broaches		136.13
500 Do Do		85.72
34 Moons	a 25/	113.32
19 Cressents	" 160 Cents	30.40
32 Hair pipes	" 80 "	25.60
916 Ear Bobs No. 3	" 35 "	320.60
100 Do. Do. " 4	" 25 "	25. –
20 Arm Bands	300 "	60. –
36 Wrist Do	" 190 "	68.40
244 oz. 10 Dwts silver Broaches	a 220	537.90
22 Oistrich Feathers $15 Dz		27.50
14 Military Plumes	a 100	14. –
51 Fancy Feathers assorted	" 140	71.40
135¼ yds Gingham	2/4	36.75
65 ps. China Ribbon	a 60 Cents	39. –
1 " India Persian		8.50
2 lb. scarlet worsted	300	6. –
11 " 6 oz. Green & yellow Do	200	22.75
7 ps. Ribbon	300	21. –
13 " Do	330	42.90
6 " Do	265	15.90
5 Gro. Nonsopretties	147	7.35
3 Dz. Clouded Cotton stockings	44/	17.64
3 ps. Brown nankeen 73½ yd	2/1	20.58
28 Dressed Deer Skins average. 100 ea		28. –
1 large Trunk		5. –
		$1,787.34

Note in the foregoing Trunk was forwarded to Genl. Mason a number of Models and paterns for Indian Goods

J. J.

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BILL of Furs Peltries &c. forwarded on March April & May 1808 from the Fort Wayne Trading House by John Johnston Agent addressed to Lieutenant Daniel Baker Military Agent Detroit and to be from thence forwarded to Genl. John Mason[1] Superintendant of Indian Trade Washington City the whole marked U.S.I.M. and numbered from 1. to 157. inclusively

No. of the Packs		Racoon Skins	Deer Skins				
1	.....	200	4				
2	.....	200	4				
3	.....	200	4				
4	.....	200	4				
5	.....	200	4				
6	.....	200	4				
7	.....	200	4				
8	.....	200	4				
9	.....	200	4				
10	.....	200	4				
11	.....	200	4				
12	.....	200	4				
13	.....	200	4				
14	.....	200	2				
15	.....	200	2				
16	.....	200	4				
17	.....	200	4				
18	.....	200	4				
19	.....	200	4				
20	.....	200	4				
21	.....	200	4				
22	.....	200	4				
23	.....	200	4				
24	.....	200	4				
25	.....	200	4				
26	.....	200	4				
27	.....	200	4				
28	.....	200	4				
29	.....	200	4				
30	.....	200	4				
31	.....	200	4				
32	.....	200	4				
33	.....	200	5				
34	.....	200	4				
35	.....	200	4				
36	.....	200	4				
37	.....	200	4				
38	.....	200	6				
39	.....	200	6				
40	.....	200	4				
41	.....	200	4				
42	.....	200	4				
43	.....	200	4				
44	.....	200	4				
	Amount carried forward.....	8,800	177	—	—	—	*

[1] See *ante*, 22, 23.

No. of the Packs		Racoon Skins	Deer Skins	
	Amount Brot forward.....	8,800	177	
45	.....	200	4	
46	.....	200	4	
47	.....	200	2	
48	.....	200	2	
49	.....	200	6	
50	.....	200	4	
51	.....	200	4	
52	.....	200	5	
53	.....	200	4	
54	.....	200	3	
55	.....	200	5	
56	.....	200	4	
57	.....	200	4	
58	.....	200	4	
59	.....	200	4	
60	.....	200	4	
61	.....	200	4	
62	.....	200	3	
63	.....	200	2	
64	.....	200	4	
65	.....	200	3	
66	.....	200	4	
67	.....	200	4	
68	.....	200	2	
69	.....	200	2	
70	.....	200	3	
71	.....	200	4	
72	.....	200	4	
73	.....	200	3	
74	.....	200	3	
75	.....	200	3	
76	.....	200	4	
77	.....	200	2	
78	.....	200	4	
79	.....	200	2	
80	.....	200	4	
81	.....	200	4	
82	.....	200	4	
83	.....	200	2	
84	.....	200	2	
85	.....	200	4	
86	.....	200	4	
87	.....	200	2	
88	.....	200	4	
89	.....	200	4	
	carried forward.....	17,800	334	

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No. of the Packs		Racoon Skins	Deer Skins	Cats, Foxes & Fishers	Beaver Lb.	Otter Skins	Musk Rat Skins	Mink Skins	Bear Skins	Rabbit Skins
	Brot. forward	17,800	334							
90		200	3							
91		200	4							
92		200	2							
93		200	4							
94		200	4							
95		200	3							
96		200	4							
97		200	4							
98		200	4							
99		200	3							
100		200	4							
101		200	4							
102		200	4							
103		200	3							
104		200	3							
105			2	150						
106		200	4							
107			2	150						
108			62							
109			4	150						
110			40							
111			60							
112			60							
113			52							
114			60							
115			60							
116		200	4							
117			60							
118		200	4							
119			44							
120		200	6							
121		200	4							
122			4	150						
123		200	4							
124		200	4							
125		200	4							
126		200	6							
127		200	4							
128		200	6							
129			4	150						
130		200	6							
131			13	...	18	75	248	33	...	39
132		200	6							
133		200	4							
	Carried forward	23,600	980	750	18	75	248	33	...	39

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No. of the Packs	Merchandize	Bees Wax	Racoon Skins	Deer Skins	Beaver Lb.	Cats, Foxes & Fishers	Otter Skins	Musk Rat Skins	Mink Skins	Bear Skins	Rabbit Skins	Wolf Skins
	Brot. forward.....		23,600	980	18	750	75	248	33	...	39	...
134	.....	...	200	4								
135	.....	...	200	4								
136	.....	...	.....	39								
137	.....	...	200	4								
138	.....	...	200	4								
139	.....	...	200	6								
140	.....	...	200	4								
141	.....	...	200	4								
142	.....	...	.....	16	...	11	...	...	...	47	...	2
143	.....	...	200	4								
144	.....	...	200	4								
145	.....	...	200	4								
146	.....	...	200	4								
147	.....	...	200	4								
148	.....	...	200	18	8	12	8	2	4	8	...	1
149	.....	...	200	4								
150	.....	...	200	4								
151	.....	...	200	4								
152	.....	...	200	4								
153	.....	...	39	21	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...
154	.....	60	.....	.....	...	...						
155	Merchandize.....	...	.....	.....	...	...						
156	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	16		
157	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	16		
		lb.			lb.							
	Merchandize.....	60	26,839	1140	26	773	83	251	37	94	39	3

INVENTORY of Merchandize on hand at the U. S. Trading House, Fort Wayne, Mar. 31. 1808.

4 Broad Axes	a $3	12. –
8 Two foot Rules	2/10	3. 2
11 Pair Chest Hinges	20 Cents	2.20
6 Claw Hammers	24½ "	1.47
11 Shoe pincers	2/3	3.30
1 Dz. Shoe nippers		1. 6½
1 " Taylors shears		1.13
1 " do do		1.33
1 " do do		3. –
5 pair Compasses	5⅜d.	–.32
1 Set shoe makers Tools		3. –
22 Shoe knives	1/3	3.74
10 do do	75 p.Dz.	–.62½
22 plane Irons	8¼d.	2. 3
37 Thumb Latches	9 Cents	3.33
10⅝ Dz. Awl Hafts		1.78
5 1/12 " Shingling Axes	56/3	38.12
1 11/12 " shoe makers Rubbers	3/3	–.83
5 pair HL Hinges		4.22
8 " do do	1/7	1.58
10 " do do	1/6¾	2. 8
10 " Butt do	15/6 Dz.	1.73
14 " do do	13/6 "	2.10
6 " do do	13/ "	–.86½
15 " do do	9 Cents	1.35
9 Gro and 10 Dz. Screws assorted		8.94
4 Sets window Hooks & Hinges	13/6	7.20
4 pair Hooks and Hinges	4/–	2.13
12 Coopers Adzes		8.80
2 Carpenters do		1.22
30 pair Stirrup Irons	2/6	10. –
1¾ Gro. Buckles for Belts	22/6	5.75
2 Dz & 9 Snafle Bits	12 Cents ea.	3.96
1½ " Curb—.do	23/3.	4.65
144 lb. Flax	p cwt. 114/6	21.37½
71 lb. Horse Bells	4/..	37.87
8 Dz. pocket Hhkfs	25/8	27.37½
1 ps. Brown Holland 51 yd.	1/1½	7.65
10 " nankeen	12/.	16. –
17 lb. coloured Thread	100	17. –
2 ps. cotton stripe 82 yd.	3/10	41.91
1 " do....do 21 "	3/8	10.29
5 Gro. Superfine scarlet Garters	35/2	23.44
6 " broad... " "	30/.	24. –

4	"	midling Scarlet stripd "	27/6	14.66
5	"	narrow.. " "	33/.	21. –
8	"	London Quality Binding	11/..	11.73
21	"	Scarlet " "	14/4	40.22
18½	"	Quality narrow "	7/11	18.96
4½	"	broad "	12/6	7.50
1¼	"	Green worm Lace No. 1	30/10	5.14
2	"	" do 2	33/.	8.50
¾	"	Scarlet do 500		3.75
3 Dz.		Tinsell Hat Bands	75	2.25
		Amount carried Forward		$509.78½

		Amount brought forwd.		$509.78½
2	ps.	Russia sheeting 110/7½		29.52
6	"	do Duck	74/...	58. 9
1	"	sheeting 53¼ yd	3/2...	22.48
7	"	Dowlass 322 yd	2/5..	103.83
2	"	do 90 "	2/7½	31.50
2	"	Blue stroud $20.50		41. –
1	"	Crimson serge		54. –
2	"	Scarlet " $54		108. –
1	"	Crimson " 43 yd	1.25	53.75
1	"	yellow Cassimere 32 "	6/4	26.40
2	"	Scarlet serge 84 "	1.25	105 –
1	"	Scarlet cassimere 33¾	10/1½	45.54
1	"	purple " 32 "	6/9	28.80
3 Gro. & 5½ Dz.		Cow skin whips 114/		52.54
1	ps.	scarlet Cloth 22½ yd	300	67.50
1	"	do do 21 "	19/4	54.13
1	"	Green do 30	250	75. –
1	"	light mixt cloth 21¼	25/1	71. 5
1	"	do do 24	32/1	102.67
1	"	do do 18¾	25/1	62.75
2	"	Dark mixt do 40	19/10	105.78
1	"	Brown do 37	12/.	59.20
1	"	Blue cassimere 32½	6/9	29.25
1	"	yellow do 30½	6/2¼	25.16
1	"	Blue cloth 18	10/.	24. –
2	"	Blue half Thicks	87/.	23.20
1	"	Fancy Cord 30½	4/5	17.94½
1	"	Durant		8. –
100	yds.	Cotton Siamoise	4/6	6.0 –
5	ps.	Linen 128¾	4/3	72.96
1	"	light c. Calico 28½	30..	8.55
1	"	Dark fancies 28½	2/10	10.76

4 " Calico	86¾	30.	26. 3
8 Chintz shawls		41..	3.28
6 " do		40..	2.80
10 " do		39.	3.90
1 Dz. Cotton Bandanoes			6.13
1 ps. Linen	27 yd.	3/9	13.50
1 4/12 Dz. Black silk Hhkfs		79/3	14. 9
8 lb. Thread	No. 8	8/.	8.53
3 M needles 600. 3 M. needles 550			11.50
1 lb. stitching Thread No. 80			1.61
1 ps. Durant			8. –
6 Gro. Tinned Iron spoons		1200	72. –
3 Doz. plated spurs		1000	30. –
3 " pewter Table spoons		3/2	1.26
10½ oz. Black sewing Silk		$5.87	3.85
4 Gro. plated Vest Buttons			4.27
2 " coat "		17/6	4.67
2 " Gilt " "		19/6	5.20
2 " " " "		9/6	2.53
8 Dz. plated "		17/6.	1.55
8 Gro. " Vest "		84..	6.72
1 paper Bugles			–.60
2 Dz. Razors		25/6.	6.80
10,500 Black wampum		375	39.37½
	Amount carried Forward		$2,426.33½

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	Amount brought Forward		$2,426.33½
9 Gro shirt Buttons		75 cents	6.75
10½ Dz. figured Coat Buttons		$2 Gro.	1.75
19 lb. Shot assorted		14 Cents	2.66
7 ps. & 9 Chintz shawls is 100		50..	5. –
3 " Irish Linen No. 5	79 yd.	26..	20.54
2 " do do 6	52 "	27	14. 4
2 " do do 7	52	32..	16.64
1 " do do 8	25	34	13.50
2 " striped nankeen	50	27..	13.50
2 " & 4 Brown Bandanoes		3.82½	8.92½
59 shawls		42...	24.78
1 ps. Linen Check	15	40½	6. 7½
6 " Calicoes	83½	39½	32.39
1 Box with pipes			2. –
6 Pewter Ink stands		50..	3. –
11 Brass Pocket do		2.50	2.30
7 nests Tin kettles		3.84	26.88
28 lb. Vermilion		1.60	44.80

1 Keg damaged Ginger		4. 7
400 lb. Brass Kettles	80..	320. –
53 " do "	75..	39.75
Old Garden seeds		20. –
3000 Flints	52/6	21. –
4500 "	400	18. –
2500 "	500	12.50
24 Pipe Tomhawks	150..	36. –
36 Plain do		21.42
35 Pipe Tomhawks	150..	52.50
$4^{4}/_{12}$ Dz. Augurs assorted 221 qrs	$6^{1}/_{2}$d	15.96
5 " Copper Rivetted Gimblets	3/4	2.22
$4^{11}/_{12}$ " assorted..do & Box		3.50
1 " Turners Gouges		2.40
1 " do Chizzels		2.55
1 " do Handles & Ferrils		–.73
$1^{4}/_{12}$ " X cut saw Files	10/..	1.78
$^{3}/_{12}$ " Flat Files	200	–.50
$2^{8}/_{12}$ " Handsaw files	8/6	3. 2
1 " Rasps		2.30
1 " do		2.30
1 " do		2.93
1 Gro. Gun Worms		6. –
$22^{8}/_{12}$ Dz. Fire steels	27/ Gro.	6:80
$3^{11}/_{12}$ " sursingles	48/9	25.46
12 leather do	56..	6.72
15 Girths	1/9.	3.50
10 "	31..	3.10
39 Belts	40.	14. 4
14 Cruppers	2/4.	$4.24^{1}/_{2}$
17 Belts	2/5	5.48
9 Shot pouches	11/3	13.50
5 Do....do	$9/4^{1}/_{2}$	6.24
3 Tipt Snafle Bridles	87..	2.61
Amount carried Forward		$3,400.53^{1}/_{2}$
Amount brought Forward		$3,400.53^{1}/_{2}$
1 set large scale Beam &c		12. –
6 Silver Thumb & Star Rifles	10.50	63. –
5 Plain Rifles	10...	50. –
1 set Black smiths Tools		6.33
4 Pit saws Handles & Tillers	5.20	20.80
2 Cross Cut saws	4...	8. –
49 spades and shovels	$6/10^{1}/_{2}$	44.91
125 lb. pewter	2/4...	$37.66^{1}/_{2}$

Keg with some oil		3.
1 Keg nails 84 lb. a 1/1 & Keg		13.13
32 pair Woolen stockings	97/6 Dz	34.66
54 lb. Frying pans	1/	7.20
200 " Country sugar	12½.	25.–
10 " Pig tail Tobacco	1/8	2.22
130 Axes	100.	130. –
37 pair 3 point Blankets	465	172. 3
1 Mans saddle		10. –
3 Do "	900	27.00
12 Do "	816	97.92
7 Womens "	1500	105. –
2 Do "	1100	22. –
32 nests Tin kettles without lids	325	104. –
21 pair Cotton Cards	5/	14. –
3 3/12 Dz. Plow lines	1.33	4.55
42 Wool Hats	6/3½	35.33½
11 small wool Hats	75	8.25
2 Best Castor Hats	500	10. –
1 Fine Hat		3. –
15 Lambs wool Hats	1.25	18.75
45 Camels Hair do	200.	90. –
26 Do ..... do	12/5	43. 4½
2⅔ Boxes Window Glass	13.50	35. –
1 shovel		–.91½
2 ps. Blue Bandanoes	4.25	8.50
8 Cotton "	46/ Dz	4. 9
2 ps. 108 fancy pocket Hhkfs 4.	1/6	21.60
6 " 168 do ..... do 5.	1/9.	39.20
2 Dz. Maddrass Hhkfs	600	12. –
4 " Fish lines	150.	6. –
1 " Black Silk Hhkfs		9.33½
14½ " Broad Tape	13/6	26.10
3½ " narrow "	7/	3.26
6½ " Bobbin	51	3.31½
200 Small yellow Bells	5/	1.33
2 Dz. Snuff Boxes		1.20
1½ " Red Ink powder	200	3. –
4 papers do do		–.64
2 11/12 Dz. Ink powder	137½	4. –
7 Razor Cases	26	1.82
9 Engraved Snuff Boxes		1.62¾
Amount carried Forward		$4,806.18

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	Amount brought Forward	$4,806.18
5 Dz.Butcher knives	8/6..	5.66
$2^{10}/_{12}$ " Knives and Forks	$166^3/_4$	4.72
9 pair Spectacles	7.67	$5.75^1/_4$
4 " do	18..	-.72
1 Gro. 10 Dz. Shirt Buttons	2/8	-.65
6 lb. Sealing wax	200	12. -
18 Black Lead pencils	$12^1/_2$	2.25
19 Slate pencils		-.19
71 pair Mens Shoes	1.10.	78.10
$^1/_2$ Doz. Horn powder Flasks		4.20
5 lb. 9 oz. Crimson worsted	2.50	13.90
5 " 9 " Scarlet....do	2.84	15.80
6 " - Black.....do	1.50	9. -
3 " 5 " Green.....do	1.75	5.84
6 " 5 " yellow.....do	1.75	11. 7
4 " 1 " Blue.....do	1.75	7.10
2 " 6 " White.....do	1.50	3.56
$2^1/_2$ Dz. single reined Curb Bridles	10.44	26.10
56 stable Halters	86.	48.16
11 Martingales	50	5.50
49 Gro. Quality Binding	12/6	$81.37^1/_2$
$7^1/_4$ " narrow Do	7/11	7.65
$16^{10}/_{12}$ Dz. Cow Bells	$5..	$84.16^3/_4$
6 Dz. Pewter Table spoons	4/.	3.20
90 Calico Shirts	1.25	112.50
89 Muslin do	$5/10^1/_2$	71.69
138 Linen do	$10/3^1/_2$	189.36
$691^1/_2$ yds Calico	$34^1/_2$	$238.56^3/_4$
8 Saddle Bags	300	24. -
3 large Trunks	400	12. -
5 smaller "	300	15. -
5 Indian mats	200	10. -
$2^1/_2$ Catties Silk	600	15. -
2 Four quire ledgers	225	4.50
2 Two quire Day Books	125	2.50
3 " Blank Books	$87^1/_2$	$2.62^1/_2$
1 Blank Book		1. -
12 Rheams paper	4.50	54. -
1 do "		4. -
666 Quills	2.50	16.65
44 pair half stockings	$7 Dz.	25.67
12 Quart Jacks	$1/6^3/_4$	2.50
8 pint do	1/..	1. 7
7 half Gallon measures	$2/1^1/_2$	1.96
2 quart..... do	1/6	-.40

5 large coffee pots	3/4.	2.22
1 small do "		-.33
44 Tin Cups	7½d.	3.66⅔
1 pint measure		-.15
1 half Gallon measure		-.28
26 Dz. Hoes	7 Dll	182. -
17⅝ " do	6 "	106. -
5 1/12 " do	4 "	20.33
10 Tuscan Hoes	10/..	13.33
	Amount carried Forward	$6,376.14¼
	Amount brought Forward	$6,376.14¼
9 Plow share moulds		-.90
145 lb. Cotton	p cwt 150/.	29. -
8 Horse Collars	18/3	8.80
10 wrapping Blankets part damgd	75	7.50
227½ lb. Crowly steel	11½d	28.84
23 " German do	1/3½	3.96
100 " nail Rods		6.75
18 Beaver Traps	2.25	40.50
22 do do	3.	66. -
1 Metal pot 6 Galls		1.40
1 Round oven		1.40
1 pair steelyards		3. -
1 pair do		2.20
560 lb. Bar Iron	$6..	33.60
90 " nails	10d.	10. -
260 " do	1/..	34.66
1 jack Screw		5. -
2 Scythes		1.88
1 Set large scales		5. -
1 do small do		4. -
2 Sets weights		3.30
3 Tin Kettles with some oil		3.50
14 damaged Rugs assorted	75	10.50
8 Iron wedges 24 lb	10d	2.64
4 Maul Rings		1. -
17 pair drawing Chains	2.75	40.75
1 Dz. Enamelled Quart Bowls	16/-	2.13¾
5 Green Edge Dishes		2.25
4 small white do		1. -
1½ dz. Tumblers	$5	7.50
3 Wines	37½	1.12½
1 Enamelled sugar		-.20
4 small white plates	45 Dz	1.80

23 Blue edge do		-.92
5 sets white Cups & Saucers	1/9	1.16½
4 Enamelled Cups & Saucers	7½	-.30
11 " saucers		-.41½
8 white quart mugs	25	2. -
2 " do Bowls	2/1½	- 56½
3 Traps	1.67	5. 1
2¾ lb. Iron wire	27..	-.75
2 mens Saddles	8.16	16.32
9 Small powder Horns	3/6.	4.20
2 large " do	7/6.	2. -
2½ nests Tin Kettles with lids	3.84	9.60
10 Lanthorns	3/4.	4.44½
3 pair saddle Bags	25/3½	10. 2½
5 Handsaws	10/10	7.22½
2 Cappoes	.600	12. -
5 lb. Thread No. 20	18/6	12.33
New Garden seeds		21. -
Amount carried Forwd		$6,858.50¾

Amount brought Forward		$6,858.50¾
¼ lb. Thread No. 16		- 48
½ " do " 8		- 53½
4 " 10 oz. Brass wire	5/9	3.60
11,150 white wampum	2.25	25. 8¾
3,800 Grey do	375..	14.25
1 lb. 10 oz. nitting pins	30.	-.58
2 " 2 " Twist	47/6	13.47
- " 2 " white Twist	80/.	1.33¼
205 Skeins Silk assorted	6 Cents	12.81¼
2½ Gro. striped Tape	8/6	2.83¼
2 " narrow Binding		2.11
1 " silk Ferreting		-.93
1 ps. Linen Tape		-.12
2 Gro. Tinned Iron jews harps	17/9	4.73
2 " Brass " do	28/9	7.67
2 " do " do	33/.	8.80
1 " jews harps assorted		3. -
10 " Steel Topt Thimbles	$3.	30. -
25 Fish Lines	10d.	2.75
67 ps. half Ribbon	$2.	134. -
12 Gimblets assorted	3½ Cents	- 42
13 Razors	2/1.	3.61
11 do damaged	1/10	2.69
1600 Needles		3.20

290 Brass nails		-.38½
1¼ Gro. Shoe Tacks	18/9	3.12½
1¾ " Awl Blades	4/6.	1. 5
21 Pegging awls		-.23
8 Strings Garnets		-.75
27 Bunches Beads	3/9.	13.50
1 Ink stand		-.16
10 Dz. Sleeve Links		-.94½
700 Darning needles		1.75
900 Fish Hooks assorted		2. -
7 pair plated spurs		5.83¼
4 " Com.. do	1/4½	-.73¼
1 Gro. & 2 Dz. shirt Buttons		-.60
3 " Coat moulds	20.	-.60
9 " Vest do	7½	-.67½
1 pair Butt Hinges		-.16
1 Enamelled Tobacco Box		-. 7
10 Dz. Tea spoons		1.42
18 pair Scissars	1/4½	3.30
17 " small do	25..	4.25
19 four Bladed pen Knives	56¾	10.75
18 pocket "	16/6 Dz	3.30
11 — Do "		1.76
14 Pen Knives assorted	1/6.	2.80
5 Barlows	11 Cents	-.55
Amount carried Forward		$7,198.21½ *
Amount brought Forward		$7,198.21½
2¾ Gro. Quality Binding	12/6	4.58
15 Fishing Lines	12..	1.80
10 Scalping Knives	10/ Dz.	1.11
10 Do do	9/3 "	1. 2½
1 Gro. & 21 plated Coat Buttons	2.7.	2.37
½ " Gilt do do	19/6.	1.30
1¾ " plated Vest do	84..	1.47
1 Dz. Coat Buttons		-.10½
3 large Tin pans	6/..	2.40
17 Pudding pans	5.33 Dz	7.55
12 less do		4. -
50 lesser do	3.20 Dz.	13.33¼
9 lb. Vermillion	1.60	14.40
1 nest Tin Kettles		3.25
1 plain Tomhawk		-.59½
1 Gill Cup		- 8
1 Small Tin Cup		- 4

5 Drawing Knives	35	1.75
1 pint Jack...damaged		– 9
8 Bibles	75	6. –
4 Testaments	2/2¼.	1.16
11 Primmers	3 Cents	–.33
9 Burning Glasses	11	–.99
11 largest looking Glasses	22/ Dz.	2.69
10 less.... " do	16/6.	1.83
9 Dz. do do	4/6..	5.40
4¼ " do do	3/9.	2.12½
7 Packs Pins	1.50	10.50
2¾ " Corking do	51..	1.40¾
11 Bunches Garnetts	2/3..	3.30
118 Pair Bullet moulds	37½	14.25
1⁷/₁₂ Dz. large dble bolted pad locks	50/.	10.55½
9 ..... do do	28/9	2.87½
3 damaged Canteens	25.	–.75
8 striped Blankets	10/.	10.64
1 Three pt. do		2.12½
1 Two & ½ point do damagd		1.50
1 ps. Calico.....28 yd.	50..	14. –
36½ yd. Chintz assorted	37..	13.50
9 Tinsell Hat Bands		–.56¼
4 Iron Candlesticks	29..	1.16
16 ps. Ribbons assorted		31. –
9¾ lb. alspice	26..	2.53½
32¼ " Brimstone	6..	1.93½
34¾ " allum	10.	3.47½
1 " Pepper		–.25
17¼ " Indigo	26/3	60.37½
187 " Country sugar	12½	23.37½
1 Dz. Pomatum		1. –
21½ " Copperas		1.30
48 " Bohea Tea	40..	19.20
18 " Glue	34..	6.12
157 Pipe Heads		3.25
	Amount carried Forward	$7,520.92½

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	Amount brought Forward	$7,520.92½
23 common Gun Locks	1.20	27.60
6 Dble. Roller..do	23/6.	18.80
6 Locks ¾ Bridle	21/6	17.20
15 Best Locks	21/..	42. –
3 plain "	18/.	7.20
part of a side Bellows leather		5. –

127¾ lb.	Brown soap	10 Cents	12.77½
6 "	Cinnamon	45 "	2.70
5 "	Mace	700	35. –
8 "	Cloves	87½	7. –
3½ "	Nutmegs	3.25	11.37½
66 "	Beeswax	25.	16.50
34 "	Tallow	12½	4.25
9 "	Glazed powder	40	3.60
¼	Barrel salt		2. –
160 lb.	Tobacco	40.	64. –
35 "	Hyson Tea	1.30	45.50
21	quarters Screw augurs	1/2.	2.94
2 large & 4 small	Trunks all		12. –
1¾ lb.	Salt petre	34	–.59½
72 "	Rosin	5.	3.60
515	Rag powder	36.	185.40
5 ps.	Striped Linsey 185	40.	74. –
2 "	Striped Blankets	$24..	48. –
3	Spinning Wheels	32/6	13. –
27 lb.	Harness Leather	25	6.75
28½ yds.	Green Baize	5/10	22.16¾
20½ "	yellow Flannel	40..	8.20
29½ "	Blue Cassimere	6/4¼	24.90
3 yd.	Bennet Cord	12/10	5. 2
33¾ yd.	white Cassimere	13/6	54.67½
10 yd.	Dimity	40.	4. –
9 "	Super. Corduroy	6/3	7.50
15½ "	Drab Thicksett	88	13.64
17½ "	Constitution Cord	90.	15.75
38⅛ "	Fancy Cord	56.	21.30
1 ps.	Black Calimanco		8. –
1 "	Green do		8.80
2 "	Blue Shalloon	70/..	18.67
23¼ yd.	Calimanco	2/2	6.71
12⅞ "	Fustain	2/10	4.88
19¼	Olive jean	2/11	6.73
19 "	Dowlass	2/5	6.23
48 "	Brown Nankeen	2/1	13.33
12 pair	Cotton Stockings	3/8	5.90
13 "	do do	8/9.	15.16
9 "	Silk do	28/.	33.57
3 pair	Buck skin Gloves	$9 Dz.	2.25

Amount carried Forward $8,487. 9½

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	Amount brought Forward	$8.487. 9½
1 pair Womens short Gloves		-.25
4⅛ yd. Cambric	168..	6.93
6 " do	279	16.74
4½ " Persian	6/5..	3.74
2 Vest Paterns	100..	2. -
7 Hat Covers	$7 Dz.	4. 8
11 Black Silk Hhkfs	5/.....	7.33
9 do..... do	5/10.	7. -
2 China Hhkfs		1.50
1 Flag Bandanoe		-.60
3 Cotton Bandanoes	3/10	1.53
2 Dz. & 5 Romals	1/9½	6.94
37 Pocket Hhkfs	1/6¾	7.72
52 do do	1/6.	10.40
19 Shawls	42..	7.98
29¾ yd. assorted Chintz	61..	18. 5
23 " Linen Siamoise	60..	13.80
7½ " wide Check	70	5.25
3¼ " narrow do	2/4.	-.98
18 " White Buckram	2/2	4.53½
49 " Siamoise	60..	29.49
24½ " Striped Cotton	3/8	24.23
34½ " do " damaged 3/10	20	6.90
31 " Brown Holland	1/1½	4.64
1 ps. Irish Linen 25 yd	64.	16. -
14¾ yds. — do	50.	7.37½
23¾ " Cassimere	8/1.	23.37½
9¼ " Elastic Cloth	7/9	9.50
14¾ " Cassimere	7/8	14.22
7¾ " Elastic Cloth	9/5	9.73
4 " Striped do	10/.	5.34
3 Muslin Shirts	87½	2.62½
1 Calico do		1.25
14 yds. Scarlet serge	125.	17.25
13¼ " Scarlet cloth	300-	39.75
24 " Green do	250.	60. -
9¼ " Dark mixt cloth	17/3	21.27½
7 " Purple "	11/3	10.50
8½ " Dark green "	12/4	13.98
1½ " Crimson "	11/3	2.25
6 Remnants sundry Cloths all		9. -
30½ yd. Green Cloth	11/1	45. 7
18¼ " Dark mixt do	15/11	38.66
part of a piece of Green half Thicks		12. -
4 Sand Boxes	2/6..	1.33
3 Pewter Ink stands	50.	1.50
	Amount carried Forward	$9,041.87 *

	Amount brought Forward	$9,041.87
78¾ yds Russia Duck	37...	29.13½
22¾ " do Sheeting	3/..	9.10
98 " Calicoes	34½	13.81
58¾ " do	39½	33.19
65 " Linsey	40..	26. –
24 Arm Bands	325.	78. –
24 wrist do	200–	48. –
4 Arm Bands	300	12. –
2 wrist do	190.	3.80
10 large & 9 small Broaches		15. –
19 Gorgets	360	68.40
53 Ear Twists		4.30
10 Head Bands	300	30. –
200 Crosses		14. –
400 Do		25. –
12 pair Scissar Chains	2.50	30. –
12 wrist Bands		9. –
100 pair Ear Bobs. No. 1	55	55. –
183 " " " " 2	40	73.20
100 " " " " 4	25	25. –
176 Ear Wheels	30	52.80
675 small Broaches		13. –
1000 Thick Broaches		136.13
500 Do — Do		85.72
34 Moons	25/.	113.32
19 Cressents	160..	30.40
32 Hair pipes	80.	25.60
916 Ear Bobs No. 3	35.	320.60
100 Do " " 4	25	25. –
20 Arm Bands 3		60. –
36 Wrist do	190	68.40
244 oz 10 Dwts Silver Broaches	220.	537.90
22 Oistrich Feathers	$15 Dz	27.50
14 Military Plumes	100	14. –
51 Fancy Feathers assorted	140	71.40
135¼ yd Gingham	2/4	42. 7¾
65 ps. China Ribbon	60	39. –
1 " India Persian		8.50
2 lb. Scarlet worsted	300.	6. –
11 " 6 oz Green & yellow Do	200	22.75
10 ps. Ribbon	300	30. –
13 " do	330	42.90
6 " Do	265	15.90
2 " do	160.	3.20
5 Gro. Nonsopretties	11/.	7.27

5 Dz. Cotton Stockings	44/.	23.47
3 ps. Brown nankeens 73½	2/1.	20.42
	Amount carried Forward	11,497. 6¼

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	Amount brought Forward	$11,497. 6¼
12 Wool Hats	6/3½	10.80
28 pair Common Moccasins	37½	13. –
1 pair leather leggins		1. –
5 lb. Oil Stones	22	1.10
1½ "Wafers	200	3. –
4¼ "Twine	60	2.55
3 Grind Stones	$8	24. –
21 lb. Scotch snuff	30	6.30
1 Corn mill		26. –
1 Slate		–.67
1 Half Bus. 1 peck & ½ peck measure		2. –
1 Pine Desk		2. –
1 Cherry one		12. –
1 Grind stone		2.67
1 Yoke of Oxen		60. –
2 Perouges part worn out		60. –
40 Dressed Buck skins		40. –
1 Packing Screw		26.19
9⅛ yd Fustain		3.45
2 pair Corded silk stockings		2.56¼
		$11,788.25½

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INVENTORY of Merchandize on hand at the United States Trading House Fort Wayne on the 30 Day June 1808

64 lb. Horse Bells		4/	34.13¼
28 " Vermillion		$1.60	44.80
Old Garden Seeds			19. –
5 ps. Linnen	128¾ yd	4/3	72.96
2 " Durant		$8..	16. –
2 " Cotton Stripe	82 "	3/10	41.91
1 " Brow[n] Holland	51 "	1/1½	7.65
1 " Fancy Cord	30½ "	4/5	17.94½
73¼ yd Cotton Siamoise		4/6	43.95
5 ps Calico	69 yd	39½	27.25
50 Shawls		42	21. –
76¾ yd Calico		30	23. 2½
1 ps Linnen	27 "	50	13.50
8 Dz Pocket Hhkfs		25/8	27.37½
6 lb. Coloured Thread		100	6. –
5½ — Thread No. 8		8/	5.37
4 Gro. plated Vest Buttons			4.27
2 " Coat do		17/6	4.67
2 " Gilt do do		19/6	5.20
2 " do do do		9/6	2.53
8 Dz plated " do		17/6	1.55
8 Gro do Vest do		84	6.72
10½ Dz figured coat do			6.75
1 paper Bugles			– 60
3 M needles 600. 3 M needles 550			11.50
3 Dz Tinsell Hat Bands		75	2.25
8 Gro Shirt Buttons		75	6. –
3 Dz plated Spurs		$10..	30. –
2 " Razors		25/6	6.80
6 " Pewter Table Spoons		4/	3.20
3 " do do do		3/2	1.26
9 oz Black Sewing Silk $5.87 p. lb			3.30
35½ yd. Chintz assorted		37	13.13½
6 Chintz Shawls		40	2.40
1 Dz Black Silk Hhkfs			9.33½
10/12 " do do do		79/3	8.80½
3 Gro. & 5 Dz Cow Skin whips		114/	51.93
6 pewter Ink stands		50	3. –
11 Brass pocket " do		250 Dz	2.30
1 ps Linnen Check	15 yd	40½	6. 7½
Amount carried Forward			$615.44¾

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		Amount Brought Forward		$615.44¾
3 ps	Irish Linnen No. 5	79 yd	26	20.54
2 "	do do " 6	52 "	27	14. 4
1 "	do do 7	26 "	32	8.32
1 "	do do 8	25 "	34	8.50
2 "	Striped nankeen	50	27	13.50
65	chintz Shawls		50	32.50
5	Gro. Superfine scarlet Garters		35/2	23.44
6	" Broad do do		30/	24. –
4	" Middlings Striped do		27/6	14.66
5	" narrow do do		33/	21. –
8	" London Qulity Binding		11/	11.73
21	" scarlet " "		14/4	40.22
28	" Qulity narrow do		7/11	29.54½
4¼	" Broad do		12/6	7. 8
2	" Green Worm Lace No. 2		33/	8.50
1	" do do do " 1		30/10	4.11
59	Pipe Tomhawks		1.50	88.50
36	plain do			21.42
1 ps	Russia Sheeting	110/7½d		14.75
5 "	do Duck		74/	49.33¼
7 "	Dowlass	320½ yd	2/5	103.27
45¼	yd sheeting		3/2	19.10
1 ps	Dowlass	45 yd	2/7½	15.75
2 "	Crimson Serge			107.75
2 "	scarlet do		$54	108. –
1 "	do do			52.50
1 "	yellow cassimere	32 yd	6/4	26.40
1 "	do do	30½	6/2½	25.16
1 "	Scarlet do	33¾	10/1½	45.54
1 "	Blue do	32½	6/9	29.25
1 "	scarlet Cloth	22½	300	67.50
1 "	Green do	30	250	75. –
1 "	light Mixt. do	24	32/1	102.67
1 "	do do do	18¾	25/1	62.75
1 "	Blue half Thicks		87/	11.60
23¾	yd Cassimere		8/1	23.37½
9¼	" Elastic cloth		7/9	9.50
7¾	" do do		9/5	9.73
¾	Box Pipes			1.68¾
49	Augers assorted 210 Qrs		6½d	15.16¾
5	Dz copper Rivetted Gimblets		3/4	2.22
47/12	" Gimblets assorted & Box			3.37½
		Amount carried forward		$1,988.43

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	Amount Brought Forward	$1.988.43
11⁶/₁₂Dz Gun. Worms		5.75
22 " Fire Steels	27/ Gro	6.60
2 " Rasps		4.60
¹¹/₁₂ " do	2.93	2.68³/₄
2⁵/₁₂ " Handsaw Files	8/6	3.87
1³/₁₂ " Cross cut " do	10/	1.73¹/₄
1 Set large scale Beams &c		12. –
3000 Flints	52/6	21. –
4000 Do	400	16. –
2000 do	500	10. –
1 Dz Turners Gouges		2.40
1 " do Chizzels		2.55
1 " do Handles & Ferrils		– 73
1 Set Black Smiths Tools		6.33
4 Pit saws Handles & Fillers	$5.20	20.80
8¹/₂ Nests Tin kettles with lids	3.84	32.64
9 Shot Pouches	1.50	13.50
4 " do	9/4¹/₂	5. –
33 Belts	40	13.20
14 do	2/5	4.51
6 Leather Surcingles	56	3.36
45 Worsted do	54	24.30
8 Girths	31	2.48
15 do	1/9	3.50
11 Cruppers	2/4	3.42
32 pair Woolen Stockings	97/6 p. Dz.	34.66
43 " Short do	$7 "	25. 8
1 Keg with some Oil		3. –
3 Tin kettles with do		3.50
2 Silver Thumb & star Rifles	$10.50	21. –
5 Plain Rifles	10.00	50. –
41 Spades and shovels	6/10¹/₂	37.81¹/₄
381 lb. Brass kettles	80	304. 8
53 " do do	75	39.75
40¹/₂ " Frying Pans	1/	5.40
127 " Flax	a 114/6 p.cwt.	19.38
163 " Pewter	2/4	50.71
596 " Country Sugar	12¹/₂	74.50
1 Keg damaged Ginger		4. 7
29 pair Three point Blankets	4.65	134.85
128 Axes	100	128. –
2 Mens Saddles	$9	18. –
12 do. do	8.16	97.92
7 Womens do	15.00	105. –
2 do do	11.00	22. –
	Amount carried forward	$3390.10¹/₄

	Amount Brought Forward	$3,390.10¼
35 plow Lines	1.33 Dz	3.88
4 Broad Axes	$3	12. –
7 two Foot Rules	2/10	2.64½
10 pair Chest Hinges	20 cents	2. –
4 claw Hammers	24½	– 98
11 Shoe pincers	2/3	3.30
1 Dz Shoe Nippers		1. 6½
1 " Taylors Shears		1.13
1 " do do		1.33
1 " do do		3. –
4 pair compasses	5¾d	– 25½
1 Set Shoe makers Tools		3. –
22 plane Irons	8¼d.	2. 3
22 Shoe knives	1/3	3.74
10 do do	75 Cents Dz	– 62½
37 Thumb Latches	9 Cents	3.33
10⁸/₁₂ Dz Awl Hafts		1.78
1¹¹/₁₂ " Shoe makers Rubbers	3/3	– 83
4 Sets window Hooks & Hinges	13/6	7.20
4 pair Hooks & Hinges	4/	2.13
11 Coopers Adzes		8.17
1 Carpenters do		– 61
29 pair Stirrup Irons	2/6	9.66
1¾ Gro. Buckles for Belts	22/6	5.25
2 Dz & 9 Snaffle Bitts	12 Cents ea	3.96
1½ " Curb do	23/3	4.65
2¾ Boxes window Glass	$13.50	35. –
32 nests Tin kettles without lids	3.25	104. –
42 Wool Hats	6/3½	35.33½
11 Small do.do	75	8.25
1 Castor Hat		5. –
15 Lambs Wool Hats	1.25	18.75
45 Camels Hair do	$2	90. –
29 do do "	12/5	48. 1
64 pair mens Shoes	110	70.40
20 — Cotton Cards	5/	13.33
2 ps 108 Fancy Pocket Hhkfs 4	1/6	21.60
6 " 168 do do do 5	1/9	39.20
1⁴/₁₂ Dz Madrass Hhkfs		8. –
3¹⁰/₁₂ " Fish Lines	150	5.75
⁶/₁₂ " Black Silk Hhkfs	$9.33½	4.66¾
	Amount carried Forward	$3985.84½

	Amount Brought Forward	$3985.84½
14⁴/₁₂ Dz Broad Tape	13/6	25.80
3½ " narrow do	7/	3.26
6¼ " Bobbin	51	3.18¾
200 Small yellow Bells	5/	1.33
1¹⁰/₁₂ Dz Red Ink Powder	200	3.66½
2 " Snuff Boxes		1.20
2¹⁰/₁₂ " Ink Powder	137½	3.90
7 Razor cases	26	1.82
4 Engraved Snuff Boxes		- 72½
3 Dz Butchers knives	8/6	3.40
1⁴/₁₂ " knives & Forks	1.66¾	2.22¼
8 pair Spectacles	$7.67 p.Dz	5.11
4 " do	18 Cents ea	- 72
3¼ Gro. Shirt Buttons assorted	2/8	1.15
6 lb. Sealing Wax	200	12. -
18 Black Lead Pencils	12½	2.25
18 slate Pencils		- 18
½ Dz Horn powder Flasks		4.20
2½ Catties Silk	600	15. -
650 Quills	2.50	16.25
5 lb. 10 oz. Crimson Worsted	$2.50	14. 6¼
5 " " Scarlet do	2.84	14.20
6 " " Black do	1.50	9. -
3 " 1 " Green do	1.75	5.36
6 " 5 " Yellow do	1.75	11. 7
4 " 1 " Blue do	1.75	7.10
2 " 6 " White do	1.50	3.56
50 Stable Halters	86	43. -
11 Martingales	50	5.50
10 Single reined curb Bridles	$10.44 p Dz	8.70
11½ Reams Paper	450	51.75
1 do do		4. -
2 Four quire Ledgers	2.25	4.50
2 two " Day Books	1.25	2.50
2 Blank Books	87½	1.75
51¾ Gro. Quality Binding	12/6	86.26
7¼ " narrow do	7/11	7.65
16 Dz Cow Bells	5.00	80. -
69⁵/₁₂ " Tinned Iron Spoons	$12 Gro	69.42
36 ps calicoes	691½ yd	34½ 238.56¾
132 Linnen Shirts	10/3½	163. 2
80 Muslin do	5/10½	56.40
45 Calico do	1.25	56.25
	Amount carried Forward	$5036.83½

	Amount Brought Forward	$5036.83½
4 Saddle Bags	$3	12. –
4 Single reined curb Bridles	87	3.48
Tierce No. 5 Said to contain as follows, & omitted in Inventory of March 31. 1808		
5⁴/₁₂ Dz. large pudding pans a 5.33	28.42	
6¹/₁₂ " less do do 4.00	24.33	
1¹¹/₁₂ " less do do 320	6.13	
5¹⁰/₁₂ " Small Tin cups 48	2.80	
Tierce	2.40	64. 8
11 Quart Jacks	1/6¾	2.29
5 pint do	1/	– 66
7 half Gallon measures	2/1½	1.96
1 Quart do		– 20
3 Large coffee Pots	3/4	1.33
1 small " do		– 33
35 Tin cups	7½d	2.81
1 pint measure		– 15
5 Indian Mats	$2	10. –
7 Iron Wedges 20 lb	10d	2.22½
26 Dz Hoes	$7.	132. –
17³/₁₂ " do	6.	106. –
4 " do	4	16. –
10 Tuscan Hoes	10/	13.33
9 plow Shear Moulds		– 90
18 Beaver Traps	$2.25	40.50
22 do do	3.	66. –
4¹⁰/₁₂ Dz Shingling Axes	56/3	36.25
5 pair HL Hinges		4.22
5 " do do	1/7	1. 5½
10 " do do	1/6¾d	2. 8
9 Gro. screws assorted		8. –
9 pair Butt Hinges	15/6 Dz	1.55
14 " do do	13/6	2.10
6 " do do	13/	– 86½
13 " do do	9 cents	1.17
15 " Drawing Chains	2.75	41.25
250 lb. nails a.	1/	33.33
8 Horse Collars	8/3	8.80
10 wrapping Blankets part damgd	75..	7.50
14 Rugs assorted " do	75	10.50
2 Scythes		1.88
	Amount carried Forward	$5673.63

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	Amount Brought Forward		$5673.63
1 Set large scales			5. –
1 do Small do			4. –
2 do Weights			3.30
1 Jack screw			5. –
1 pair Steel yards			3. –
145 lb. Cotton		150/ p.cwt.	29. –
3¾ Barrels salt Bought at Detroit		$7	26.25
1 Barrel Lime Bought at Do			1.25
4 Round ovens		10/6	5.60
3 large Trunks		400	12. –
4 Small Do		300	12. –
100 lb. Nail Rods			6.75
1 Rifle Silver Thumb & Star			10.50
1 Brass kettle	9½ lb	80	7.60
461 lb Bar Iron		$6	27.66
227½ " Crowly Steel		11½d	28.84
1054 " Lead		15½ Cts	163.43
55 " Country Sugar		12½	6.87½
29¼ yd Brown Holland		1/1½	4.35
32 " damaged Striped Cotton Coat		3/10..20	6.40
18 " white Buckram		2/2	4.53½
16¾ " Dowlass		2/5	5.39
17¾ " Linnen		32	5.68
2⅛ " Bennet Cord		12/10	3.63½
33 " White Cassimere		13/6	59.40
24 " Blue do		6/4¼	20.33
part of a piece of half Thicks			8. –
12⅜ yd Scarlet. cloth		19/4	30.79
1 " Fine Brown cloth			3.20
11 " Green cloth		11/1	16.25
9⅜ " Dark mixt cloth		15/11	20.63
34⅝ " Brown..... do		12/	55.40
11⅛ " Green..... do		250	27.81¼
16⅝ " Dark mixt do		19/10	43.97
1¾ " do " do		19/10	4.63
1⅝ " do " do		17/3	3.74
⅞ " Fine light mixt do		25/1	2.63½
10⅛ " Constitution Cord		90	9.11¼
8⅛ " Drab Thicksett		88	7.15
22⅞ " Fancy Cord		56	12.81
25 " Green Baize		5/10	19.44½
23⅝ " scarlet Serge		1.25	29.53
20½ " Yellow Flannel		40	8.20
	Amount carried forward		$6444.71

	Amount Brought Forward	$6444.71
5/8 yd Striped cloth	10/	- 75
4 1/2 " Persian	6/5	3.74
2 Vest patterns	100	2. -
4 1/8 yd Cambric	168	6.93
6 " do	279	16.74
1 pair Womens Short Gloves		- 25
7 Hat covers	$7 Dz	4. 8
9 Black Silk Hhkfs	5/10	7. -
2 do do do		1.33
30 Pocket Hhkfs	1/6 3/4	5.25
24 do do	1/6	4.80
8 Bandanoe do	$3.82 1/2 Dz	2.55
18 1/2 yd. chintz assorted	61	7.28 1/2
4 " check	2/4	1.24 1/2
2 pair Buck Skin Gloves	75	1.50
8 " Silk Stockings	28/	29.88 1/2
6 " Cotton do	3/8	2.93 1/4
10 " do do	8/9	11.67
4 Sand Boxes	2/6	1.33
2 pewter Ink Stands	50	1. -
35 3/4 yd Calico	34 1/2	12.33
12 " Olive Jean	2/11	4.66 1/2
12 7/8 " Fustain	2/10	4.88
48 " Brown nankeen	2/1	13.33
67 1/2 " Russia Duck	3/	27. -
22 3/4 do Sheeting	3/	9.10
1 ps Green calimanco		8.80
2 " Blue Shalloon	80/	18.67
23 1/4 yd Calimanco	2/2	6.71
17 3/8 " do	2/2	5. 2
55 1/4 " Striped Linsey	40	22.10
2 Striped Blankets	10/	2.66
4 Three point do	212 1/2	8.50
1 two & half point do. damaged		1.50
24 Arm Bands	$3.25-	78. -
4 do do	300	12. -
24 wrist do	200	48. -
10 large & 9 Small Broaches		15. -
19 Gorgets	3.60	68.40
53 Ear Twists		4.30
9 Head Bands	300	27. -
13 wrist do	75	9.75
	Amount carried Forward	$6964.69

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	Amount Brought Forward	$6964.69
200 Crosses		14. –
400 do		25. –
10 pair Scissar chains	250	25. –
36½ " Ear bobs	No. 1 55	20. 3½
183 " do	2 40	73.20
100 " do	4 25	25. –
166 Ear Wheels	30	49.80
675 Small Broaches		13. –
57 ps half Ribbon	$2.	114. –
11 " Ribbons assorted		20.67
161 skeins Silk assorted	6 cents	9.66
1 Epaulet		6. –
7 Packs Pins	150	10.50
2½ Corking do	51	1.27½
1 Largest Looking Glass		– 24½
9 Dz..... do do	4/6	5.40
4 " ..... do do	50	2. –
11 scalping knives	10/ Dz	1.11
20 Butchers knives	8/6 "	1.88
4 Drawing Knives	35	1.40
16 Four Bladed Pen knives	56¾	9. 8
14 Pocket knives	18¼	2.56
4 do do	16	– 64
14 Penknives assorted	1/6	2.80
5 Burning Glasses	11	– 55
2½ Gro. Coat Moulds	20	– 50
8 " Vest do	7½	– 60
1 pair Butt Hinges		– 16
25 Fishing Lines	10d.	2.75
9 Tinsell Hat Bands	6 Cents	– 54
7 Bibles	75	5.25
4 Testaments	2/2¼	1.16
11 Primmers	3 cts	– 33
1 Gro. Worm Lace		4.40
2 plain Tomhawks	59½	1.19
118 pair Bullet Moulds	37½	14.25
6,800 Grey wampum	$3.75	26.16½
9,250 white do	2.25	22.81¼
1½ Dz. large Dble. Bolted pad Locks	50/	10. –
½ " ..... " " " "	28/9	1.91½
3 damaged Canteens	75	2.25
1 Gro. plated Coat Buttons		2. 7
3 Dz & 9 Gilt " do	19½d.	– 81¼
1½ Gro. plated Vest do	84	1.26
	Amount carried Forward	$7497.91

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	Amount Brought Forward	$7497.91
8 pudding Pans	44 1/2	3.56 1/2
10 less " do	33 1/2	3.33
46 less " do	$3.20 Dz	12.26 1/2
8 lb. Vermillion	1.60	12.80
6 Tin kettles assorted		4. -
1 " Pan		- 33 1/4
2 " do	28	- 56
2 Gro Tinned Iron Jews harps	17/9.	4.73
2 " Brass .....do	28/9	7.67
2 " do .....do	33/	8.80
3/4 " Jews harps assorted		2.25
12 Bunches Garnets	2/3	3.60
25 White do	50	12.50
4 1/2 lb Brass wire	5/9	3.45
1 " 10 oz Nitting Pins	30.	- 58
1 Ink stand		- 16
10 Gimblets	3 1/2 cts	- 35
8 1/2 Dz Tea Spoons		1.20 1/2
1 ps half Ribbon		2. -
4 lb. Thread .....No. 20	18/6	9.87
1 1/2 " do " 8	1.7	1.60 1/2
2 " 1 1/2 oz Twist	47/6	13.24
" " 2 " White do	80/	1.33 1/4
2 1/2 Gro. Striped Tape	8/6	2.83 1/4
2 " narrow Binding		2.11
1 " Silk Ferriting		- 93
4 plow Lines	11 1/4	- 45
12 Razors	2/1	3.33
10 damaged do	1/10	2.44 1/2
1200 Needles	20	2.40
650 Darning Needles	25	1.62 1/2
19 Pegging Awls		- 21
1 Gro Shoe Tacks	18/9	2.50
1 3/4 " Awl Blades	4/6	1. 5
10 " Steel Topt Thimbles	$3.	30. -
290 Brass nails		- 38 1/2
3 pair plates Spurs	82 1/2	2.48
2 1/2 " Common do	1/4 1/2	- 46
12 " scissars	1/4 1/2	2.20
800 Fish hooks assorted		1.78
1 lb. coloured Thread		1. -
14 pair Small Scissars	25	3.50
	Amount carried Forward	$7669.79

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	Amount Brought Forward	$7669.79
3 pair Saddle Bags	25/3½	10. 2½
9 Lanthorns	3/4	4. –
3 Hand saws	10/10	4.33¼
2 Large Powder Horns	7/6	2. –
9 Small " do	3/6	4.20
8 White quart Mugs	25	2. –
1½ Dz Tumblers	$5	7.50
3 Wines	37½	1.12½
4 Dz Small White plates	45	1.80
23 Blue Edge ..... do		– 92
6 Enamell'ed Quart Bowls	1/4	1. 7
1 White..... " do		– 28
3 Sets white cups & saucers	1/9	– 70
14 White saucers		– 30
11 Enamelled do		– 41½
2½ lb. Iron Wire	27	– 67½
3 large Tin pans	6/	2.40
3 Traps	1.67	5. 1
1 pair Spectacles		– 64
46 lb. Bohea Tea	40	18.40
16 " Glue	34	5.44
22 common Gun Locks	1.20	26.40
6 Dble Roller " do	23/6	18.80
6 Locks ¾ Bridle	21/6	17.20
15 Best Locks	21/	42. –
2 Plain Do	18/	4.80
10 Sticks Pomatum		– 83¼
7⁸/₁₂ Dz Pipe Heads		1.90
1 lb. Salt Petre		– 34
7 " Glazed Powder	40	2.80
33 " Allum	10	3.30
70 " Rosin	5	3.50
30 " Brimstone	6	1.80
9¼ " Alspice	26	2.40½
36 " country Sugar	12½	4.50
46 " Tobacco	40	18.40
38 " Tallow	12½	4.75
17 " Beeswax	25	4.25
6 " Cinnamon	45	2.70
5 " Mace	700	35. –
8 " cloves	87½	7. –
3½ " Nutmegs	3.25	11.37½
part of a Side of Bellows Leather		4. –

New Garden Seeds		19. –
17 lb. Indigo	26/3	59.50
	Amount carried Forward	$8039.57½
	Amount Brought Forward	$8039.57½
32 lb. Hyson Tea	1.30	42.20
25 " Snuff & 10 lb Rappee is 35 lb	30	7.50
1½ " Wafers	225	3.37½
4 " Twine	60	2.40
5 " Oil Stones	22	1.10
30 dressd. Deerskins Bucks & Does average	80	24. –
30 pair common Moccasins	25	7.50
11 " do do	40	4.40
2 " Leather Leggins	100	2. –
90 lb. Brown Soap	10	9. –
2 large & 3 Small Trunks all		10. –
½ Barrel Tar		3. –
3 Grind Stones	$8	24. –
5 ps Striped Linsey. 185 yd	40	74. –
2 " Striped Blankets	$24	48. –
3 Spinning Wheels	32/6	13. –
27 lb. Harness Leather	25	6.75
400 " Rag Powder	36	144. –
4 Iron candlesticks	29	1.16
1 Corn Mill		26. –
1 Slate		– 67
1 half Bus. 1 peck & 1 half peck measure		2. –
1 Pine Desk		2. –
1 cherry do		12. –
1 Grind stone		2.67
1 Yoke of Oxen		60. –
1 Packing screw		26.19
1 Cask 330 lb. Tobacco	25	82.50
1545 Racoon Skins	36	556.20
145 Deer skins Bucks & Does	50	72.50
64 Cats Foxes & Fishers	40	25.60
7¾ lb. Beaver	150	11.62½
10 Otter Skins	200	20. –
12 Musk Rat skins	25	3. –
13 Bear skins	200	26. –
1 Wolf Skin		– 50
		$9396.41½

INVOICE of Merchandize the property of the United States shipped by John Mason Supt. of Indian Trade on board the Schooner Citizen E. B. Sturges bound to New York, consigned to Jos. L. Dias Agent for Indian Factories there & destined for the Factory at Fort Wayne.

F. W. U.S.F. 1	Tierce contg—1 Ps. red Flannel.....	18.20	
	1 " yellow "	17.82	
	1 " white "	17.82	
	12 pr. 2½ pt. Blankets a 348.....	41.76	
	Tierce & cooperage.....	3. –	98.60
2	Tierce Contg 4 ps. 5/4 Blue Cloth marked C.C. 77½ yds. at 11/1 Md. Cuy	114.53	
	3 ps. do I.I. 56½ yd a 12/3.....	92.28	
	2 pair 2½ pt. Blankets a 348.....	6.96	
	wrappers 340. Tierce & cooperage 300..	6.40	220.17
3	Tierce Contg 1 ps. 5/4 blue cloth 19 yd. 12/3.....	31.4	
	18 pair 2½ pt. Blankets 348.....	62.64	
	Tierce & cooperage.....	3. –	96.68
4	Tierce Contg 25 ps. Gurrahs[1] a 325.....	81.25	
	4 pair 2½ pt. Blankets. 348.....	13.92	
	1 " do for wrappers.....	3.48	
	Tierce & cooperage.....	3. –	101.65
5	Tierce Contg the Same as No. 4.....		101.65
6	Tierce Contg 3 ps. Cotton Stripes 106½ yd. 3/6.....	49.70	
	15 lb. white Thread.....$2.....	30. –	
	16 pair 2½ pt. Blankets.....348.....	55.68	
	Tierce & cooperage.....	3. –	138.38
7	Tierce Contg 4 ps. Swanskin a 21.31...	85.24	
	7 pair 2½ Blankets.....348.....	24.36	
	Tierce & cooperage.....	3. –	112.60
8	Tierce Contg. 1 Ps. Green cloth 15 yd. 14/.....	28. –	
	1 " do " 16½ "		
	13/.....	28.60	

[1] Gurrah, a coarse muslin, was made in India.

	8 pair 2½ point Blankets..348.....	27.84	
	10 ps. red & blue Ind. bandanoes.....	60. –	
	Tierce & cooperage.....	3. –	147.44
	Amt. carried forward		$1017.17
	Amount brought forward		$1017.17
9	Bale Contg.		
	14 ps. Blue strouds a $20.....294. –		
	1 " red do	19.95	
	2 Blankets wrappers.....	2.80	316.75
10	Box Contg. 10 Rifles a 11 Dlls.....110. –		
	Box.....	1. –	111. –
11	Box Contg. same as No. 10.....		111. –
12	Tierce Contg.		
	171 Cotton bandanoes 35 Cts.....	59.85	
	2 ps. white kersey[1]..a 17.18.....	34.36	
	2 " do —½ Thick..a 1225....	24.50	
	20 ps. English prints assd. Colours		
	545¼ yd. 37½.....204.46		
	10 " do ..... " ...215 " 20.	43.10	
	Tierce & cooperage.....	3.50	369.77
13. 14	2 Boxes Pipes a 225.....		4.50
15.16.17. 18	4 Boxes Soap Wt. 227 lb. a 9 Cents.	20.43	
	Boxes & cooperage.....	2. –	22.43
9	Tierce Contg. 6 saddles a $12.....	72. –	
	1 Doz. silver mounted whips ea 250..	30. –	
	1 " Bridles plated ea $5.....	60. –	
	Tierce & wrapper.....	3. –	165. –
10	Tierce Contg 3 Saddles a $16.50.....	49.50	
	3 do " 18.50.....	55.50	
	2 Dz. leather Sursingles ea 87½....	21. –	
	Tierce & wrapper.....	3. –	129. –
11	Tierce Contg. 6 Saddles a $15.....	90. –	
	1 Dz. leather Sursingles a 87½ ea..	10.50	
	Tierce & wrapper.....	3. –	103.50

[1] Kersey, a woolen cloth, usually coarse and ribbed, was manufactured in England as early as the thirteenth century. It was used especially for hose. This word is sometimes confounded with "Kerseymere", or "cassimere." See *post*, 587.

13	Tierce Contg. 6 saddles a $10	60. –	
	Tierce & cooperage	3. –	63. –
	In No. 11-6 Martingales $250		15. –
19.20.	4 Kegs Twist Tobacco 701 lb...a 14	98.14	
21.22.	Kegs & cooperage	2. –	100.14
23.24	2 Kegs Pig Tail Tobacco 343 lb. a 15.	51.45	
	Kegs & cooperage	1. –	52.45
	Amt. carried forward		$2,580.71

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	Amount brought forward		$2,580.70
25	Box Contg. 8 Dz. Horn Combs a 50 Cents	4. –	
	21 packs yellow & white Bells $1 p.p.	21. –	
	8 Dz. Ivory Combs...300	24. –	
	1 Gro. straight Awls	2.50	
	3 " Brass Thimbles a 10/6	4.20	
	4 Dz. pocket knives...200	8. –	
	3 " do " ...300	9. –	
	1 " do "	3.50	
	1 M needles	2. –	
	2 Gro. shambuck knives 250 Dz.	60. –	
	1 " knives and forks 187 Cents Dz.	22.64	
	1½ Dz. ha. round polishing files..500	7.50	
	2 " 3 square 10 Inch... " 150	3. –	
	1 " 6 Inch files	1. –	
	¾ " rat tailed files a $2	1.50	
	1 " 16 Inch flat files	9. –	
	1 " 15 Inch " do	9. –	
	2 " 9 " " " 194	3.88	
	2 " 10 " " " ½ round	1.40	
	6 Froes 600—4 Dz. pad locks 800	14. –	
	2 lb. Borax...$1	2. –	
	100 marline needles (the longest to be had)	3. –	
	Box & cooperage	– 50	220.30
26	Box 2 Cwt. mould shot a 14. assd	28. –	
	Box & cooperage	– 75	28.75
27	Box 2 Cwt. Patent shot B.B.B. & No. 5	29. –	
	Box & cooperage	– 75	29.75

28	Box 250 lb. Bar Lead a $10	25. –	
	Box & cooperage	– 75	25.75
29	Box Contg. the same		25.75
30	Box Contg.		
	6 Fowling pieces a 1133 1/3	68. –	
	3 Powder Flasks a 18/9	7.50	
	3 do " " 17/6	7. –	
	6 Shot Bags " 125	7.50	
	Box & Cooperage	1.12 1/2	91/12 1/2
	Amount carried Forward		$3,002.12 1/2
	Amount brought forward		$3,002.12 1/2
31	Box Contg. 6 Rifles a $11	66. –	
	Box & Cooperage	1.12 1/2	67.12 1/2
32	Bundle Contg. 1 Dz. Scythes	12.20	12.20
33	Bundle Contg. the same		12.20
			$3,093.66
	Add to make up the loss sustained by opening & repacking for proper assortments in breaking packages wrappers & drafts of scales, estimated at 1 p. cent		30.94
			$3,124.60

E. E
Office of Indian Trade
23d. July 1808
(Signed) J. Mason
Supt. In. Trade

Missing from the foregoing Invoice
2 pair 2 1/2 point Blankets
12 Scythes
6 Rifles

Sent and not charged in the foregoing Bill
6 Fowling Pieces
J. J
Receipted for to Genl. Mason
March 1, 1809.

ADDITIONAL INVOICE of Merchandize forwarded from New York by Jos. L. Dias Agent for Indian Factories there to the U. S. Trading House at Fort Wayne

U.S.F			
F.W.	24 Casks powder at $11	264. –	
1 to 24	Canvass to pack in	4.80	
			268.80
	Add to make up the loss sustained by opening and repacking for proper assortments in breaking Packages wrappers and Drafts of Scales, estimated at 1 p. cent		2.68
			$271.48

E. E.
Office of Indian Trade
22d. Sept. 1808.
Signed) J. MASON
Supt. In. Trade

INVENTORY of Merchantdize Peltry and other property on hand at the United States Trading House Fort Wayne on the 31 Day of March 1809.

42 ps. Gurrahs		325 Cents	136.50
11 " Blue Strouds		$20	220. –
1 " red do			19.95
4 " Blue cloth	77½ yds	11/1	114.53
3 " do "	56½ "	12/3	92.28
1 " Green "	15	14	28. –
1 " do	16½	13 ..	28.60
2 " white Kersy		17.18	34.36
2 " ½ Thick		12.25	24.50
3 " white Swanskin		21.31	63.93
15 " long calico	402 yds	37½	150.75
7 " Short do	151¾	20	30.35
10 lb. white Thread		$2	20. –
1 ps. long Calico	28 yds	37½	10.50
6 " India Bandanoes		$10	60. –
125 Cotton Bandanoes		35 Cents	43.75
2 ps. Cotton Stripes	70 yds	3/6	32.67
3 Saddles		18.50	55.50
3 "		16.50	49.50
6 "		15...	90. –
6 "		12.....	72. –
6 "		10.....	60. –
4 "		8.16..	32.64
6 Womens "		15.00	90. –
2 " "		11.00	22. –
3 doz. Leather Sursingles		87½	31.50
38 Worsted do		54..	20.50
2 " leather "		56..	1.12
8 worsted Girths		31..	2.48
14 linen "		1/9	3.22
25 Belts		40 Cents	10. –
8 "		2/5	2.58
11 Silver mounted Bridles	a $5		55. –
6 martingales		2.50	15. –
39 Halters		86 cents	33.54
	Amount carried forward		$1756.25
	Amount carried forward		$1756.25
12 Scythes			12.20
3 pair Saddles Bags		300	9. –
2 " do		312½	6.25

16 Rifles		$11...	176. –
6 "		10.50	63. –
11 Fowling pieces		11.33 1/3	127. –
3 powder Flasks		2.50	7.50
2 " "		17/6	4.67
5 Shot bags		125	6.25
9 Shot pouches		150	13.50
3 " "		125	3.75
9 Martingales		50	4.50
20 Casks Rifle powder	a $11		220. –
20 pair long stockins		97/6 doz	24.33
17 Short do		$7.....	9.92
8 cruppers		2/4	2.48
1 Shot pouch			1.25
6 Belts		40..	2.40
54 pair 2 1/2 point Blankets		348..	187.92
115 Dressd Deer skins bucks & Does		75..	86.25
34 Spades & Shovels		6/10 1/2	31.16
1 Doz. Turners Gouges			2.40
1 " " Chissels			2.55
1 " " Handles & Ferrels			–.73
1 Set Black Smiths Tools			6.33
1 large Scale Beam &c			12. –
10 old Blankets & coverlits		75..	7.50
160 lb. pewter		2/4...	49.77
28 1/2 Frying pans		1/....	3.80
2 ps. linsey part damaged 75 yds		3/	30. –
127 lb. Flax			19.38
1 Shovel			–.91
4 ps. Serge	171 3/4 yds	1.25	214.69
1 " do	43	" "	53.75
1 " Scarlet cloth	22 1/2	3...	67.50
1 ps. Russia duck		74/	49.33
7 " Dowlas	322 1/4 yd	2/5	101.17
1 " do	45	2/7 1/2	15.72 1/2
	Amount carried forward..		$3393.11
	Amount Brought forward.		$3393.11
1 ps. Yellow cassimer	30 1/2 y.	6/2 1/4	25.16
1 " do do	32	6/4 1/4	26.40
1 " Brown Holland	51	1/1 1/2	7.65
64 lb. House Bells		4/..	34.13 1/4
9 1/4 yds. Elastic cloth		7/9.	9.50
1 ps. Queens Cord	30 1/2 y.	4/5	17.92 1/2
2 " Durants	a $8		16. –

1 " Linen check	15 y.	40½ cent	6. 7½
2 " Striped Nankeen		27...	13.50
32 yds. Damaged Striped Cotton		20...	6.40
3 Gro. & 5 doz cowskin whips		114/..	51.93
3000 Flints	$7		21. –
4000 "	4		16. –
1000 "			5. –
Old Garden Seeds			19. –
28 lb. Vermilion		1.60	44.80
185 quarters Screw augers		6½	13.87½
20½ doz. Fire Steels		30 cents	6.15
7³/₁₂ " Gimblets		45.....	3.19
1 " Rasps			2.30
1¹⁰/₁₂ " do		293...	5.39
2 " Hand Saw files		113...	2.26
11½ " Gun Worms			5.75
59 pipe Tomhawks		150...	88.50
39 plain..do			22.86
1 Kegg Damage Ginger			4. 7
51¾ Gro Quality Binding		12/6..	86.42
7¼ narrow do		7/11	7.65
2. 4 Quire Ledgers		225...	4.50
6 Counter Ink Stands		50...	3. –
10 Brass pocket do		19...	2.10
11 Gro Vest Buttons		107...	11.77
3 " Coat do		207...	6.21
2 " do do		227...	5.20
1½ " do do		127...	1.90
3¼ lb. coarse Thread		107...	3.47¾
3 doz Tinsel Hat Bands		75...	2.25
2 doz Black Silk Hkfs			21.13
1 paper Bugles			–.60
2 doz Razors			2.60
	Amount carried forward		$4037.40½

	Amount Brought forward		$4037.40½
8 Gro. Shirt Buttons		75	6. –
200 Damaged Quills		100...	2. –
550 Quills		225...	12.37½
1 Ream & 3 quires Coarse paper		450	5.17½
3 " & 4 " fools cap		"	14.89
4 " 18 " letter "		400	19.60
6 Horn powder flasks		25	1.50
143½ lb. Brass Kettles		75	107.62½
25 Damaged Bed cords		133⅓	2.78

6 lb. Sealing wax	200	12. –
3 Gro Green Worm lace	412½	12.37½
127 Axes	100	127. –
2 ps. Fancy pocket Hkfs No. 4. 108m	20 –	21.60
6 " do do No. 5. 168	23 –	38.64
3 Broad Axes	300	9. –
4 Catteys India Silk	600	24. –
5 Gro. Superfine Scarlet Garters		23.44
6 " Broad do	400	24. –
3 doz. Fishing lines	150	4.50
12 " Broad linen Tape	180	21.60
3½ narrow	93	3.25
6¼ " Bobbin	51	3.18¾
150 Small Yellow Bells		1. –
1¼ Gro. Shirt Buttons	36...	–.45
18 Black lead pensils	18½	2.25
16 Slate pencils		–.16
1 doz. Coopers Adges		8.80
1 " paper Snuff Boxes		8.80
21 papers red Ink powder		7. –
1⁶/₁₂ doz. Black do	137½	1.95
7. 2 foot Rules	34	2.38
10 pair Chest Hinges	20	2. –
5 Claw Hammers	24	1.20
11 Shoe pinchers	30	3.30
1 doz. nippers	106½	1. 6½
106 Linen Shirts	137½	145.75
10½ doz. awl Hafts		1.78
3 pair Compasses	6	–.18
74 Muslin Shirts	78..	57.72
Amount Carried forward		$4761.94
Amount Brought forward		$4761.94
22 Shoe Knives	16	3.52
6 " "		–.40
22 Plane Irons	8½	2. 8
37 Thumb Latches	9	3.33
1⁹/₁₂ Shoe makers rubbers	43	–.74
14¹⁰/₁₂ Horse and cow bells	500	74.16
1 Doz. Taylors Shears		1.13
1 " " "		1.33
1 " " "		3. –
4 Setts Window Hooks & Hinges		7.20
4 pair Hooks & Hinges	4/..	2.13
30 pair Stirrup Irons	2/6.	10. –

1 3/4 Gro. Buckles for Belts	300..		5.25
2 9/12 Snaffel Bitts		12 1/2	4.12 1/2
1 1/2 Doz. Curb do			4.65
6 " pewter Table Spoons	100..		6. –
3 " " " "	42..		1.26
45 Calico Shirts	150..		67.50
3 doz. plated Spurs	1600..		48. –
7 Razor cases		26..	1.82
18 pair Cotton cards		67..	12. 6
16 pieces Calico	305 1/2 yds	34 1/2	105.39
33 Shawls		50..	16.50
6 Gro. Tind. Iron Spoons	1200		72. –
2 lb. 2 oz. white worsted	150		3.18
5 lb. 2 Black "	150		7.68 1/2
6 1/4 yellow "	175		10.94
4 Scarlet "	284		11.36
5 1/4 " Crimson "	250..		13.12 1/2
6 lb. 14 oz. Green "	175..		12. 3 1/2
31 pair coarse men Shoes	110..		34.10
1 ps. light mixt Cloth 131- 24 yds		32/1..	102.67
30 nests Tin Kettles without lids	324 Cents		97.20
4 Indian Mats			8. –
1 3/4 Box Glass	$13.50		23.62 1/2
Tierce No. 5 said to contain			
5 4/12 doz. pudding pans a 533		28.42	
6 1/2 " Less do 400		24.33	
1 11/12 " Less do 320		6.13	
5 10/12 " Small Tin cups.. 48		2.80	
Tierce		2.40	64. 8
4 nests Tin Kettles with lids	a 3.48		15.36
1 Castor Hat			5. –
Amount carried forward			$5633.88
Amount Brought forward			$5633.88
8 Trunks part Dammaged			24. –
7 half Gallon measures		2/1 1/2	1.96
4 Coffee pots			1.33
3 pint Jacks			–.40
9 quart Jacks		20..	1.80
40 Wool Hats		6/3 1/2	33.56
11 Small do		75	8.25
15 Lambs Wool Hats		1.25	18.75
45 Camels Hair Hats		2.00	90. –
29 " " "		12/5	48. 1

45 pair Common Moccasins	25	11.25
10 Silver mounted whips	2.50	25. –
1¼ lb. Wafers	225..	2.80
1 rheam paper mixt		4.25
2 two quire Day Books	125..	2.50
1 two quire Blank Book		–.87½
24 lb. Snuff & 10 Rapee is 34 lb	30	10.20
7½ yds Striped Cotton	3/6	3.50
14¾ " Siemoise	60..	8.85
26½ " Russia Duck	40	10.60
5¼ " yellow Flannel	40	2.10
22¼ " Green Cloth	250	55.62½
1 ps. White Flannel		18.20
1 " yellow "		17.82
1 " Read "		17.82
2¼ yds. Bennet Cord	12/10	3.85
5¼ " Elastic Cloth	9/5	6.46
26⅜ " white cassimere	13/6	47.46
17 " White Buckram	2/2	4.92
19½ " Blue cassimere	6/9	17.55
27 " Brown Holland	1/1½	4. 5
21 " Cassimere	8/1	22.64
13 " Green Baize	5/10	10.11
54¾ " Blue & Green Half Thick	40..	21.90
7¼ " Green Cloth	11/1.	10.72
30¾ " Crimson Cloth	12/3..	46.12½
12⅜ " Brown Cloth	12/...	20.40
11 " Dark mixt	19/10	29. 9
5 " " "	15/11	10.60
6¾ " light mixt	25/1..	22.59
13 yds. Blue Stroud	a 100	13. –
12 " Blue cloth	11/1..	17.73
	Amount carried forward	$6362.31½
	Amount Brought forward	$6362.31½
13⅜ yds. Scarlet Cassimere	10/1½	18. 5
1⅝ " Scarlet cloth	15/	3.25
24 " Swanskin	75..	18. –
706 lb. Indian Shugar	10..	70.60
68½ " Bees wax	16..	10.96
16½ lb. Glue	2/6	5.50
23¼ " powder	40..	9.30
90 " Rosin	4½	4. 5
7½ " Alspice	26..	1.95
31 " Allum	10..	3.10

21	" Copperas	3..	-.63
16¼	" Indigo	350..	56.87½
97¾	" Shot	13½	13.25
4	" Vermilion	160....	6.40
7½	" Cloves	87½	6.60
2	" Borax	100..	2. -
4¾	" mace	7.00	33.25
3½	" nutmeg	3.25	11.37½
3¾	" Cinnamon	45..	1.69
10	Sticks pomatum	8½	-.85
40¼	lb. Soap	10..	4. 2½
2	Trunks	3 & 400	7. -
105	Bullet moulds	37½	39.37½
43	lb. Bohea Tea damaged 40	10..	4.30
½	Box pipes	225..	1.12½
8	pair Silk Stockings	28/..	29.87
10	" Clouded Cotton	8/9..	11.67
6	" do "	49..	2.94
2	" Buckskin Gloves	75..	1.50
1	" Short ladies do		-.25
155¼	yd. Calico	34½..	53.56½
2	Vest paterns	7/6..	2. -
10	India Bandanoes	86..	8.60
25	yd. Calico	37½	9.37½
33	" narrow	20..	6.60
23	fancy pocket Hkfs	20..	4.60
2⅜	y Green persian	6/5	2. 2½
93¼	" Irish linen	4/3	53.14
7	Shawls	50..	3.50
34	Cotton Bandanoes	35..	11.90
			7897.35

	Amount Brought forward		7897.35
7	Mock maddrass Hkfs	50..	3.50
4¼	yd. Dowlass	3/2	1.79
18	" Linsey	3/..	7.20
22½	" Fustain	38..	8.75
8	" Thicksett	88..	6. 4
11	" Jean	38..	4.18
22½	" Fancy Cord	56..	12.59
2⅞	" Gerod Cord	90..	2.64
1	ps. Green Calimanco		8.80
6	yd. do do	28..	1.68
23⅜	" Black "	28..	6.56
5¼	" Striped	28..	1.47

24 " Shalloon	35½	8.52
1 ps. Blue Shalloon	80/..	10.67
48 yds. Brown nankeen	28..	13.44
6 oil Hat covers		3.50
2 Sand Boxes	33⅓	-.67
2 Pewter Ink stands		1. -
9 Head Bands	300	27. -
8 Scissors chains	2.50	20. -
57 ps. Half ribben	2.00	114. -
11 " Sundry ribben	2.00	22. -
1 Epaulet		6. -
18 Gorgets	3.60	64.80
1 lb. 3 oz. Sewing Silk assorted	5.87	6.96
54 ear Twists		4. 5
400 Small crosses	6¼	25. -
192 ear bobs No. 2	40..	76.80
119 " " No. 4	25..	29.75
93 " Single	6..	5.58
150 ear wheels	30..	45. -
9 large Broches & 9 Small	150	27. -
33 pair large ear Bobs	55	18.15
200 Crosses	700	14. -
26 Arm bands	325	84.50
23 Wrist Bands 200-11 " -75		54.25
675 Broaches		13.
6350 Grey Wampam	3.75	23.71
8800 White do	225	19.80
Amount carried forward		8708.70

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Amount Brought forward		
13 Large Double Bolted pad lock	55	7.15
17 Common Gun locks	120	20.40
15 Double Rollers do	313	15.65
3. ¾ Bridled do	287	6.60
12 Best locks	280	33.60
3 doz. pad locks	200	6. -
2 Doz. large flat files	900	18. -
23 nine Inch flat files	194	3.72
1½ doz. half round polishing files	500	7.50
2 " 3 square 10 Inch " "	150	3. -
1 " 6 Inch files		1. -
9 Rat Taild. files		1.50
2 doz. rasps	230	4.60
4 Drawing Knives	35	1.40
5 Doz. large looking Glasses	60	3. -

4 " Lesser "	50	2. –
3 " Lesser "	50	1.50
7 Bibles.....	75	5.25
3 Testaments.....	29	–.87
7 primmers.....	3	–.21
1 Gro Knives & Forks.....	187 cts. Dz	22.64
22 Doz. Scalping Knives.....	205	55. –
4 pocket Knives.....	200	8. –
3 " do	300	9. –
9 Knives.....	350 Doz.	2.62½
1 Doz 4 Bladed pen Knives.....		4.67
14 com pen Knives.....	12½	1.75
7½ Doz Ivory combs.....	300	22.50
7 " and 10 Horn combs.....	50	3.91
1 Gro Straight awls.....		2.50
100 marlin needles.....		3. –
21 packs yellow Bells.....	1 P. P.	21. –
6 packs pins.....	150.....	9. –
2½ Corking do.....	51	1.27½
12 Bunches Garnets.....	2/3	3.60
25 " white "	50	12.50
9 Tincel Hat Bands.....	6	–.54
1 Gro Coat Buttons.....		2. 7
1 Sleeve Butts.....		1.13

Amount carried forward

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Amount Brought forward

23 Fish lines with Hooks.....	11	2.53
5 Burning Glasses.....		–.55
3 Gro Brass Thimbles.....	140	4.20
1 Gro Vest Buttons.....		1.14
7 doz pewter Tea Spoons.....		1. –
11 pair Scissors.....	25 cents	2.75
6 M needles.....	200..	12. –
6 pair Spectacles.....	18..	1. 8
1 Gro Shoe tacks.....		2.50
1¾ Awl Blades.....	4/6	1. 5
10 Damaged Razors.....	12½	1.25
11 Razors.....	2/1	3. 8
10 paper snuff Boxes.....	5..	–.50
4 Spike Gimblets.....		–.50
2 Fishing lines.....		.20
2 Gro coat moulds.....	20	.40
8 " Vest do	7½	–.60
4 lb. 10 oz Thread.....	175	8. 9

1 lb. nitting pins		–.30
4½ lb. Brass Wire	77	3.46
129 Brass nails		–.30
2 lb. 2 oz Twist	634	13.47
20 pieces linen Tape	15	3. –
9½ Gro Steel Top Thimbles	300	28.50
1500 needles	200	3. –
600 Darning do damaged	25	1.50
1 nest tin Kettles without lids		3.25
400 Fish Hooks assorted		1. –
½ Gro Worm lace	440	2.20
2 " Worsted Binding	100	2. –
1¾ Striped linen Tape	113	1.97
1 " Silk Ferriten		–.93
2 lb. Iron Wire	27	–.54
2½ pair plated Spurs	334	3.34
2½ plain do	18	.45
2 Quart Jacks	19	–.38
6 large pudding pans		2.66
10 " " "	33½	3.33½
3 Doz Small	320	9.60

Amount carried forward

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Amount Brought forward

30 Fire Steels		–.75
7 Lanthorns	44	3. 8
9 powder Horns	45	4. 5
2 do Large	100	2.
1 nest Tin Kettles with Lids		3.84
2 Gro Jews Harps No. 1	28/9	7.66
2¾ " " " " 2	440	12.10
11 Half round files		–.70
3 Doz Hand saw files	145	4.35
1 Half Bushel 1 peck & half peck mea		2. –
1 Grindstone 800-1 do 267		10.67
3 Traps	167	5. 1
18 Beaver Traps	225	40.50
22 do do	300	66. –
11 Tumblers	42	4.62
2 Doz & 5 Small White plates		4.56
3 Wine Glasses	37½	1.12½
5 Quart mugs	25	1.25
1 Set large Scales		5. –
1 Small Do		4. –
2 " Weights		3.30

1 Jack Screw		5. –
1 pair Steelyards		3. –
82 lb. nail rod	6¾	5.53
142 " Steel	12½	17.75
400 " Iron	$6	24. –
140 " Cotton	20 cnt	25.20
5 Horse Collars	110 "	5.50
1 Slate 67..1 packing Screw	$26..	26.67
178 lb. Ilinois Lead	15..	26.70
new Garden Seeds		19. –
2 Cwt. Shot & Box		28.75
2 Boxes Bar Lead & Boxes		51.50
4 Boxes Soap & Boxes		22.43
2 Boxes pipes		4.50
3 Barrels Salt..got at Detroit	7....	21. –
1¼ Barrel Tar	375	4.68½
566 lb. Twist Tobacco	14	79.24
2 Kegs pig Tail do & Kegs		52.45
10 lb. Brass Kettles	75..	7.50
5 Doz Shirt Buttons		–.17

Amount Carried forward

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Amount Brought forward

3 papers Ink powder		–.40
157 lb. Tobacco	25	39.25
65 " nails	15..	9.75
112 " do 14..$15.68..6 Froes	600..	21.68
26 Doz Hoes	700..	182. –
17 " "	600..	102. –
4 " "	400..	16. –
10 Tuscan Hoes	10/..	13.33
4¹⁰/₁₂ Doz Shingling axes	750	36.35
10 pair HL Hinges	1/6¾	2. 8
2 do " "	1/7	.43
4 pair Butt Hinges		–.70
14 " " 210..6 do 86		2.96
13 " at 9 cents		1.17
14 " Drawing chains	2.75	38.50
8½ Gro Screws assorted		7.25
1 corn mill		26. –
1 pine Desk		2.
1 Cherry do..in Agent House		12. –
1 yoke Oxen		60. –
75 lb. Old powder	36	26.70
1 Spinning Wheel		4.34

1 ps. Linsey....37 yds	40 Cnt	14.80
27 lb. Harness Leather	25..	6.75
4261 Racoons	28..	1,192. 8
617 Deer Skins Buck & Does	47..	289.99
32 Bears	200..	64. –
137 Cats, foxes & fishers	32..	43.84
30 Otters	200	60. –
3 Wolves	50	1.50
367 musk rats	25	91.75
3 Minks	37½	1.12½
34¾ lb. Beaver	200	69.50
57 ps. Half ribben	200	114
11 " Sudry ribben	2.00	22

INVENTORY of Merchandize, Peltry and other property on hand at the United States Trdeing House Fort Wayne on the 31 Day of March 1809—

42 ps.	Gurrahs	325 Cents	136.50
11 "	Blue Stroud	$20....	220. –
1 "	red do		19.95
4 "	Blue Cloth 77 1/2 yd	11/1.	114.53
3 "	do " 56 "	12/3.	92.28
1 "	Green " 15 "	14/.	28. –
1 "	do " 16 1/2	13/..	28.60
2 "	white kersey	$17.18	34.36
2 "	1/2 thick	12.25	24.50
3 "	white Swanskin	21.31	63.93
15 "	Long Callico 402 yd	37 1/2	150.75
7 "	Short do 151 3/4 "	20..	30.35
10 lb.	white Thread	$2....	20. –
1 ps.	Long Callico 28 yd	37 1/2	10.50
6 "	India Bandanoes	$10..	60. –
125	Cotton Bandanoes	35 Cents	43.75
1 ps.	Cotton Stripe 70 yds	3/6	32.67
3	Saddles	$18.50	55.50
3	"	16.50	49.50
6	"	15.00	90. –
6	"	12....	72. –
6	"	10....	60. –
4	"	8.16	32.64
6	womans "	15.00	90.00
2	"	11....	22. –
3	Doz Leather Sircingles	87 1/2	31.50
38	worsted do	54....	20.50
2	Leather "	56....	1.12
8	worsted Girths	31..	2.48
14	Linnen "	1/9..	3.22
25	Belts	40 Cents	0. –
8	"	2/5..	2.58
11	Silver Mounted Bridles	a $5	55. –
6	Martingales	2.50	15. –
37	Halters	86..	33.54
		Amount Carried forward	1757.25
		Amount Brought forward	1757.25
12	Sythes		12.20
3 pair	Saddle Bags	300	9. –
2 "	do "	312 1/2	6.25

16 Rifles		$11..	176. –
6 do		10.50	63. –
11 Fowling peices		11.33 1/3	124.66 1/3
3 Powder flasks		2.50	7.50
2 " do		17/6..	
5 Shot Bags		125..	6.25
9 Shot pouches		150..	13.50
4 " "		125..	5.00
9 Martingales		50..	4.50
20 Casks Rifle powder		$11..	220. –
20 pair Long Stockins		97/6 Doz	24.33
17 Short do		$7 "	9. –
8 Crupers		2/4..	2.48
6 Belts		40 Cents	2.40
54 pair 2 1/2 point Blankets		3/48	187.92
115 Dressed Deer Skins Bucks & does		75	86.25
34 Spades & Shovels		6/10 1/2	31.16
1 Doz. Turners Gouges			2.40
1 " " Chizzels			2.55
1 " " Handles & ferrils			–.73
1 Set Black Smiths Tools			6.33
1 Large Scale Beam &c			12. –
10 old Blankets & Coverlets		75..	7.50
160 lb. pewter		2/4..	49.77
28 1/2 " Frying pans		1/..	3.80
2 ps. Linsey part Damaged 75 yd		3/.	30. –
127 lb. flax			19.38
1 Shovel			–.91
4 ps. Serge	171 3/4 yd	$ 1.25	214.43 3/4
1 " do	43 "	1.25	53.75
1 " Scarlet Cloth	22 1/2 yds	3. –	67.50
5 " Russia Duck		74/..	49.33
7 " Dowlass	322 1/4 yd	2/5.	101.17
1 " do	45 "	2/7 1/2	15.72 1/2
1 " yellow Cassimer	30 1/2 yd	6/2 1/4	25.16
1 " do do	32 "	6/4 1/4	26.40
1 " Brown Holland	51 "	1/1 1/2	7.65
	Amount Carried forward		3415.14 3/4 *
	Amount Brought forward		3415.14 3/4
64 lb. House bells		4/...	34.13 1/4
9 1/4 yds. Elastic Cloth		7/9..	12.88
1 ps. Queens cord	30 1/2 yds	4/5..	17.66 1/2
2 ps. Durants		$8....	16. –
1 " Linnen Check	15 yds	40 1/2	6. 7 1/2

2 " Striped nankeen.....50 "	27..	13.50
32 yds Damaged Striped Cotton.....	20..	6.40
3 Gro & 5. Doz Cowskin whips.....		51.93
3000 Flints.....	$7..	21. –
4000 "	4..	16. –
1000 "		5. –
Old garden Seeds.....		19. –
28 lb. Vermilion.....	1.60	44.80
185 Qrs Screw augurs.....	6½	13.36
20½ Doz. Fine Steels.....	30 Cts	6.15
7⁹/₁₂ " Gimblets.....	45....	3.26
1 " rasps.....		2.30
1¹⁰/₁₂ " do	293..	5.90
2 " Handsaw files.....	113..	2.26
11½ " Gun worms.....		5.75
59 pipe Tommahawks.....	150.....	88.50
39 plain do		22.86
1 Kegg damaged Ginger.....		4. 7
51¾ Gro. Quality Binding.....	12/6	86.27
7¼ " narrow "	7/	6.76½
2 4 Quire Ledgers.....		4.50
6 Counter Ink Stands.....		3. –
10 Brass pocket do	19..	1.90
11 Gro. Vest Buttons.....	107..	11.77
3 " Coat do	207..	6.21
2 " " "	260..	5.20
1½ " " "	127..	1.90½
3¼ lb. Coarse thread.....	107..	3.47
3 Doz. Tincel Hat Bands.....	75..	2.25
2 " Black Silk Hhkfs.....		21.13
1 paper Bugles.....		–.60
2 Doz. razors.....		2.60
Amount Carried forward		3991.51
Amount Brought forward		3991.51
8 Gro. Shirt Buttons.....	75..	6.00
200 Damaged Quills.....		2. –
550 Quills.....	225..	12.37½
1 Ream & 3 Quires Coarse paper.....	4.50	5.17½
3 Ream & 4 Quires foolscap.....	450	14.40
4 " 18 " Letter paper.....	400	19.60
6 Horn powder flasks.....	25	1.50
143½ lb. Brass kettles.....	75	107.87½
25 Damaged bed cords.....	133½	2.78
6 lb. Sealing wax.....	2..	12. –

3 Gross Green worm Lace	4.12½	12.37½
127 Axes		127. –
2 pieces Fancy pocket Hhkfs No. 4		21.60
6 " do " " " 5		38.64
3 Broad axes	3	9. –
4 Catteys India Silk	6..	24. –
5 Gro. Superfine Scarlet garters		23.44
6 " Broad do "	400	24.00
3 Doz. fishing lines	150..	4.50
12 " Broad linnen Tape	180..	21.60
3½ " narrow " "	93..	3.25
6¼ " bobbin	51..	3.18½
150 Small yellow bells		1. –
1¼ Gro. Shirt Buttons	36	–.45
18 Black Lead pencils	18½	2.33
16 Slate pencils		–.16
1 Doz Coopers addss		8.80
1 " papers Snuff Boxes		–.60
21 papers Ink Powder		7. –
1⁵/₁₂ Doz. Black do	137½	1.92½
7..2 foot rules	34..	2.38
10 pair Chest Hinges	20..	2. –
5 Claw Hammers	24..	1.20
11 Shoe pinchers	30..	3.30
1 Doz nippers		1. 6½
106 Linnen Shirts	137½	145.75
10½ Doz. awl Hafts		1.78
3 pair Compasses		–.18
74 Muslin Shirts	78..	57.72
22 Shoe knives	16..	3.52
Amount carried forward		4728.96½
Amount Brought forward		4728.96½
6 Shoe knives		–.40
22 plane Irons	8½	1.87
37 Thumb Latches	9..	3.33
1⁹/₁₂ Shoemakers rubbers	43..	–.74½
14¹⁰/₁₂ Doz Horse & Cow Bells	500..	74.16
1 " Taylors Shears		1.13
1 " " "		1.13
1 " " "		3. –
4 Sets window Hooks & Hinges		7.20
4 pair Hooks & Hinges		2.13
30 " Stirrup Irons	2/6..	10. –
1¾ Gro. Buckles for Belts	3.00	5.25

2 9/12 Doz Snaffle Bitts	12 1/2	4.12 1/2
1 1/4 " Cirb do		4.65
3 " pewter Table Spoons	42..	1.26
45 Callico Shirts	150..	67.50
6 Doz pewter Spoons	1.00	6.00
3 " plated Spurs	$16..	48. -
7 Razor Cases	26..	1.82
18 pair Cotton cards	67..	12. 6
33 Shawls	50..	16.50
6 Gro. Tind. Iron Spoons	$12..	72.00
2 lb. 2 oz white worsted	1.50	3.18 1/2
5 " 2 " Black "	1.50	7.68
6 1/4 lb. yellow worsted	1.75	11. -
4 " Scarlet "	2.84	11.36
5 1/4 " Crimson "	2.50	13.12 1/2
6 lb. 14 oz Green "	1.75	11.96
31 pair Coarse mens Shoes	1.10	34.10
1 ps. Light Mixt cloth 131. 24 yd	32/1	102.67
30 nests Tin kettles without lids	324 Cts	97.20
4 Indian Matts		8. -
1 3/4 Box of Glass	13.50	23.62 1/2
Tierce No. 5 Said to contain		
5 4/12 Doz Large pudding pans	a 533	26.42
6 1/2 " Less " "	400..	26.00
1 11/12 " Less " "	320..	6.13
5 10/12 " Small Tin cups	2.80	
Tierce	2.40	65.75
Amount Carried forward		5567.17 1/2

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Amount Brought forward		5567.17 1/2
4 nests Tin kettles with Lids	3.84	15.36
1 Castor Hat		5.00
8 Trunks part Damaged		24.00
7 Half Gallon measures	2/1 1/2	1.98
4 Coffee pots		1.33
3 pint Jacks		-.40
9 Quart Jacks	20 Cts	1.80
40 Wool Hats	6/3 1/2	33.55
15 Lambs wool Hats	1.25	18.75
11 Small " Hats	75	8.25
45 Cammels Hair "	$2..	90. -
29 " " "	12/5.	48. 1
45 pair common Mockasons	25..	11.25
10 Silver Mounted Whips	2.50	25. -
1 1/4 lb. Wafers	2.25	2.81 1/2

1 Ream paper Mixt		4.25
2 two Quire Day Books		2.50
1 two Quire Blank Book		–.87½
24 lb. Snuff & 10 lb. Rappee is 34 lb	30..	10.20
7½ yd. Striped Cotton	3/6	3.58
14¾ " Sieamois	60..	8.85
26½ " Russia Duck	40.	10.60
5¼ yd yellow Flannel	40.	2.10
22¼ " Green Cloth	2.50	55.62½
1 ps. white Flannel		18.20
1 " yellow		17.82
1 " Red		17.82
2¼ yds. Bennets Cord	12/10.	3.85
5¼ " Elastic Cloth	9/5...	6.28
26⅜ " White Cassimer	13/6..	47.47
17 " White Buckram	2/2..	4.91
19½ " Blue Cassimore	6/9..	17.55
27 " Brown Holland	1/1½	4.40
21 yds Cassimer	8/1..	22.52
13 " Green Baize	5/10.	10.11
54¾ " Blue & Green half thick	40	21.90
7¼ " Green Cloth	11/1..	10.72
30¾ " Crimson Cloth	11/3..	46.12½
12⅜ " Brown "	12/...	19.80
11 " Dark Mixt "	19/10..	27.75
Amount Carried forward		6250.47½
Amount Brought forward		6250.47½
5 yds. Dark Mixt. Cloth	15/11	10.61
6¾ " Light " "	25/1	22.59
13 " Blue Stroud		13.00
12 " Blue Cloth	11/1.	17.73
13⅜ " Scarlet Cassimer	10/1½.	17.99
1⅝ yds. Scarlet Cloth	15/.	3.25
24 " Swanskin	75	18. –
706 lb. Indian Sugar		70.60
68½ " Beeswax	16	10.96
16½ " Glue	2/6	5.50
23¼ " Powder	40	9.30
90 " Rosin	4½	4. 5
7½ " Alspice	26..	1.95
31 " Allum	10..	3.10
21 " Coperas	3.	–.63
16¼ " Indigo	3.50	56.87½
97¾ " Shot	13½	13.25

4 lb. Vermilion	1.60.	6.40
7½ " Cloves	87½	6.57
2 " Borax		2.00
4¾ " Mace	7.00	33.25
3½ " Nutmeg	3.25	11.87½
3¼ " Cinnamon	45	1.69
10 Sticks pomatum	8½	-.85
40½ lb. Soap	10.	4. 2½
2 Trunks	3 & 400..	7. -
105 Bullet Moulds	37½	39.37½
43 lb. Bohea Tea Damaged 40	10	4.30
½ Box pipes	2.25	1.12½
8 pair Silk Stockings	28/.	29.87
10 " Clouded Cotton do	8/9..	11.57
6 " do " "	49..	2.94
2 " Buckskin Gloves	75..	1.50
1 " Short Ladys. do		-.25
155¼ yds. Callico	34½	53.56½
2 Vest patterns	7/6..	2.00
10 India Bandanoes	86	8.60
25 yds. Callico	37½	9.37½
33 " Narrow do	20	6.60
23 Fancy pocket Hhkfs	20	4.60
Amount Carried forward		5779.19

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Amount Brought forward		5779.19
2⅜ yds. Green persian	6/5.	2. 1½
93¼ " Irish Linnen	4/3.	52.16
7 Shawls	50.	3.50
34 Cotton Bandanoes	35.	11.90
7 Mock maddrass Hhkfs	50.	3.50
4¼ yds. Dowlass	3/2.	1.80
18 " Linsey	3/.	7.20
22½ " Fustian	38.	8.55
8 " Thicksett	88.	7. 4
11 " Jean	38	4.18
22½ " Fancy Cord	56.	12.60
2⅞ " Gerrad Cord	90	2.64
1 piece Green Callimanco		8.80
6 yds. do "	28	1.68
23⅜ " Black "	28	7.27
5¼ " Striped "	28	1.47
24 " Shalloon	35½	8.67
1 ps. Blue Shatton		10.67
48 yds. Brown nankeen	28	13.44

6 oil Hat Covers		3.50
2 Sand Boxes		–.67
2 pewter Inkstands		1. –
9 Head Bands	3.00	27.00
8 Scissars Chains	2.50	20. –
18 Gorgets	3.60	64.80
57 pieces Half Ribbon	2.00	134. –
11 " Sundry "	2.00	22.00
1 Epaulett		6. –
1 lb. 3 oz Sewing Silk assorted	5.87	6.96
54 Ear Twists		4. 5
400 Small Crosses	6¼	25. –
192 Ear Bobs No. 2	40	76.80
119 " " " 4	25	29.75
93 Single	6	5.58
150 Ear Wheels	30	45. –
9 Large Broaches & 9 Small	1.50	27. –
33 pair Large ear bobs	55	18.15
200 Crosses	7.00	14. –
26 Arm bands	3.25	84.50
Amount Carried forward		6563. 3½
Amount Brought forward.		6563. 3½
23 Wrist Bands	2.00	46.00
11 " "	75	8.25
675 Broaches		13. –
6350 Grey Wampum	375	24. 1
8800 White do	225	19.80
13 Large Double bolted padlocks	55	7.15
17 Common Gun Locks	1.20	20.40
5 Double Roller do	3.13	15.65
3¾ Bridled "	287	8.61
12 Best Locks	280	33.60
6 " "	2.87	17.22
3 Doz Padlocks	2.00	6.00
2 " Large flat files	900	18. –
23 nine Inch " "	194 Doz.	3.72
1½ Doz half round polishing do	500	7.50
2 " 3 Square 10 Inch " "	1.50	3. –
1 " 6 Inch files		1. –
9 Rat Taild "		1.50
2 Doz Rasps		4.60
4 Drawing knives	35	1.40
5 Doz Large Looking Glasses	60	3. –
4 " Lesser	50	2. –

3 " Lesser	50	1.50
7 Bibles	75	5.25
3 Testaments	29	-.87
7 primmers	21	-.21
1 Gro. knives & forks		22.64
20 Doz Scalping knives	250	50. -
2 " " "		5. -
4 " Pocket knives	200	8. -
3 " " "	300	9. -
9 knives	350 Doz.	2.62½
1 Doz 4 Bladed pen kives		4.67
14 common pen knives	12½	1.75
7½ Doz Ivory combs	3.00	22.50
7 " and 10 Horn "	50	3.91
1 Gro. Straight awls		2.50
100 Marlin needles		3. -
21 packs yellow & white Bells		21. -
Amount Carried forward		6992.87

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Amount Brought forward		6992.87
6 packs pins	1.50	9. -
2½ " corking Ditto	51.	1.27½
12 Bunches garnets	2/3	3.60
25 " white garnets	50	12.50
9 Tincel Hat Bands	6	-.54
1 Gro. Coat Buttons		2. 7
" Sleve Buttons		1.13
23 Fish Lines with Hooks	11	2.53
5 Burning Glasses		-.55
3 Gro. Brass Thimbles	140	4.20
1 " Vest Buttons		1.14
7 Doz pewter Tea Spoons		1. -
11 pair Scissors	25	2.75
6 M. needles	2.00	12. -
6 pair Spectacles	18	1. 8
1 Gro. Shoe tacks		2.50
1¾ " awl Blades	4/6.	1. 5
10 Damaged Razors	12½	1.25
11 Razors	2/1.	3. 5½
10 paper Snuff Boxes	5	-.50
4 Spike Gimblets		-.60
2 Fishing Lines	10	-.20
2 Gro. coat Moulds	20	-.40
8 " Vest do	7½	-.60
4 lb. 10 oz Thread	175	8. 9

1 lb. niting pins		–.30
4½ " Brass wire	77.	3.38½
2 lb. 2 oz Twist	6.34	13.70
20 pieces Linnen Tape	15	3. –
9½ Steel Topt Thimbles	3.00	28.50
1500 needles	2.00	3.00
600 Darning do Damaged	25	1.50
1 nest Tin kettles without Lids		3.25
400 Fish Hooks assorted		1. –
½ Gro. worm Lace	440	2.20
2 " worsted Binding	100	2.00
1¾ " Striped linnen Tape	1.13	1.97
1 " Silk Ferriting .93—2 lb. Iron wire..a	27	1.47
2½ pair plated Spurs		3.34
2½ " plain do		–.45
2 Quarts Jacks	19	–.38
6 Large pudding pans		2.66
Amount Carried forward		7138.58½
Amount Brought forward		7138.58½
10 Large puding pans	33½	3.35
3 Doz. Small "	3.20	9.60
30 Fire Steels		–.75
7 Lanthorns	44	3. 8
9 Powder Horns	45	4. 5
2 do Large		2. –
1 nest Tin kettles with lids		3.84
2 Gro. Jews Harps No. 1	28/9	7.64
2¾ " " " " 2	440	12.10
11 Half round Files		–.70
3 Hand Saws	145	4.35
1 Half Bushel 1 peck & half peck measure		2. –
1 Grindstone $8—1 ditto	267..	10.67
3 Traps	167..	4. 1
18 Beaver Traps	225	40.50
22 Ditto "	300	66. –
11 Tumblers	42	4.62
2 Doz & 5 Small white plates		4.56
3 wine Glasses	37½	1.12½
5 Quart mugs	25	1.25
1 Set Large Scales		5. –
1 " Small "		4. –
2 " weights		3.30
1 Jack Screw		5. –
1 pair Steeyards		3. –

82 lb. nail rods	6¾	5.53
142 " Steel	12½	17.75
400 " Iron	$6	24. –
140 " Cotton	20 Cts.	28. –
5 Horse Collars	1.10	5.50
1 Slate		–.67
178 lb. Illinois Lead	15	26.70
1 Packing Screw		26. –
New garden Seeds		19. –
2 Cwt. Shot & Box		28.75
2 Boxes Bar Lead & Boxes		51.50
4 Boxes Soap & Boxes		22.43
2 Boxes pipes		4.50
3 Barrels Salt, got at Detroit		21. –
1¼ Barrel Tarr	37½	4.68⅛
566 lb. Twist Tobacco	14	79.24
2 Kegs Pigtail do & kegs		52.45
Amount Carried forward		7762.78½
Amount Brought forward		7762.78½
10 lb. Brass kettles	75	7.50
5 Doz Shirt Buttons		–.17
3 papers Ink powder		–.40
157 lb. Tobacco	25	39.25
65 " nails	15	9.75
112 " do	14	15.68
6 Froes	100	6. –
26 Doz Hoes	700	182. –
17 " ditto	600	102. –
4 " "	400	16. –
10 Tuscan Hoes	10/...	13.33
4 10/12 Doz Shingling axes	7.50	36.35
10 pair HL Hinges	1/6¾	2. 8
2 " ditto	1/7–	–.43
4 pair Butt Hinges		–.70
14 " " "		2.10
6 " " "		1.67
13 " " "	9 Cts	1.17
14 Drawing Chains	275	38.50
8½ Gro. Screws assorted		7.25
1 Corn Mill		26. –
1 pine Desk		2. –
1 Sherry do..in Agents House		12. –
1 yoke Oxen		60. –
75 lb. old powder	36	27. –

1 Spinning wheel		4.34
1 ps. Linsey..37 yds	40	14.80
27 lb. Harness Leather	25	6.75
4261 Racoons	28	1,192. 8
617 Deer Skins Bucks & Does	47	289.99
32 Bears	2.00	64. –
137 Foxes & Fishers & cats	32	43.84
30 Otters	2.00	60. –
3 Wolves		1.50
367 Musk rats	25	91.75
3 Minks	37 1/2	1.12 1/2
34 3/4 lb. Beaver	2.00	69.50
		$10211.79

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No. of the Packs	The Following Peltries &c. forwarded Genl. Mason on the 1st. and 31 May 1809.	Racoons	Deer Skins	Cats, Foxes & Fishers	Otters	Musk Rats	Bear	Minks	Lbs. of Beaver	Wolves
No. 1	.....	.....	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	.....	.....	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	.....	.....	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	.....	.....	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	.....	.....	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	.....	.....	32							
7	.....	.....	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	.....	.....	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
13	.....	.....	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	.....	.....	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	.....	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried forwd.....	4000	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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No. of the Packs		Racoon	Deer Skins	Cats, Foxes & Fishers	Otters	Musk Rats	Bear	Minks	Lbs. of Beaver	Wolves
	Brot. forwd	4000	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		...	10	...	...	488	...	6	...	...
32		...	4	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
33		...	10	7	30	...	...	...	34½	3
34		...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
35		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37		...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43		21	19	34	2	3	...	2	3	...
		5421	662	198	32	491	12	8	37½	3

44 Barrel Contg. 158 lb. Beeswax

45 Tierce Contg. 127 Dressd. Bucks and Does & 19 pair Moccasins

46 Pack Contg. 22 Bear Skins

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INVOICE of Merchantdize the Property of the United States forwarded from the Office of Superintendant of Indian Trade Greorge Town Columbia on Board the Sloop Susan Reddick K. Richards master, to the address of Joseph Lopes Dias Esqr. of New York destined for the Factory at Fort Wayne.

U.S.F.-
Fort Wayne

No. 1	One Tierce Contg-		
	19½ Doz pint Tin cups a 95 p. Doz.	18.52½	
	19½ Doz half Ditto Ditto 45 " "	8.77	
	Tierce, with Iron hoops & cooperage	3.38	30.67½
" 2	One Tierce Contg-		
	7 ps. red & yellow Ind. Bands. a $6 50/100	45.50	
	15 " British Furniture Calico assd. pattrens 7/8 wide Contg. 419 yds. a 33⅓ cts p. yd	139.67	
	8 ps. Blue Cotton Bands. assd. figures contg. 191 Hhdkfs a 35 cts	66.85	
	4 ps. Cotton Stripe 149 yds. a 55 cts p yd	81.95	
	5 " Cotton Shawls contg. 128 a 4.50 p. Doz	48. -	
	1 pair extra Stout 3 point Blankets.	3.68	
	Tierce—cooperage	3.38	
			389.03
" 3	One Tierce Contg.		
	24 ps. American Calico 7/8 wide assd. Contg. 458 yds. a 40 cts p yd	183.20	
	20 ps. 7/8 English Ditto 572 yds. a 33⅓ cts	190.67	
	4 " cotton Shawls contg. 8 4/12 Dz a 4.50 Dz	37.50	
	1 pair extra Stout 3 point Blankets	3.68	
	Tierce & cooperage	3.38	
			419.43
" 4	One Tierce Contg.		
	1 ps. Green Cloth 5¾ yds. a $2.75	15.81	
	1 " " " 17¼ yds. a 17/6	40.25	
	1 " Blue Ditto 18¾ " ..$3 ..	56.25	
	1 " purple Ditto 11 yds. a 17/6	25.67	

		6 " Blue Ditto 69½ " " 12/6	160.83	
		Tierce & cooperage	3.38	
				302.19
		Amount Carried forward Dollars		1141.32½ *
		Amount Brought forward		1141.32½
No.	5	One Tierce Contg.		
		1 ps. Blue Cloth 26 yds a$1.50 p yd	39. –	
		1 " " " 18¾ " 3 ..p yd.	56.25	
		1 " Ditto " 17¼ " 12/6 " "	28.76	
		1 " " Blue Strouds	20.31	
		1 " Spotted Swan Skin	21.75	
		1 " white Ditto "	21.31	
		Tierce & cooperage	3.38	190.76
No.	6	One Tierce Contg.		
		4 pieces White Swan Skin a $21.31 ps	85.24	
		1 pair extra Stout 3 point Blankets.	3.68	
		Tierce & Cooperage	3.38	92.30
"	7	One Tierce Contg.		
		7 pieces Blue Strouds a $20.31 p. p.	142.17	
		Tierce & Cooperage	3.38	145.55
"	8	One Tierce Contg. the Same		145.55
		4 Canisters Powder for Samples		
"	9	One Ditto Contg.		
		13 pair extra Stout 3 point Bl. 3.68	47.84	
		6 pieces Contg. 12 Dz Shawls		
		a $4 50/100 Dz	54. –	
		Tierce & Cooperage	3.38	105.22
"	10	One Tierce Contg.		
		13 pair 3½ point Blankets a $3.75 p	48.75	
		Tierce & Cooperage	3.38	52.13
"	11	One Tierce Contg.		
		1 piece fine red Flannel	20. –	
		2 " yellow & white do $17.32 pr.ps	34.64	
		16 lb. White Thread No. 16 a $1.75 lb	28. –	
		20 lb. coloured Do. Assorted 1.55 lb	31.00	
		4 pieces Contg. 7½ Dz Shawls		
		a $4.50 Dz	33. –	
		2 " Russia Sheeting a $25.50 p p.	51. –	
		2 pair 3½ point Blankets a $ 3.75.	7.50	
		Tierce & Cooperage	3.38	
				208.52
		Amount Carred forward		2081.35½

		Amount Brought forward	2081.35½
U.S.F.			
Fort Wayne			
No. 12	One Box Contg.		
	12 Nests Tin kettles 7 in. ea.		
	$4 70/100 p. nest	56.40	
	½ Dz. pint Tin cups a 95 cts p. Dz.	-.43	
	½ " half pint Do 45	-.22	
	2 Bundles Contg. 10 Bunches Gats.		
	62½ cts	6.25	
	1 Gross Sham Buck Scalping Kvs.		
	1.16 Dz.	13.92	
	1 Ditto Lascar[1] Ditto a $2.02 p Dz.	24.24	
	Box & Cooperage	2.30	103.76
" 13	One Box Contg.		
	6 Nests Tin kettles (7 in. ea $4.70 p. nest	28.20	
	3 Doz Scissors a $1.75 pr. Dz.	5.25	
	18,200 Grey Wampum a 3$ pr. M.	54.60	
	13,950 White Ditto 1.75 "	24.41	
	500 Cat fish Hooks a 36/ p M.	2.40	
	500 pearch Do $3.54 " M.	1.77	
	500 Small Do a "2.50 ".	1.25	
	Box & Cooperage	1.55	119.43
" 14	One Tierce Contg.		
	1 piece Russia Sheeting	25.50	
	4 " Drogheda Do. 208¼ yd. a 40 cts	83.30	
	4 " (No. 4) Shirting Cotton (in lieu of Linen which could not be had. 100 yd 50	50. -	
	2 pieces (No.2)Stout Do. 65 yds. 47 cts	30.55	
	2½ Dz. plow lines a $2 pr. Dz.	5	
	1 Dz Cross Barred Silk Hhdkfs. a 72/6. 87/6. 97/	34.27	
	½ Dz Ditto. Do. a 77/6 Dz.	5.17	
	20 pieces Brittanias a $2.66⅔ p p.	53.33⅓	
	1 pair 2½ point Blankets	3.07	
	Tierce & Cooperage	3.38	293.57

[1] The word "lascar," derived from the Persian and Hindu "lashkar," meaning army, is applied to an East Indian native sailor, or East Indian artilleryman of low rank in the British army. Lascar knives may have first been used in connection with armies.

"	15	One Tierce Contg.		
		20 pair 2½ point Blankets a $3.07....	61.40	
		Tierce & cooperage.....	3.38	64.78
"	16	One Tierce Contg.		
		7 pair 2½ point Blankets a $3.07....	21.49	
		20 pair 2 point Ditto a $2.27....	45.40	
		Tierce & cooperage.....	3.38	70.27
		Amount carried forwd Dollars		2733.16 *
		Amount brought forward.....		2733.16
U.S.F.				
Fort Wayne				
No. 17		Two Tierces Contg.		
& 18		2½ Doz looking Glasses No. 4 with Drawers a 7/ p. Doz.....	2.18	
		2⅔ Doz looking Glasses No. 5 a 10/.	3.56	
		12 Caster Hats..No. 1 a $5 each.....	60. –	
		20 Roram Ditto – " 2 a $3 "	60. –	
		24 Calico Shirts a $1.20 p Shirt.....	28.80	
		2 pair American 3 point Blankets a $4. p. pair.....	8. –	
		1 Ditto..Do....2 Do.....Ditto...	2.27	
		Two Tierces & Cooperage.....	6.76	171.57
"	19	One Tierce Contg.		
		2 Doz. Cirb Bridles with Tips..... a $13.50 p. Doz.....	27. –	
		1 Doz double reined Ditto with Ditto	15. –	
		1 Doz Snaffle Ditto with Ditto.....	10.50	
		2 Doz common Ditto a 9$ p Doz.....	18. –	
		1 pair Large Steel yards 26/3.....	3.50	
		1 pair small Ditto.....18/9.....	2.50	
		2 Coverlits a 1$.....	2. –	
		12 pair 2 point Blankets a 2.27 p. pr..	27.24	
		Tierce & Cooperage.....	3.38	109.12
"	20	One Box Contg.		
		3 Nests Copper kettles 7 in. ea. with covers wt. 100 lbs. a 90 cts pr lb...	90. –	
		1 Ditto contg. 12 Ditto without covers wt. 106½ lbs. a 80 cts p lb....	85.20	
		1 Ditto Sheet Iron Ditto contg. 5 kettles.....	11. –	
		Box & Cooperage.....	2.55	188.75

In Tierce *No. 5*		
760 pair Ear bobs a $12.50 p 100 pair..	95. –	
16 Ditto fluted wrist Bands..... wt. 14 oz. 2 Dwts a $1.60 p oz....	22.56	
31 Head Bands with Eagles wt. 23 oz 8 Dwts.....	51.33	
29 Ditto..Ditto wt. 29 oz – 18 Dwts..	53.28	222.17
Amount carried forward	Dollars	3424.77
Amount brought forward.....		3424.77
1 Doz– Broaches wt. 3 ozs. 5 Dwts	6.90	
1 Doz– Ditto " 4 " 10 "	11.40	
1 Doz– Ditto " 4 " 17 "	11.82	
1 Doz– Ditto " 2 " 13 "	6.18	
1 Doz– Ditto " 2 " 07 "	5.82	
13 Broaches..... " 1 " 12 "	4.52	
1 Doz. Ditto.... " 4 " 12 "	11.52	
300 Small Ditto " 1 " 12 "	5.67	
1 Doz large round Ditto wt. 5 ozs 12 Dwts. (13.32).....	13.32	
6 Gorgets a $18.36 p Dozen.....	9.18	
1 Doz– Ear Wheels wt. 3 ozs.....	7.20	
1 Doz– Ditto–Ditto " 2 " 19 Dwts	7.14	
1 Doz– Ditto–Ditto " 3 " 7 "	7.62	
1 Doz– Ditto–Ditto " 2 " 15 "	6.90	
1 Doz– Ditto–Ditto " 1 " 04 "	2.94	
4 Doz– Nose–Ditto " 2 " 09 "	10. –	
1 Doz– Ear–Ditto " 1 " 15 "	5.10	133.23
No. 21 One Box Contg.— 200 lbs. B. B. No. 1. 2. 3. patent Shot a 14.50 p 100 lbs.....	29. –	
Box & Cooperage.....	–.75	29.75
		$3,587.75
Add to make up the Loss Sustained by opening & repacking for proper assortments in breaking up Packages, Wrappers and Drafts of Scales estimated at one per cent.....		35.87
	Dollars	3,623.62

Errors Excepted
Office of Indian Trade
GEORGE TOWN June 9th. 1809—
Signed J. MASON Supt.

INVENTRY of Merchantdize Peltry and other property on hand at the United States Trading House Fort Wayne on the 5 Day of Oct. 1809.

26 Doz. Hoes	a 700	182
$15^{7}/_{12}$ " Ditto	.600	93.50
4 " Ditto	.400	16. –
7 Tuscan Hoes	10/.	9.33
$4^{8}/_{12}$ Doz. Shingling	$ 7.50	35. –
2 Boxes Bar Lead		51.50
341 lb. Ilinois Ditto	14..	51.15
93 lb. Steel	$12^{1}/_{2}$	$11.62^{1}/_{2}$
5 froes		5. –
$3^{3}/_{4}$ Boxes Soap & Boxes		20. $1^{1}/_{2}$
340 lb. Twist Tobacco	14	47.60
18 Beaver Traps	2.25	40.50
22 Ditto..Ditto	3..	66. –
3 Traps	1.67	4. 1
9 pair Drawing chains	2.75	25.75
117 lb. Nails	14	16.38
120 " Cotton	20	24. –
4 pit Saws Tillers & Handles	5.20	20.80
2 Barrels Salt got at Detroit		14. –
1 Jack Screw		5. –
1 Horse collar		1.10
5 Hoes		2.50
125 lb. Flax		$18.87^{1}/_{2}$
1 Large Scale Beam &c		12. –
1 Doz Turners Gouges		2.40
1 " Ditto Chissels		2.55
1 " Handles & Ferrils		–.73
part of a Set Blacksmith Tools		6.33
10 Fowling pieces	$11.3	133.32
133 yds. Dowlass & Russia Duck	40	53.20
Amount Carried forward		$952.17^{1}/_{2}$
Amount Brought forward		$952.17^{1}/_{2}$
2 Woman Sadles		30. –
79 lb. Nail Rod	$6^{3}/_{4}$	$5.53^{1}/_{2}$
345 " Iron	$6	20.70
112 " Brass Kettles	75	83. –
196 " Buck Shot		28.25
10 pair HL Hinges	$1/6^{3}/_{4}$	2.77
2 pair Ditto	1/7..	–.41
$5^{3}/_{4}$ Gross Screws assorted		4.75

7 Butt. Hinges			1. 5
91 lb. pewter		2/4..	26.31
28 Spades & Shovels		6/10½	27.75
28 lb. Frying pans		1/...	3.80
64 " House Bells		4/...	34.13
59 pipe Tomhawks	150		88.50
15 nests Tin Kettles without Lids	324		48.60
3 " Ditto with Lids	384		11.52
Tierce No. 5 Contg.			
4 11/12 Doz. Large pudding pans	533	26.20	
6 1/12 " Less	400	24.33	
1 11/12 " Less	320	6.13	
5 4/12 " Small Tin cups		2.40	
Tierce		2.40	61.46
6 Indian Matts			12. –
7 3/12 Doz. Horse & cow Bells	500.		35.83
3 Coffe pots			1. –
7 half Gallon Measures		2/12.	1.98
36 Worsted Surcingles		54..	19.44
4 Leather Ditto		56..	2.24
4 Worsted Girths		31..	1.24
3 Linen Ditto		1/9..	–.69
2 Casks Rifle powder			22. –
1 Castor Hat			5. –
7 Trunks part Dammaged			21. –
87 Dressd. Deer Skins Bucks & Does	75		65.25
Amount Carried forward			1558.38

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Amount Brought forward			1558.38
30 pair Long Stockings		97/6 Doz	32.50
13 Short.....Ditto		$7...	7.58
3 Gross & 4 Doz cowskin whips		1.14	44.58
4 Sythes			4. 2
1 Kegg Dammaged Ginger			4. 7
Old Garden Seeds			19. –
11 1/2 Doz. Gun worms			5.75
20 1/2 " fire Steels		30 Doz.	6.15
28 lb. Vermillion		1.60..	44.80
3000 flints		$7 M	21. –
3000 Ditto		4 "	12. –
1000 Ditto			5. –
6 Doz pewter Spoons			6. –
3 " Ditto Ditto		40 cts	1.26
5 10/12 Gross Tind. Iron Ditto		$12..	70. –

10 1/2 Doz awl Hafts		1.78
5 pack yellow Bells		5. –
30 pair Stirrup Irons	2/6.	10. –
1 1/2 Doz plated Spurs	$16.	24. –
7 Doz. Scalping Knives	2.5	14.35
1 3/4 Box Glass	13.30	23.62 1/2
1 pair Taylors Sheers		–. 8 1/2
1 Ditto.....Ditto		1.33
1 9/12 Doz Shoe makers Rubbers	43 Doz	–.74
6 Two foot Rules		2. 4
10 pair Chest Hinges	20.	2. –
9 par Shoe pinchers	30..	2.70
10 " " nippers		–.90
30 Shoe Knives	16..	4.80
7 Razor cases		1.82
16 plane Irons	8 1/2.	1.36
1 3/4 Gross Buckles for Belts	300	5.25
18 Thumb Latches	9.	1.62
1 pair plated Spurs		1.33
Amount Carried forward		1946.82

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Amount Brought forward		1946.82
2 qt. Jacks		–.40
2 pair Compasses		– 12 1/2
4 1/2 Doz Knives & Forks	187 Doz	8.41 1/2
143 Gro. Screw augers	6 1/2 qr.	9.29 1/2
1 lb. Worsted		1.50
8 Doz Linen Tape	180	14.40
3 Gross Green Worm Lace	412 1/2.	12.37 1/2
1 1/2 Doz Linen Tape	93...	1.39 1/2
5 Gross Sup. Scarlet Garters		23.40
4 " Ditto Ditto	30/..	16. –
15 " Narrow Ditto		28.66 1/2
18 " Quality Binding	7/..	16.80
36 plain Tomhawks		21.26
1 Doz Rasps		2.30
1 10/12 " Ditto	2.93..	5.37 1/2
2 Doz Hand Saw files	1.13	2.26
1 ps. Dowlass		14.45
1 " Brown Holland		7.65
124 Axes		124. –
2 Broad axes		6. –
11 Cooper adzes		8. 3
18 Dammaged Bed cords		1.75
2 Shot pouches		3. –

3 claw Hamers		–.75
1 Doz Leather Surcingles		10.50
26 pair Coarse men Shoes	110..	28.60
2 4 qr. Ledgers		4.50
6 counter ink Stands		3.00
21 papers red ink powderd		7. –
14 Ditto Black "		1.80
9 Brass pocket Inkstands	19..	1.61
3 Doz Bobbin		1.53
5 lb. Sealing wax		10. –
150 Dammaged quills		1.50
500 quills		12.25
4 R. Letter paper		16. –
18 qrs. Ditto Ditto		3. –
Amount Carried forward		2377.74½

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Amount Brought forward		2377.74½
1 Ream & 3 qrs. Large paper	450	5. 6
1 " " 21 " foolscap	450	8.44
1 lb. Wafers		2.25
1 piece fancy pocket hhkfs No. 4		10.80
6 Horn powder flasks		1.50
1 Doz Linen Tape		1.80
3 Catteys Ind. Silk		18. –
9 Gross Vest Button	1.07	9.63
3 " Coat Ditto	2. 7	6.21
2⅝ " fishing Lines		3.62½
2 " Razors		2.60
16 Slate pencils		–.16
4 lb. Coarse White Thread		4.28
2 Gross coat Buttons		5.20
1½ " Ditto Ditto		1.90½
8 " Shirt Ditto		6. –
15 Black Lead pencils		2.77½
2 lb. Thread		3.50
1 paper Bugles		–.60
1 foot Adz		–.61
2 powder flasks		3. –
3 Ditto	17/6..	7. –
5 Shot Bags	125..	6.25
9 Silver mounted Whips	250..	22.50
4 Shot pouches	125..	5. –
17 yds. White Buckram	2/2	4.91
5 qrs. paper mixt		2.25
1 p Dowlass		14.45

31 yds. Ditto	2/5	9.98
130 pair Moccasins	25..	32.50
22½ yds. fancy cord	56..	12.60
30½ " Ditto	"	17. 8
11½ " fustain	38..	4.37
30½ " White flannel	41..	12.50
6 Stable Halters	86	5.16
Amount Carried forward		2632.24½
Amount Brought forward		2632.24½
14 " Russia Duck & Dowlass	40	1.60
4¾ " Baize	5/10	3.40
11½ " Muslin		2.25
16¼ " Saimoise	60..	9.75
2 p. Gurrahs		6.50
20 yds. Swanskin	75..	15. –
21 " White Cassimere	13/6.	37.80
38 " yellow flannel	40	15.20
32 " Dammaged Striped cotton	20	6.40
52 " Irish Linen	4/3.	29.46
2 Vest pattrens		2. –
1½ yd. Green persian		1.28
2¼ " Bennets cord		3.85
20½ " Brown Holland	1/1½	2.97
1½ " Dark Mixt Cloth	19/10	2.65
19 " Red flannel	40	7.60
2 ps. Striped Nankeen		13.50
30¾ yds. Scarlet Cassimere	10/1½	41.13
8 pair Silk Stockings	28/...	29.87
8 " Clouded cotton	8/9...	9.34
4 " Ditto Ditto	49	1.96
1 pair Buckskin Gloves		–.75
1 " Short Ladies Ditto		–.25
5 Oil Hat covers		2.45
26¾ yds. Brown Nankeen	28.	7.49
6 " Green Calimanco	28	1.68
5¼ " Striped Ditto		1.47
11½ " Black Ditto		3.22
1 p Green.....Ditto		8.80
1 " Blue Shalloon		10.67
24 yds. Ditto Ditto	35½	8.52
8 Camels Hair hats		16. –
25 Wool Ditto	6/3½	20.97
8 Lanthorns	44	3.52

2 pair Sadle Bags		6. –
9 Martingals		4.50
	Amount Carried forward	2973.93 1/2
	Amount Brought forward	2973.93 1/2
6 Belts 240—5 Ditto 200		4.40
3 Leather Surcingles		1.68
1 Hand Saw		1.45
7 powder Horns	45..	3.15
2 Large Ditto		2. –
9 Tincel hat Bands		–.54
24 lb. Scotch & 10 Rappee Snuff is 34	30	10.20
54 Ear Twists		4. 5
400 Small crosses	6 1/4..	25. –
192 Ear Bobs No. 2	40	76.80
119 Ditto "	4.25	29.75
93 Single	6..	5.58
146 Ear Wheels	30	43.80
9 Large Broches & 9 Small	1.50	27. –
33 pair Large Ear Bobs	55.	18.15
200 Crosses	$7..	14. –
23 Arm bands	3.25	74.75
24 Wrist Ditto	2....	48. –
9 Ditto Ditto	75	6.75
1 Epaulet		6. –
18 Gorgets	3.60	64.80
9 Head Bands	3....	27. –
7 Scizars chains	2.50	17.50
56 p: half Ribben	2....	112. –
2 Doz pad Locks		4. –
2 pad Ditto		–.33
1 Ditto Ditto		–.55
1/2 Box pipes		1.12 1/2
4 Bibles	75..	3. –
2 Doz Large flat files	75..	16.50
10 Hand Saw files		–.87 1/2
15 polishing "		6.22
2 Doz Rasps		4.60
2 " 3 Square 10 inch files		3. –
13 Nine Inch flat Ditto		2.10
	Amount Carried forward	3640.58 1/2
	Amount Brought forward	3640.58 1/2
9 half Round files		2.10
9 Rat Taild. Ditto		1.50

12 Bunches Mock Garnets	2/3..	3.60
25 White Ditto	50..	12.50
2 Gross Vest Buttons		2.14
2 " Coat Ditto		2.60
2½ " Ditto "	2. 7.	3.17½
5,800 Grey Wampum		20.50
4,200 White Ditto		10.25
1 lb. 5 oz Sewing Silk assorted	$5.87	7.69
2 " Twist	6.34	12.68
1 Drawing Knife		-.35
2 Gross Coat Moulds		-.40
7½ " Vest Ditto		-.55
2 Gross Ferriting & Tape		3.25
1 lb. nitting pins		-.30
4¾ Gross Steel Top Thimbles	300..	14.25
1½ " Brass Ditto	140...	2.10
1 Gross Sleeve Buttons		1.13
5 Burning Glasses		-.55
1 Gross Shoe Tacks		2.25
2½ pair plated Spurs		3.34
2½ Ditto plain		-.45
1 Gross Shirt Buttons		-.36
2 " Brass Jews harps No. 1	29/9	7.67
2¾ " Ditto Ditto " 2	440	12.10
2 " Tind. Iron Ditto	220..	4.40
7 Doz Iron Ditto		-.87½
7 " pewter Tea spoons		1. -
6 Doz Ivory combs	300..	18. -
5½ " Horn Ditto	50..	2.75
5½ " Gimblets	45..	2.47½
120 Bullet Moulds	37½	45. -
2 Doz fire Steels		-.60
4 " pocket Knives	200	8. -
5 four Bladed pen knives	39	1.95
Amount Carried forward		3852.42

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Amount Brought forward		3852.42
7 Common pen knives		-.87½
23 fish Lines with Hooks		2.53
6 pair Spectacles	18..	1. 8
100 Marlin Needles		3. -
1 Gross Straight awls		2.50
1½ " Awl Blades		-.90
200 fish Hooks assorted		-.50
½ Doz. Razors		1.66

10 Dammaged Ditto		1.25
10 paper Snuff Boxes		–.50
1,900 needles		2.75
600 Darning Ditto Dammaged		1.50
1 lb. Thread Mixt		1. –
4¼ lb. Brass wire	77..	3.27½
1¼ " Iron Ditto		–.31
16 Tin pans		5.32
8 Sticks pomatum		–.68
10 Tin Kettles assorted		3.75
2 Trunks	a 3 & 400	7. –
1 Counter Ink stand		–.50
1 Sand Box		–.33½
New garden Seeds		17. –
2 Bolts Linen Tape		–.30
5¾ lb. Alspice	26	1.49½
13¼ " Indigo	350	46.37½
30 " Allum	10	3. –
30¾ " Brimstone	6..	1.84
16 " Glue	2/6..	5.33
89 " Rosin	4½	4.44
37 " Bohea Tea Dammaged 40	10	3.70
14 " Bees wax	10	1.40
4 " 10 oz Mace	700	32.75
7½ " Cloves	87½	6.55
3 " Cinnamon	45	1.35
2¾ " Nutmeg	325	8.93
Amount Carred forward		4028. 9½
Amount Brought forward		4028. 9½
1½ lb. Borax		1.50
281 " Indian Sugar	10	28.10
6 " Ditto in cake		–.48
14 Common Gun Locks	1.20	16.80
3 Double Roller Ditto	3.13	9.39
2¾ Bridles Ditto	2.87	5.74
12 Best Lock Ditto	2.80	33.60
1 Common Gun Lock		1.20
3 Tumblers	42.	1.26
3 wine Glasses		1.12½
2 qt. Mugs		–.50
13 Small white plates		1.95
1 Set Large Scales		5. –
1 " Small Ditto		4. –
2 " weights		3.30

1 Pair Steelyards		3. –
1 Packing Screw		26. –
1¼ Barrel Tar		4.68½
27 lb. Harnass Leather	25	6.75
1 Spinning wheel		4.34
1 Corn Mill		26. –
1 Grindstone		8. –
1 pine Desk 200—2. 2 qr. Day Books	250	4.50
1 Cherry Ditto in Agent House		12. –
1 Slate		–.67
1 yoke Oxen		60. –
237 Racoons Skins	25	59.25
934 Deers "	47	436.98
60 Bears "	200	120. –
279 Musk Rats	25	69.75
12 Otters	200	24. –
6 cats & foxes	32	1.92
1 Wolf 50—2 lb. Beaver 200		2.50
15 mole skins	12½	1.87½
1 Half Bushel & 1 peck & half measure		2. –
6 Old Blankets	75	4.50
		$5020.76

ADDITIONAL INVOICE of articles forwarded from New York by Josep Lopes Dias Agent for Indian Factories there to the U. S. Trading House at Fort Wayne.

U.S.F.		
F.W.	One Cask Contg.	
22	352 1 ps. Scarlet Cloth 17¼ yds.....a 19/2	41.32
	361 1 ps. Ditto Ditto 14¼ " 23/4	41.55
	4 Doz Toilet Looking Glasses.....a 275	11. –
	10 Doz Ditto Small Ditto.....200	20. –
	1 Cask packing & heading &c.....	2.68¼
	27 Bars com flat Iron asstd.....W. 10.011	55.55
	5 " German Steel W. 121 lb....a 1/6	22.69
23.24	2 Cask 20d. cut nails 160	
	160 320 lb...a 10d.	33.33
	2 casks.....	.50
29.40	Twelve Casks powder.....a $11	132. –
	Canvass & packing.....a 20 each	2.40
25.28	Four Cases 10 Rifles ea. is 40 Rifles..1250	500. –
	4 Cases.....a 160 ea.	6.40
U.S.F.		
Fort Wayne		
1 a 6	Six casks Twist Tobacco wt. 1038 lb...a 14	145.32
7 a 8	Two Ditto pig Tail Ditto 330....." 15	49.50
		$1064.24

Errors Exepted
Office of Indian Trade
28 July 1809
JOHN MASON

BILL of Furs peltries &c. forwarded May & June 1810 from the Fort Wayne Trading House by John Johnston Agent adressed to Lieut. Daniel Baker Military Agent Detroit and from thence to be forwarded to Genl. John Mason Superintendant of Indian Trade Washington City the whole marked U.S.I.M. and numbred from 1 to 50 inclusively

No. of the Packs		Racoon Skins	Deer Skins	Musk Rats	Cats, Foxes & Fishers	Otters	Minks	Bears	Lbs. Beaver	Moles
No. 1			30							
2			31							
3			60							
4			37							
5			49							
6			34							
7			26	443		16	11		2	15
8			47							
9			48							
10			38							
11			31							
12			43							
13			40							
14			44							
15			53							
16			54							
17			39							
18			33							
19			40							
20			41							
21			40							
22			23							
23										
24		200	4					23		
25		200	4							
26		200	4							
27		200	4							
28		200	4							
29		200	4							
30		200	4							
	Amt. card. ford	1400	909	443		16	11	23	2	15

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		Racoon Skins	Deer Skins	Musk Rats	Cats, Foxes & Fishers	Otters	Minks	Bears	Lbs. Beaver	Moles
	Carried ford.	1400	909	443	...	16	11	23	2	15
31		88	8	...	74	...	...	...	...	...
32		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
41		...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
42		...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43		200	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44		...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		5	17	10	41	12	3	...	...	...
46		...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47		...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48		148	13	5	8	1	...	...	...	...
Tierce 49	Contg 75 Dressd. Deer Skins Buck & Does 17 pair fine moccasins 5 " Ditto 32 Common Ditto									
pack 50		...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...

Recapitulation

3441 Racoon Skins	a 25 –	860.25
1227 Deerskins Buck & Does	50 –	613.50
458 Musk rats	25	114.50
123 cats foxes & fishers	25 –	30.75
29 Otters	200 –	58.00
14 Minks	25 –	3.50
80 Bears	200 –	160.00
2 lb. Beaver		4.00
15 Moles		1.00
75 Dressd. Skins	75	56.25
17 pair fine moccasins	50 –	8.50
5 " Ditto "	75 –	3.75
32 " com, Ditto	25 –	8.00
		$1922.00

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INVOICE of Merchandize the property of the United States delivered by John Mason Sup, Indian Trade to John W Bronaugh Transportation agent for the Indian Office and by him to be forwarded to the United States Factory at Fort Wayne

U. S F
F. Wayne

Tierce				
No. 1	44 ps. Strong Muslin.....a	3.50	154. –	
	1 pr. 2½ pt. Blankets.....	325. –	3.25	
	Tierce & Cooperage.....		3.38	160.63
Tierce				
" 2	1 lb. Nuns Thread No. 20.....		3.59	
	1 " ..do..... "	16.....	2.68	
	1 " ..do..... "	12.....	2.	
	1 " ..do..... "	8.....	1.42	
	1 " ..do..... "	10.....	1.70	
	2 ps. Stripe Cotton 73½ yds.	50..	36.75	
	22 ps. fine Callico 617½ Yds a	33⅓	205.83	
	5 ps. Russia Sheeting.....a	22.90	114.50	
	137 fancy Shawls.....a	50 cts	68.50	
	1 pr. 2½ pt. Blankets.....		3.25	
	4 ps. Strong Muslin.....a	3.50	14. –	
	Tierce & Cooperage.....		3.38	457.60
Tierce				
" 3	10 ps. Blue Strouds.....a	16.75	167.50	
	Tierce & Cooperage.....		3.38	170.88
Box				
" 4	2 dz. Sythes a 10/6 ea.....		33.60	
	2 dz. do. Stones a 11/3 dz.....		3. –	
	2 " Pen Knives a 4. –.....		8. –	
	½ Gro. Tind Tea Spoons a 90/–....		6. –	
	3 doz. Scissars.....a	2.65	7.95	
	2 doz. double bolted Padlocks a	8. –	16. –	
	2 doz. do.....do... " a	5.50	11. –	
	Box & cooperage.....		1.50	87.05
		Over		$876.16 *
		Over.....		876.16
5 a 6	Two Boxes Contg. ea 2 Boxes of Pipes is 4 Boxes a 41/3.....		22. –	
	2 Outside Boxes & Cooperage ea	1.50	3. –	25. –

Tierce 7			
	18 pr. 3 pt. Blankets a 15/3 Stg.....13.14.6		
	advance 112½%.....15. 8.9¾		
	£29. 3.3¾		
		77.78	
	Tierce & Cooperage 3.38.....	3.38	81.16
Tierce 8	Same as No. 7.....		81.16
Tierce 9	11½ pr. 3 pt. Blankets a 15/3 Stg..... 8.15.4½		
	advance 112½%..... 9.17.3½	49.66	
	2 Reams fools Cap a 5.50.....	11. –	
	1 doz. Ink Powders.....	2. –	
	10 ps. Red & Blue Ind. Bandanoes a 6	60. –	
	1 ps. Scarlet Cloth 21½ Yds. a 6...	129. –	
	Tierce & Cooperage.....	3.38	255.04
Two Boxes 10 a 11	ea 200 lb. is 400 lb. Lead a 10 $ p. Cwt.....	35.71	
	2 Boxes & Cooperage....75 ea.....	1.50	37.21
Box 12	6 nests Sheet Iron Kettles a 30 $....	180. –	
	Box & cooperage.....	1.50	181.50
Tierce 13	1 ps. Sup. fine Blue cloth 22 yds. a 8.	176. –	
	1 ps. do.....do 14¼ " a 4.50	64.12	
	3 dz. Body Belts..a 8.....	24. –	
	½ " Slates 1 dz. do. Pencils.....	1.50	
	1¼ doz. Curb Bridles a 12.....	15. –	
	1¼ " Snaffles do 12.....	15. –	
	11½ pr. 2½ pt. Blankets a 11/ 6.6.6. advanced 112½%..... 7.2.3		
	£13.8.9¾	35.84	
	Tierce & Cooperage.....	3.38	
			334.84
	Over		$1872.07

Box 14		Over.....		1872.07
	1 Vise wt. 40½ lb.....a	23	9.31½	
	2½ doz. Knives.....a	650	16.25	
	6 doz. do	133⅓	8. –	
	1 Bag Buck Shot M C 1 do Shot.....No. 5 1 do do ..... " 1 1 do do ..... " 3	ea 28 lb a 14.50 p. cwt.	14.50	
	Box & Cooperage.....		1.50	49.56
Box 15	8 doz. pint Tin cups.....a	95...	7.60	
	4 " ½ pint. do	45...	1.80	
	Box & Cooperage.....		1.25	10.65
Cask 16	43 lb. Hyson Tea.....a	.70	30.10	
	Cask & Cooperage.....		2.25	32.35
Cask 17	54 lb. Pepper.....a	.25	13.50	
	Cask & Cooperage.....		1.75	15.25
18.19 & 20	Three Boxes contg. 150 lb. Brown Soap a .10 cts..... 50 lb. White do a 17 "		15. – 8.50	
	Boxes & Cooperage.....		1.50	25. –
				2004.88
	Add to make up the loss sustained by opening and Repacking for proper assortments in breaking up Packages wrappers & drafts of Scales estimated 1%			20.05
				$2024.93

E. E.
Office Indian Trade
30 March 1811

JOHN MASON S. I. T.

*

ORDERS for goods from the United States Factor at Fort Wayne, on the Agent of Indian Factories at Philadelphia

Memorandum of articles which will be wanted for the Fort Wayne Factory, Jany. 2. 1803

2 Doz. English scythes
2 " Scythe stones
1 " whet stones
6 Grind stones
6 Iron Mills for grinding corn of the best kind
1 Doz. Coffee Mills
2 " Otter and Beaver Traps
1 Compleat chest carpenters Tools
1 Compleat set of Tools for stocking Guns
500 lb. best German steel for Springs &c
20 Rifles from 16 to 25 Dolls cost, with some silver mounting of the best quality at the price
6 Sets forged plow Irons
10 Gro. wood screws from 1/4 in. to 2 1/2 In. assorted
12 pair drawing chains
6 Doz. Butt hinges, hammered Iron assorted
50 lb. Glue
6 " Isin Glass
2 Cwt shot assorted
2 of the largest 6 plate stoves. for the Factory & Smiths shop
3 Doz. Smoak Tomhawks, Iron heads, not with screw tops
8 Metal ovens assorted
2 Doz. Metal pots from 1 to 10 Gall's assorted
1/2 " Shingling Axes
1 " Saddle Bag Locks
1 " Brass cocks, loose keys
4 pair Brass candlesticks
1 Large copper Tea kettle
10 Gro. Brass nails—
20 lb. Twine
6 Packing needles
10,000 Wampum, Grey, black & white, most grey.
4 Boxes clay pipes
1 Box Pipe heads
3,000 Broaches assorted
An assortment of Garden seeds for useful Vegetables, these will be very necessary in promoting our plan of civilization
1 Keg of spanish brown ground in oil to paint the windows and Doors of the Factory & agent's House
2 paint Brushes—

*

brot. forwd.
4 pair flat Irons
4 Nests Trunks
2 Doz. jappand. Tobacco Boxes
2 " " snuff "
6 Spinning Wheels
2 cwt cotton
2 " Flax
2 Doz. pair com. spurs
1 " best double pad Locks
10 Sides Harness Leather
4 Doz. Bed cords
6 " Plow Lines
3 quarts Aqua fortis, for staining Rifle stocks
2 Doz. large Brass kettles, fit for making sugar
1/1 " best kind of stock locks fit for outside Doors
2 Cwt sheet Iron
1 ps. spotted swanskin white
1 " " " Green
1 " Thick green Persian
1 " " Purple — Do.
50 lb. Cotton Candlewick
50 lb. double and twisted worsted, Green & red fit for making belts—
2 Table Cloths about 3 or 4 Dolls each
10 Gallons best sherry wine
10 " " French Brandy
15 " Sugar House molasses
2 lb. Peruvian Bark
2 Doz. mustard Dixons
1 keg Rice
50 lb. Brimstone
20 lb. Salt Petre
50 " Copperas
10 " Alspice
10 " Pepper
5 " Ginger
1 keg Rosin
4 Boxes chocolate

JNO. JOHNSTON
U. S. Factor

*

Memorandum of Jany. 31. 1803——

1 ps. sup. fine Blue cloth fit for uniform
1/2 " " " Scarlet " fit for Ditto
1 ps. white kerseymere[1] ————fine
1 " Scarlet " .....Do.
1 " Blue " .....Do.
100 yds. Narrow Silver Lace suitable, it will cost at Philada. from 5/7 1/2 to 7/6 p. yard
2 Gro. best plated Buttons of the size for uniform coats
2 " " " " Ditto for vests—
1/2 Doz. fashionable silver Eapulets
1 ps. fine cambric
1 " midling fine Do.
6 Groce Shirt Buttons
1/4 lb. cambric thread
2 ps. White Dimity
2 Doz. white cotton half or short stockings
1 " Buck skin Gloves—Buff
1 " " " " colored
1 " Mens white silk Hose
2 " " fine white cotton Do.
2 " " muslin neck Hhkfs.—
1 ps. wide Apron check
30 Gro. large Button moulds assorted
40 " Small— " " "
3 ps. Hair Ribbon
2 Doz. high priced Razors
2 " lower " "
3 " shaving Boxes—
2 ps. Diaper Toweling
1 1/2 Doz. Table cloths assorted
1 ps. Brown Durant
1 " Dark blue calimancoe
1 " Pea green Do.
1 " Brown camblet of a good quality
1 " Jaconet muslin at about 5/7 1/2
1 " Book " at about 10/-
1 " Cambric " at about 6/-
2 Doz. womens cotton Hose
1 " " white worsted Do.
1 " mens " " "
1 " " colored..... "
1 ps. Scarlet flannel

[1] See *ante*, 535n.

1 " fine white Do
1 " Twilled Grey coating
1 " white marseilles
1 " fancy Do.

carrd. forwd.

brot forwd.
2 Doz. womens leather Gloves long
3 Gro. silk ferreting assorted colours
1 ps. white Buckram
1 " Brown Do.
2 Doz. colourd. border muslin Hhkfs for women
1 Trunk of womens leather shoes assorted of a good quality.
1 Gro. Playing cards
1 Doz. pair half Boot Legs
1 " calf skins—
100 lb. best soal Leather
Queens ware
6 nests Dishes
4 Doz. Pepper Boxes
2 " cream Pots
6 Sets low priced castors
2 Doz. wash Basons
6 Turreens—
24 Sets china cups & saucers assorted
2 Doz jappaned Tea Pots
4 Doz. salt holders
6 pair Glass Salts of a midling quality
3 Doz. Sugar Dishes
2 " Sallad Bowls
1 " Quart Decanters
1 " pint "
4 " mustard Pots
3 " Butter Boats
1/2 " jappaned coffee Pots
1 " Bread Baskets
1 " Chambers
2 " Jappand. Pitchers of about 3 qts. size
6 " Quart Bottles
2 " Pint Pocketflasks—
Groceries
3 Bbles Loaf sugar & coffee
2 " Bohea Tea
1/2 Barrel of best Hyson Tea
1 Keg Black Pepper
1 " Alspice

1 small keg Indigo
1 keg starch
1 Box white Soap
1 " Brown "
10 Doz. Dixons mustard
1 Keg Allum

carrd. forwd.

*

brot. forwd.
1 Box Hair powder
10 Doz. Pomatum
1 Barrel coarse Salt
2 " fine "
1 Keg Snuff
150 lb. Pig tail Tobacco
1 Barrel Tar
1 " Wine Vinegar
6 Doz. Blacking Ball
2 " pair shoe Brushes
1 " coat..... "
1 " Scrubbing "
1 " Sweeping "

JNO. JOHNSTON
United States Factor

Memorandum of articles wanted for the Fort Wayne Factory January 1. 1804—

---

100 ps. Britanias
80 " Long callico..
20 " Short
15 " red ground India Bandanoes
15 " Blue Do. ..... Do.
16 " Low priced printed Pocket Hhkfs
10 " fancy cotton Hhkfs assorted of a good size
12 " cotton shawls well assorted
6 " Blue cloth will cost from 8/ to 13/ p yard
2 " Scarlet Do....at same price
6 " Bottle green Do...at Do.
6 " Mixed grey Do..at Do.
3 " spotted Swanskin or half thicks
2 " Green half thicks
2 " Blue Ditto
4 " Mixed Do.

1 " Twilled Grey coating
2 " White flannel
1 " Red Do.
1 " Scarlet Do.
1 " yellow Do.
40 Gro. narrow Worsted Binding well assorted
1 ps. Beaver Fustain

(contd.)

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Brought forward

1 ps. Apron check
1 " Ticking
1 " Thick Green Baize
100 India Nankeen
a Large and good assortment of sewing silk of every colour
2 Oz. white twist
15 lb. of the coarsest white thread
10 " coloured.....Ditto
10 ps. yard wide Irish linen
10 " 7/8 " Ditto
1 " Cambric at about 18/9 p. yd.
100 pair 2 1/2 point Blankets
100 " 3 point Ditto
40 " 2 point Do.
1 ps. Double milled Drab
40 " Green, Dark blue, Dark red yellow, Light blue & purple ribbons
5 " Silk, Green, dark red, Dark blue Light blue & purple
18 Doz. small looking Glasses with drawers
18 " small pocket Do. without Do.
1000 Darning Needles
1000 white chapel Do. No. 7.8.9 & 10
5000 Grey, white & Black wampum
12 Doz. Rorum hats will cost from 12/6 to 15/–
4 " Do. " at about 22/6
10 " wool " assorted
20 Doz Pudding Pans assorted
20 nests Tin kettles with lids
2 Doz. Coffee Pots assorted
3 " Canteens
250 lb. Small Brass kettles that will weigh from 1 to 2 lb. each
30 Large ones fit for making sugar
6 Doz. Pewter plates
1 " " Tea Pots
4 nests Trunks
40 saddle Bags with Locks

30 mens saddles will cost from $8 to $9—
12 womens Do .....cost from 10 to 11
to have blue & green plush seats
48 single reined kirb Bridles with tips
36 dble. " " .....with do.
(contd.)

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(Brought forward)
36 Snafle Bridles with tips
36 " ..Do... without Do.
6 Doz. Cruppers
3 " Leather shot pouches two pockets
6 " Belts with Buckles complete
6 " Leather sursingles
12 " Straps with Buckles fit to hang Bells on horses
3 " Powder Horns
4 Sides Harness Leather
20 Doz. Horse Bells
20 " Scalping knives well assorted
6 " Low priced Rifle Locks
4 " best ketland Do. with rollers &c. complete
6 " low priced Pad Locks
4 Groce Jews Harps
1 Doz. claw Hammers
1 pair large steelyards
1 " small "
1 Doz. chest Locks
1 " chest Hinges
10 " knives & forks
2 Gro. Strong Girth Buckles for Belts
1 Packing Screw
8 Casks of the best glased Rifle Powder
10 Doz. Pen knives assorted
40 Rifles—the barrels 3 f. 10 in. with ketland locks
6 Doz Butt Hinges assorted
1 Six plate stove with sheet Iron for the Pipe
1/2 Doz. carpenters adzes
12 " Pewter tea spoons
12 " " Table Do.
2 Boxes or Barrels clay Pipes
1 Box Pipe Heads
6 Rheams foolscap paper
4 " Letter Do.
10 Doz. wafers
2 Blank Books 4 quires each, not ruled
2 Doz. Ink Powder

2 Boxes white soap
2 " Brown "
1 keg copperas
1 " Glue
1 " Rosin
1 " Ginger
2 Boxes Chocolate

(contind.)

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(contind.)

10 Gls. Sherry wine
10 " French Brandy
1 1/2 lb. Peruvian Bark
10 Galls. Molasses
About 6 Dlls worth of Gentiang, orange Peel & chammomile flowers.....
1 Large dble. Matrass with bolster for Governor Harrison.....
1 Single.....Do.....
1 ps. white Cloth 3/4 yd. wide
2 " Blue Do..... Do.
4 Doz. Tinsell Hat bands
1 ps. Diaper
200 Callico shirts
100 white Muslin Do.
150 Linen.....Do.
6 ps. Ravens Duck
3 Doz. Clouded cotton Hose assorted
6 " Pewter Basons from 1 qt. to 1 Gall. size
2 " Com. stirrup Irons
2 " Small Scissars
1 " Pair Brass candlesticks assorted
1 Gro. Awl Hafts.....

JNO. JOHNSTON
United States Factor

Memorandum of articles wanted, forwarded under cover to Major Wingate, chief Clerk in the War office, Nov. 1. 1804

2 Doz. shoe Rasps
6 " large flat coarse files
4 " smaller Do.
4 " large half round files
2 " midling sized....Do.

2 " Small do. Do.
4 " Rat tailed files
4 " large fine flat polishing files
4 " small Do. Do. "
2 " small half round polishing "

*

3 Doz. large three square files
3 " Smaller — Do. "
2 " feather edge..... "
4 " wood rasps
8 " handsaw files
6 " X cut do.
6 " Pit saw do.
100 lb. German Steel
2 " Borax
8 Bars Scollop. Iron
10 " Inch square
16 " 3/4 Inch "
24 plow sheare moulds, chiefly small sized
24 land sides suitable for the moulds
500 lb. common bar Iron assorted
2 Doz. Inch screw Augurs
2 " 3/4 Inch Do.
2 " 1/2 Inch Do.
1 1/2 " 5/4 " "
1 " 6/4 " "
1 " 7/4 " "
6 — 8/4 " "
3 Tenant saws
1/2 Doz. lock Saws
3 American made Broad Axes
4 Doz. Gimblets assorted

FORT WAYNE Nov. 1. 1804
JNO. JOHNSTON
U. S. Factor

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List of articles wanted for the Fort Wayne Factory forwarded Mr. Davy

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40 ps. long callico
2 " 3/4 white spotted Swanskin
1 " 3/4 Green...do
2 " 3/4 Blue half thicks
1 " 3/4 Green or red do

1 " 3/4 white coarse cloth
10 " fancy cotton Hhkfs
8 " Cotton Bandannoes
14 " fancy Cotton Shawls assorted
20 " Blue & red India Bandannoes
4 " Blue cloth 6/4 with a white border
4 lb. assorted sewing silk
4 ps. fine Irish Linen
6 " midling fine do
40 pair 3 point Blankets
60 " 2 1/2 point do
16 lb. coarse white thread
40 ps. India Ribbons
40 lb. Worsted Belt yarn
30 ps. Binding
60 Rifles
6 Doz. Bullet moulds
360 lb. Brass kettles from 1 to 4 lb.
200 " Do. from 4 to 14 lbs.
18 nests Tin camp kettles
10 Doz. Small tin cups 1/2 pint
26 Doz. pudding pans
6 Gro. tinned Iron table Spoons
4 Nests Trunks
20 Doz. Horse Bells
4 " Cow — do.
500 fishing Hooks midling large
500 do " larger
500 " of the smallest kind
6 doz. hemp or flaxen lines
1 1/2 " Otter and Beaver Traps
1 " Spectacles
4 " Wood Rasps
3 " Razors assorted
1 Small set Gold weights
600 lbs. Glazed Rifle powder

300 lb. small Bar Lead
100 " Buck shot
3000 Best oil flints
12 low priced mens saddles
4 Saddles of a good quality
9 dble. reined Bridles, plated Bitts &c.
6 Dz. com. single reined kirb Bridles
12 pair Saddle Bags
40,000 Grey or purple wampum

5,000 white and Black do.
6,000 pair Ear Bobs
8,000 Smallest Broaches
8,000 larger— do
4 doz. of the largest size assorted
500 Small crosses
20 Gro. com. Brass Thimbles
3 lb. nutmegs, 5 lb. cinnamon
6 " Cloves...4 lb. Mace
4 doz. plated Spurs of a midling good quality
1 Ten plate Stove doors &c. complete
6 doz. largest Buck handle scalping knives
1 Gro. Strong Buck handle knives & forks
4 Rheams writing paper
4 do letter do.
3 do folio post do
2 doz. lead pencils
4 large Sclates with pencils sufficient
4 lb. Sealing wax
8 Doz. best Glazed Wafers
500 quills
6 Common Sand Boxes
2 doz. Ink powder
6 Com. Counter Ink stands

Remarks accompanying the original list of articles forwarded Mr. Davy

JNO. JOHNSTON
U. S. F.

FORT WAYNE, Jany. 10. 1806.

The following are the average prices given for Furs and Peltries by the Traders at Fort Wayne and are also the prices which governs the Factor. Feby. 8. 1806—

Racoons.....from 37½ to 40 Cents each
Foxes, Cats and Fishers.....from 50 to 67 Cents "
Minks.....50 Cents each
Musk Rats. grown ones.....25 " "
Otters.....from.....4 to 5 Dlls each
Bears — grown ones..... Do. Do. "
Beaver p. lb.....125 Cents
Buck Skins. always.....100 "
Does " .....67 to 75 Cents each

The foregoing list transmitted to
William Davy Esqr.
J. J.

6 Gro. white Linen Tapes assorted chiefly broad
3 Doz. Short woolen stockings
2 ps. fine white kerseymere
1 " " Blue Do.
80 pair Strong coarse servicable mens shoes
2 Doz. Silver chains with clasps or hooks for Scissars
2 " low priced paper Snuff Boxes
2 " Red Ink powder
3 Blank Books in marble covers about 2 quires each
1 doz. mens Buck Skin Gloves
4 Gro. Brass Jews harps
3 Doz. wrist bands 1½ In. broad
4 " Arm Do 4 " do.
2 Gro. children Bells.....
2 Doz. common leather Halters
2 " Black Silk Hhkfs yd. wide
2 Gro. Silk ferrets assorted
4 " Sugar loaf Shirt Buttons
4 Bundles Garnet Beads
2 doz. Black Oistrich feathers low priced
4 " Ear Wheels

Remarks accompanying the original order forwarded Mr. Davy

Feby. 12. 1806—
JOHN JOHNSTON
U. S. F.

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INVENTRY of Merchantdize peltry and other property on hand at the United States Trading House Fort Wayne on the 31 Day of March 1810.

11 ps.	Blue Strouds	$21.31	$234.41
1 "	Blue Cloth	26 yds. 1.50	39.00
1 "	Ditto Ditto	17 1/4 " 12/6..	28.76
1 "	Green Ditto	17 1/4 " 17/6..	40.25
1 "	Ditto Ditto	5 3/4 " $ 2.75..	15.81
1 "	Blue Ditto	17 1/4 " 12/6..	28.76
3 "	Ditto Ditto	51 3/4 " 12/6..	96.80
1 "	Scarlet Ditto	17 1/4 " 19/2..	41.32
1 "	Ditto Ditto	14 1/4 " 23/4..	41.55
2 9/12	Doz Looking Glasses No. 4	$ 2.75 Dz	7.56
8	" Less Ditto	2....	16.00
4	" Less Ditto	7/....	3.73
2 ps.	Striped cotton 74 1/2 yds. a 55 cts		40.97 1/2
6 nests	Tin kettles 7 in a nest	$ 4.70	28.20
1 1/2	Doz. Scissors	1.75	2.62 1/2
18200	Grey wampum	a $ 3 p. M	54.60
13950	White Ditto	1.75 "	24.41
400	cat Fish Hooks	a 36/ M	1.82
500	perch Ditto	$ 3.54 M..	1.77
12 nests	Tin kettles 7 in a nest	4.70	50.40
1/2	Doz. half pint Tin cups		-.22
2	Bundles contg. 10 Bunches Garnets	62 1/2	6.25
1	Gro. Sham Buck Scalping knives	116 Dz	13.94
1	Ditto Lascar Ditto	202..	24.24
	Tierce No. 1 Said to contg.		
19 1/2	Doz. pint Tin cups a 95/ Dz.	$18.52 1/2	
19 1/2	" Half pint Do. 45/ "	8.77	27.29 1/2
	Tierce & Cooperage		3.38
2 ps.	No. 4 Shirting cotton 50 yds	a 50....	25.00
2 "	No. 2 Stout Ditto 65 "	47....	30.50
1 9/12	Doz plow Lines	$ 2 Dz.	2.50
		Amount carried forward..	933.20 1/2
		Amount Brought forward	933.20 1/2
18 ps.	Brittanias	a 2.66 2/3	48.00
1 "	Blue cloth 18 2/4 yd	$ 3....	56.25
15 "	British Furniture calico 419 yds	a 33 1/3 cts	139.68
19 "	American calico 362 yds	40....	144.80
14 "	7/8 English Ditto....406 "	33 1/3	135.50

8 " Blue cotton Bandannoes 191 hhkf.....	55	81.95
4 Doz. cotton Shawls... 8 4/12 Dz.....	$ 4.50	37.50
6 " Ditto Ditto 11 11/12 "	4.50	53.62 1/2
3 " Ditto Ditto 5 6/12 "	4.50	24.75
2 " Ditto Ditto Sent and not charged in the Original Invoice 1 10/12 Dz. $5.....	.....	9.18
1 ps. Russia Sheeting.....		25.50
4 " Drogheda Ditto.....208 yds....a	40....	83.20
1 ps. Fine Red Flannel.....		20.00
2 " Yellow Ditto & White.....$17.32 p p		24.64
4 " White Swanskin.....	21.31	85.24
20 Calico Shirts.....	1.20	24.00
27 1/2 pair 2 point Blankets.....	2.27	61.42 1/2
14 1/2 pair 2 1/2 pt. Ditto.....	3. 7	44.51 1/2
one 2 point Ditto.....		1.13 1/2
4 pair Extra Stout 3 pt. Do.....	3.68	14.72
3 1/2 pair 3 1/2 point Ditto.....	3.75	13.12 1/2
1 pair American 3 pt. Do.....		4.00
13 lb. White Thread.....a $	1.75	21.75
18 " coulored Ditto.....	1.55	27.90
1 ps. Russia Sheeting.....		25.50
16 Roram Hats.....a $	3....	48.00
7 Castors Ditto.....	5....	35.00
2 Coverlets.....		2.00
4 ps. India Bandannoes.....a $	6.50	26.00
2 Doz. cirb Bridles with Tips.....	13.50 Dz	27.00
7 Double Reined Do. with Do.....	1.25 p p	8.75
10 Snaffles Ditto with Do.....	10.50 Dz	8.75
1 10/12 Dz. Common Ditto.....	9.00 Dz	16.50
3 nests copper kettles 7 in a nest with covers Wt. 100 lb. a 90 cts p. lb.....	.....	90.00
1 nest contg. 12 copper kettles without covers Wt. 106 1/2 lb. a 80 cts.....	.....	82.20
1 nest Sheet Iron Ditto contg 5 kettles.....		10.00
Amount carried forward		2519.24
Amount Brought forward		2519.24
38 Rifles.....$12.50		475.00
760 pair Ear Bobs a $12.50 p 100 pair.....		95.00
16 pair Fluted wrist Bands Wt. 14 oz. 2 Dwts. at $1.60 p. oz.....	.....	22.56
31 Head Bands with Eagles Wt. 23 oz 8 Dwts.....		51.33
29 Ditto Ditto.....	29.18	53.28
1 Doz Broaches.....wt 3 oz 5 Dwts.....		6.90
1 " Ditto.....4 " 10 "		11.40

1 " Ditto	4 " 17	11.82
1 " Ditto	2 " 13	6.18
1 Ditto Ditto	2 " 7	5.82
13 Broaches	1.... 12 "	4.52
300 Small Ditto	1.... 12 "	5.67
1 Dz Broaches	4.... 12 "	11.52
6 Gorgets $18.36 p. Doz		9.18
1 Doz Large Round Broaches Wt 5 oz. 12 Dwt		13.32
1 Doz Ear Wheels	3 oz. 00 Dwts	7.20
1 " Ditto	2....19 "	7.14
1 " Ditto	3 " 7 "	7.62
1 " Ditto	2 " 15 "	6.90
1 " Ditto	1.... 4 "	2.94
1 " Ditto	1....15 "	5.10
5 Bars German Steel	121 lb..... 1/6..	22.69
455 lb. Bar Iron	..... 5½ cts	25. 2½
125 " Flax		18.87½
187 Hoes	a $ 6 Dz	93.50
36 Ditto	..... 4....	12.00
2 casks powder		22.00
178 yds. Dowlass & Russia Duck	..... 40....	71.20
185 lb. B B patent Shot	$14.50 dwt.....	26.87½
91 lb. pewter	..... 2/4..	27.20
286 " Iron	a $ 6 ct.	17.16
60 lb. nail Rod	..... 6¾ cts	4. 5
82 " Brass Kettles	..... 75....	61.50
10 pair HL Hinges		2.77
5¾ Gro. Screws assd		4.75
7 Butt Hinges		1. 5
	Amount carried forward	3750.20½
	Amount Brought forward	3750.20½
59 pipe Tomhawks	$ 1.50..	88.50
part of a Set Blacksmith's Tools		6.33
1 Doz Turners Gouges		2.40
1 " Chissels		2.55
1 " Handles & Ferrils		-.73
196 lb. Buck Shot		28.25
10 Fowling pieces	$11.33	113.30
11 cooper Adzes		8. 3
33 plain Tomhawks		21.26
119 Axes		119.00
2 Broad Axes		6.00
4 Sythes		4. 2
28 lb. Frying pans	..... 1/....	3.80

64 " House Bells	4/..	34.13
1 Large Scale Bean &c		12.00
27 Spades & Shovels	6/10½	24.77½
50 pair Stirrup Irons	2/5...	10.00
6 Doz. pewter Spoons		6.00
3 " Ditto "	40....	1.20
5¹⁰/₁₂ Gro. Tined Iron Ditto	$12 Gro.	70.00
10½ Doz. Awl Hafts		1.78
3 Gro. 4 Doz cow Skin whips	1.14	44.58
1¼ Box Glass	13.30	16.62½
18 Dammaged Bed cords		1.75
2900 Flints	$ 7 M	20.30
3000 Ditto	4 "	12.00
900 Ditto	5 "	4.50
7²/₁₂ Doz. Horse & cow Bells	$ 5 Dz.	35.83½
122 qrs. Screw augers	6½ cts	7.93
Old Grarden Seeds		19.00
1 Keg Dam. Ginger		4. 7
20½ Dz. Fire Steels	30 cts	6.15
1 ps. Dowlass		14.45
1 Brown Holland		7.65
3 Gro. Green worm Lace $4.12½		12.37½
5 " Sup. Scarlet Garters		23.40
4 " " Ditto "	30/..	16.00
15 " " Ditto "		28.66½
Amount carried forward		4468.54
Amount Brought forward		4468.54
18 Gro. quality Binding	7/ Gro.	16.80
1 castor Hat		5.00
5 Indian Mats		10.00
7 Half Gallon Measures	2/1½	1.98
2 Shot pouches		3.00
5 Ditto Ditto	125...	6.25
1 Doz Leather Surcingles		10.50
3 Leather Ditto		1.68
6 Belts		2.40
4 Stable Halters	86 cts.	3.44
11 Martingales	50....	5.50
4 cruppers	37½	1.25
36 worsted Surcingles	54...	19.44
5 Ditto Girths	31...	1.55
3 Linen Ditto	1/9...	–.69
2 coffe pots		–.66
2 women Saddles		30.00

2 Saddle Bags		6.00
20 pair Long Stockings	97/Dz.	20.13
16 pair coarse men Shoes	$ 1.10	17.60
7 pair Short Stockings	" 7 Dz	4. 6
21 papers Red Inkpowder		7.00
14 " Ditto "		1.80
1 Ream Large paper		4.50
4 " Letter Ditto		16.00
1 1/2 " Fools cap Ditto	450	6.75
1 lb. Wafers		2.25
3 Doz. Bobbin		1.53
125 Dammaged quills		1.25
300 quills		7.35
6 counter ink Stands		3.00
8 pocket Ditto		1.62
5 1/4 lb. Sealing wax		10.50
2 Four qr. Ledgers		4.50
9 Dz Linen Tape	$ 1.80 Dz	16.20
1 1/2 " Ditto "	93	1.39 1/2
2 cattey India Silk		12.00
	Amount carried forward	4734.11 1/2
	Amount Brought forward	4734.11 1/2
3 lb. White Thread		3.21
1 " Ditto oz Ditto		2.75
9 Gro. Vest Buttons	$ 1. 7	9.63
3 " coat Ditto	2. 7	6.21
5 packs Yellow Bells		5.00
1 paper Bugles		-.60
7 Razor cases		1.82
6 powder Flasks		1.50
2 5/12 Doz. Fishing Lines		3.62 1/2
2 " Razors		2.60
16 Slate pencils		-.16
14 Black Lead Ditto		2.65
6 Two feet Rules		2. 4
1 9/12 Dz. Shoe Rubbers		-.74
2 2/12 " Shoe knives	16 p.p.	4.16
16 Thumb Latches	9	1.44
1 pair Taylor Sheers		1.33
1 3/4 Gro. Buckles for Belts		5.25
9 pair Shoe pinchers	30 cts	2.70
10 " " nippers		-.90
10 " chest Hinges	20	2.00
11 1/2 Dz Gun worms		5.75

16 plane Irons		1.36
1 Dz. Rasps		2.30
$1^{10}/_{12}$ " Ditto	$ 2.93	$4.37^1/_2$
2 " Hand Saw files	1.13	2.26
$15^1/_2$ plated Spurs	$16 Doz.	$19.68^1/_2$
4 Dz Knives & Forks	$1.87^1/_2$	7.50
$4^1/_2$ " Scalping knives	2. 5..	$9.22^1/_2$
3 claw Hammers		-.75
$4^1/_2$ Doz Large pudding pans	$ 5.33 Dz	$23.98^1/_2$
$6^3/_4$ " Less Ditto	4.00	25.00
$1^9/_{12}$ " Less Ditto	3.20	5.60
4 Small Tin cups	2.40	9.60
13 nests Tin kettles without lids	3.24	42.12
77 Dressd. Deer Skins Bucks & Does	75....	57.75
$25^{10}/_{12}$ Dz Hoes	$ 7 Dz.	180.80
7 Tuscan "	10/....	9.30
$4^8/_{12}$ Dz. Shingling Axes	$ 7.50 Dz	35.00
2 Boxes Bar Lead		51.50
	Amount carried forward	5288.29

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	Amount Brought forward	5288.29
4 pit Saws Tillers & Handles	$ 5.20	20.80
5 Froes		5.00
18 Beaver Traps	$ 2.25	40.50
20 Ditto "	3....	60.00
3 Traps	1.67	4. 1
328 lb. Ilinois Lead	14....	45.92
$2^1/_2$ Boxes Soap		13.60
9 pair Drawing chains	$ 2.75	24.75
$1^1/_2$ Barrel Salt got at Detroit		10.50
36 lb. nails	14 cts.	5. 4
26 " Ditto		3.64
18 lb. Steel	$12^1/_2$	2.25
80 " cotton	20....	16.00
1038 lb. Twist Tobacco	14....	145.32
330 " pig Tail Ditto	15....	49.50
318 " 20d. cut nails	10....	31.80
1 Horse collar		1.10
112 com. Moccasins	25....	28.00
13 Fine Ditto	50....	6.50
9 Silver Mounted whips	2.50	22.50
2 qrs. paper mixt		-.45
2 Two qr. Day Books		2.50
26 wool Hats	$6/3^1/_2$	21.81
5 camels Hair Ditto		10.00

15 yd. Stiped cotton Dam.	20....	3.00
5 Shot Bgs	125....	6.25
2 powder Flasks		3.00
3 Ditto Ditto		7.00
9 yds. Yellow Flannel	40....	3.60
7 1/2 " Red Ditto	41....	3.00
14 " White Ditto	41....	5.74
17 " cassimere	13/6...	30.60
29 " Scarlet Ditto	10/1 1/2	39.14
1 ps. White Swanskin		21.31
36 1/2 yds. Spotted Ditto	50....	18.25
14 3/4 " Blue cloth	12/6...	26.80
29 " Striped cotton	55 cts..	15.95
17 1/2 " Blue cloth	12/6...	29.16 1/2
33 3/4 " Russia Sheeting	50....	16.87 1/2
6 " Green calimanco	28....	1.68
5 1/4 " Striped Ditto	"	1.47
Amount carried forward		6099.60 1/2
Amount Brought forward		6099.60 1/2
11 1/2 yds. Black calimanco	28....	3.22
1 ps. Green Ditto		8.80
1 " Blue Ditto		10.67
28 3/4 yds. Brown nankeen	28....	7.49
17 " White Buckram	2/2....	4.91
11 3/4 " Brown Holland	1/1 1/2	1.66
2 Vest pattrens		2.00
1 1/4 yd. Bennet cord		1.89
52 " Irish Linnen	4/3...	29.46
5 Oil Hat covers		2.45
4 1/8 yd. purple cloth	17/6...	11.35 1/2
6 " Stroud	96 1/2	5.95
3/4 " Blue cloth	$ 3....	2.25
40 1/2 " wide calico	40....	16.20
30 " narrow Ditto	33 1/3	10. 3 1/2
65 Shawls	4.50 Dz	24.37 1/2
7 1/2 yd. Shirting cotton	50....	3.75
1 ps. Brittania		2.66 1/2
2 Striped nankeen		13.50
11 1/2 yd. Fustain	38....	4.37
18 1/2 " Fancy cord	56....	10.36
9 India Bandannoes	94....	8.46
44 Small pocket Hhkfs	21 1/2	9.46
11 cross Bared Silk Ditto	7/3 1/2	11.00
8 Ditto " " Ditto	8/2....	8.71

10 Ditto " " Ditto	6/0½	8.66½
6 Ditto " " Ditto	6/5½	5.53
1½ yd. Green percian		1.28
8 pair Silk Stockings	28/....	29.81
8 " clouded cotton Do	8/9....	9.34
4 " Ditto Ditto	49 cts	1.96
1 pair Buckskin Gloves		-.75
1 " Short Ladies Ditto		-.25
½ lb. worsted		-.75
9 Tincel Hat Bands		-.54
24 lb. Scoch & 10 Rappe Snuff is 34 lb.	30....	10.20
54 Ear Twists		4. 5
23 Arm Bands	$ 3.25	74.75
Amount carried forward		6442.31

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Amount Brought forward		6442.31
24 wrist Bands	$ 2....	48.00
1 Epaulet		6.00
4 Bibles	75....	3.00
9 Head Bands	$ 3.....	27.00
18 Gorgets	3.60	64.80
7 Scissors chains	2.50	17.50
9 Wrist Bands	75..	6.75
33 pair Ear Bobs	55..	18.15
192 Ditto Ditto No. 2	40..	76.80
59 Ditto Ditto " 4	25..	14.75
400 Small crosses	6¼	25.00
9 Large Broaches & 9 Small	$ 1.50	27.00
200 Crosses		14.00
675 Small Broaches		13.00
133 Ear Wheels	30....	39.90
47 Nose Ditto	20½	9.63½
54 pieces Half Ribband	$ 2....	108.00
1 lb. 6 oz Sewing Silk assd		8. 6
2 Gro. Jew Harps No. 1	29/9...	7.71
1 " 2 Dz Ditto " 2	$ 4.40	5. 2½
1 " 8 " Tined Iron Ditto	2.20	3.50
7 Dz Iron Ditto		-.87½
7 " pewter Tea Spoons		1.00
12 Bunches Garnets		3.60
25 White Ditto	50....	12.50
23 Fish Lines with Hooks		2.53
4¾ Gro. Steel Top Thimbles	$ 3....	14.00
1½ " Brass Ditto	1.40	2.10
1¾ " coat Buttons	2. 7	3.62½

1 " Ditto "		2.60
1¾ " Vest Ditto		1.43
1 " Sleeve Ditto		1.13
¼ " Vest Ditto		–.27
3½ Dz pocket knives	200	7.00
1 Four Bladed pen knife		–.39
4½ Dz Horn combs	50	2.25
5¼ " Ivory Ditto	300	15.75
2 " Scalping knives		4.10
Amount carried forward		7061. 4

Amount Brought forward		7061. 4
½ Doz Razors		1.66
10 Dammaged Razors		1.25
1¹/₁₂ Doz Scissors		1.94
6 pair Spectacles		1. 8
3 pair plated Spurs	113	3.99
2½ com. Ditto		–.45
2 Dz. Rasps		4.60
1½ " Large Flat files	75 p p.	13.50
1 " polishing Ditto		4.98
2 " Three Square 10 inch Ditto		4.60
8 Half Round files		2.00
6 Rat Tailed Ditto		1.00
6 paper Snuff Boxes		–.30
2½ lb. White Thread	175	4.37½
600 Darning needles Dam		1.50
4800 Grey wampum	$3.75 M	18.00
3550 White Ditto	2.25 M	7.98
82 packing needles		2.75
1500 White chapel Ditto		2.00
2½ Dz pad Locks		5.00
1 Gro Straight awls		2.50
1 " Awl Blades		1. 6
300 Fish Hooks assd		–.75
1 Gro. Shoe Tacks		2.25
3 Looking Glasses		–.37½
½ Gro Tape & Binding mixt		1.75
2 " coat moulds		–.40
7½ " Vest Ditto		–.55
3 Burning Glasses		–.33
4¼ lb. Brass wire	77	3.27½
1 " nitting pins		–.30
2 " Twist	634	12.68
1 Gro. Shirt Buttons		–.36

4 Dz. Gimblets			1.80
116 Bullet moulds		37½	43.50
3 nests Tin kettles assd			11.52
3 pint Tin cups			–.37½
1 Hand Saw			1.45
7 powder Horns			3.15
2 Large Ditto			2.00
	Amount carried forward		7234.37
	Amount Brought forward		7234.37
8 Lanthorns		44	3.52
1 Drawing Knife			–.35
1 qt. Jack			–.20
1 lb. Iron wire			–.25
25½ lb. powder		40	10.20
30 " Allum		10	3.00
30¼ " Brimstone		6	1.84
13 " Indigo		350	45.40
4½ " Alspice		26	1.17
16½ " Copperas		3	–.49½
86 " Rosin		4½	3.87
37 " Bohea Tea Dam, 40		10	3.70
16 " Glue		2/6	5.37½
43 " Bees wax		12½	5.37½
28½ " Deers Tallow		9	2.56
new Garden Seeds			17.00
54 lb. Indian Sugar		10	5.40
27 " Vermillion		160	43.20
15 com. Gun Locks		120	18.00
3 Double Rollar Ditto		313	9.39
2¾ Bridles Ditto		287	5.74
11 Best Ditto		280	30.80
112 lb. Tobacco		14	15.68
3 " Cinnamon		45	1.35
2 " 12 oz. Nutmeg		325	8.50
7¼ " cloves		87½	6.62½
1 " 9 oz Borax			1.56
4 " 10 " mace		700	32.50
7 Trunks part Dam			21.00
11 Small White plates			–.66
4 Saucers			–.25
2 qt mugs			–.50
3 wine Glasses			1.12½
1 Set Large Scales			5.00
1 " Small Ditto			4.00

2 Set weights		3.30
1 packing Screw		26.00
1 Barrel Tar		3.75
1 Spinning Wheel		4.34
	Amount carried forward	7587.45
	Amount Brought forward	7587.45
27 lb. Harnass Leather	25....	6.75
1 corn mill		26.00
1 Grindstone		8.00
1 pine Desk		2.00
1 chery in Agent House		12.00
1 pair Steel yards		3.00
1 pair Small Ditto		2.50
1 pair Large Ditto		3.50
1 Slate		–.67
1 Yoke Oxen		60.00
1 half Bushel 1 peck & half peck meas		2.00
6 Old Blankets	75....	4.50
58 Bear Skins	$2	116.00
2307 Racoons "	25....	576.75
1194 Deers "	50....	597.00
418 Musk rats	25....	104.00
13 Minks	25....	3.25
85 cats & Foxes	25....	21.25
2 lb. Beaver		4.00
20 Otters		40.00
1 Wolf		–.50
15 Moles		–.90
		$9182.52

INVENTRY of merchantdize peltry and other property on hand at the United States Trading House Fort Wayne one the 30 Day of June 1810.

28 pair Two point Blankets		$ 2.27	63.56
6 " 3 " Ditto		3.68	22. 8
5 " 3 1/2 " Ditto		3.75	18.75
1 " American 3 point Ditto			4.00
4 ps. white Swanskin		21.31..	85.24
3 " Blue cloth	51 3/4 yd	12/6...	86.25
1 " Ditto "	17 1/4 "	12/6...	28.76
1 " Ditto "	26 "	1.50...	39.00
2 " Ditto "	33 "	12/6...	55.00
1 " Scarlet Ditto	14 1/4 "	23/4...	44.31
1 " Green Ditto	17 1/4 "	17/6...	40.25
2 " Russia Sheeting		$25.50	51.00
4 " Drogheda "	208 yd	40...	83.20
1 " Dowlass	45 "	40...	18.00
191 Cotton Bandannoes		35...	66.85
4 ps. India Ditto		6.50	26.00
18 " Brittanias		2.66 2/3	48.00
2 " Shirting cotton No. 4	50 yd	50...	25.00
2 " Ditto " " 2	65 "	47...	30.50
9 " Blue Strouds	21 "	31	191.79
1 " Fine red Flannel			20.00
2 " yellow & White Ditto	17	32...	34.64
2 " Striped cotton	74 1/2 yd	55...	40.97 1/2
24 3/4 Dz Cotton Shawls	4	50...	111.37 1/2
14 ps. Furniture calico	380 yd	33 1/3	160.00
19 " American Ditto	377 "	40...	150.80
11 " English "	313 1/2 "	33 1/3...	104.50
7 1/2 pair 2 1/2 point Blankets		3. 7	23. 2 1/2
1 1/2 Dz single reined cirb Bridles		13.50...	20.25
2 Double " " "			2.50
10 Snaffles Bridles		87 1/2	8.75
1 9/12 Dz common Ditto		$ 9....	15.75
1 coverlet			1.00
5 8/12 Dz Toilet Looking Glasses		$ 2....	11.34
2 1/2 " Ditto " "		" 2.75..	6.87 1/2
7 1/2 " Ditto " "		7/....	7.00
	Amount carried forward		1746.42
	Amount Brought forward		1746.42
16 Roram Hats		300...	48.00
5 castor. . Ditto		500...	25.00

100 lb. copper kettles with covers		90 lb..	90.00
162½ " Ditto " without covers		80....	130.00
11 nests Tin kettles with covers		4.70..	51.70
5 Tin kettles			3.50
5 Sheet Iron kettles			10.00
2 Bundles contg. 10 Bunches Garnets		62½	6.25
1 Gro. Sham Buck Scalping knives			13.94
1 " Lascar Ditto "			24.24
6 nests Tin kettles with covers		4.70..	28.20
18000 Grey wampum		$3 M....	54.60
13950 white Ditto "		1.75	24.41
400 cat Fish Hooks		36/ M...	1.82
500 perch Ditto		$3.54..	1.77
Tierce No. 1 Said to contg.			
19½ Dz. pint Tin cups	95/....	18.52½	
19½ " Half pint Ditto	45/....	8.77	
			27.29½
Tierce & cooperage			3.38
38 Rifles		$12.50	475.00
8 casks Rifle powder		11....	88.00
14 calico Shirts		1.20	16.80
16 lb. coulored Thread		1.50	24.80
11 " white Ditto		1.75	19.25
5 Bars German steel....121 lb		1/6....	24.20
455 lb. Bar Iron		5½	25. 2½
120 " Flax		15....	18.00
187 Hoes		$6 Dz.	93.50
36 Ditto		4 "	12.00
128 lb. B B patent Shot		14.50	18.12½
19 " pewter		2/4..	27.20
14 plow lines		16¾	2.47
156 lb. Buck Shot		19½	14.82
3 Gro. Green worm Lace		4.12½	12.37½
5 " Sup Scarlet Garters			23.40
4 " Ditto Ditto			16.00
15 " Ditto "			28.66½
18 quality Binding		7/...	16.80
	Amount carried forward		3246.95½
	Amount Brought forward.		3246.95½
1 ps. Brown Holland			7.65
14 pair corarse men Shoes		1.10...	15.40
5 Indian Mats			10.00
1 Large Scale Beam &c			12 00

10 Fowling pieces	11.33	113.30
1 Dz. Leather Surcingles		10.50
7 Half Gallon measures	2/1 1/2	1.98
35 worsted Surcingles	54	18.90
3 Leather Ditto		1.68
5 worsted Girths	31	1.55
2 Linen Ditto		–.47
59 pipe Tomhawks	1.50	88.50
5 10/12 Gro. Tined Iron spoons	$12	70.00
7 pair HL Hinges		1.57
7 Butt Ditto		1. 5
5 3/4 Gro Screws assd		4.75
6 Dz. pewter spoons		6.00
3 " Ditto		1.20
10 1/2 " Awl Hafts		1.78
50 pair Stirrup Irons	2/5	10.00
64 lb. House Bells	4/	34.13
82 " Brass kettles	75	61.50
2 Sythes		2.00
33 plain Tomhawks		21.26
part of a set of Blacksmiths Tools		6.33
26 spades & shovels	6/10 1/2	22.72
11 cooper Adzes		8. 3
22 lb. Frying pans		2.94
119 Axes		119.00
2 Broad axes		6.00
1 1/4 Box Glass	$13.30	16.62 1/2
7 2/12 Dz Horse & cow Bells	" 5.00	35.83 1/3
Old Garden Seeds		19.00
1 Keg Dammaged Ginger		4. 7
20 1/2 Dz Fire Steels	30	6.15
118 quarters Screw augers	6 1/2	7.00
2 women Saddles		30.00
Amount carried forward		4027.83
Amount Brought forward		4027.83
2 Saddle Bags		6.00
2800 Flints	$7	19.60
3000 Ditto	4	12.00
900 Ditto	5	4.50
178 yd. Dowlass & Russia Duck	40	71.20
9 Dz Linen Tape	1.80	16.20
1 cattey Ind. silk		6.00
2 Four quire Ledgers		4.50
1 lb. white Thread		1. 7

1 1/2 Dz. Linen Tape	93....	1.39 1/2
5 packs Yellow Bells		5.00
6 powder Flasks		1.50
7 Razor cases		1.82
2 Dz Razors		2.60
14 Black Lead pencils		2.65
16 Slate pencils		-.16
9 Gro. Vest Buttons	107..	9.63
3 " coat Ditto	207..	6.21
1/4 lb. Ounce Thread		-.68 1/2
1 1/2 Dz Fish Lines	12 1/2	2.25
1/2 " Two foot Rules		2. 4
2 9/12 " Shoe knives	16 p p.	4.16
1 9/12 " " Rubbers		-.74
16 Thumb Latches	9....	1.44
10 pair chest Hinges	20....	2.00
15 " plated Spurs	$16 Dz.	20.00
11 1/2 Dz Gun worms		5.75
9 pair Shoe pinchers	30....	2.70
10 " " nippers		90
1 3/4 Gro. Buckles for Belts		5.25
10 pair Taylors Sheers		1.33
4 Dz Knives & Forks	187 1/2..	7.50
4 1/2 " Scalping Knives	2 -5..	9.22 1/2
1 " Rasps		2.30
1 10/12 " Ditto	2.93	5.34
16 plane Irons		1.36
5 Shot pouches	1.25	6.25
Amount carried forward		4281. 8
Amount Brought forward		4281. 8
11 Martingales	50....	5.50
1 castor Hat		5.00
4 cruppers		1.50
20 pair long Stockings	97/ Dz.	21.40
7 " short Ditto	$7 "	4. 6
3 1/2 Reams letter paper	4....	14.00
1 " post Ditto		4.50
1 " Fools cap Do		4.50
3 Dz Bobbin		1.50
125 Dammaged quills		1.25
200 Quills		4.90
5 counter Inkstands	50....	2.50
20 papers red Inkpowder	33 1/3	6.66 1/3
14 " Black Ditto		1.80

5¼ lb. Sealing wax		10.50
1¼ " wafers		1.87½
4 Dz Large paudding pans	5.33 Dz	21.32
6 " Less Ditto "	4....	24.00
1³/₁₂ " Less "	3.20	4.00
13 nests Tin kettles without lids	3.24	42.12
2 coffe pots		-.66
3 Gro. 4 Dz cowskin whips	1.14 Dz	44.58
285 lb. Iron	$6 cwt..	17.10
1 Dz. Turners Gouges		2.40
1 " " chissels		2.55
1 " Handles & Ferrils		-.75
3³/₁₂ " Half pint Tin cups	40....	1.25
3 Camel Hair Hats		6.00
25 wool Ditto	6/3½	20.96
8 Silver mounted whips	2.50..	20.00
¼ Ream paper mixt		1.12½
2 Two quire Day Books		2.50
5 Shot Bags	125....	6.25
1 powder Flask		2.33⅓
3 Ditto "	150....	4.50
15 yd. Striped cotton Dam	20....	3.00
11½ " Fustain	38....	4.37
49 " Fancy cord	56....	27.44
75 pair moccasins	25....	18.75
Amount carried forward		4650.48½
Amount Brought forward		4650.48½
1 ps. white Swanskin		21.31
36½ yd. Spotted Swanskin	50....	18.25
30½ " Yellow, white & red flannel	41....	12.50
31¾ " Dowlass	40....	12.70
6 " Green calimanco	28....	1.68
5¼ " Blue Ditto	"	1.47
11½ " Blue Shalloon	"	3.22
1 ps. Green callimanco		8.80
1 " Blue Shalloon		10.67
17 Yd. white Buckram	2/2...	4.91
15½ " Russia Sheeting	50....	7.75
17 " White cassimere	13/6...	30.60
29 " Scarlet Ditto	10/1½	39.14
52 " Irish Linen	4/3....	29.37
28¾ " Brown nankeen	1/1½	4.91
11 Cross Bared Silk Hhkfs	7/3½	10.69
8 Ditto " "	8/2..	9.71

10 Ditto " "	6/1/2	8. 5 1/2
6 Ditto " "	6/5 1/2	5.17
8 India Bandannoes	94	7.52
43 Fancy pocket Hhkfs	2/1/2	11.70
2 Vest pattrens		2.00
1 1/4 Yd. Bennet cord		1.89
5 3/4 " Green Cloth	2.75	15.81
2 p. Stiped nankeen		13.50
7 pair silk Stockings	28/	26.12
56 3/4 Yd. callico	33 1/2	19.12 1/2
48 " Ditto	40	19.20
5 " Brittania		1.90
4 " Russia Duck	40	1.60
42 Shawls	37 1/2	15.75
12 Ditto	50	6.00
11 1/2 Yd. Brown Holland	1/1 1/2	1.75
7 pair clouded cotton stockings	8/9	8.16
4 " Ditto " "	49 cts.	1.96
8 3/4 yd. Blue Strouds	96 1/2	8.44
9 3/4 " Blue cloth	12/6	16.20
16 " Ditto "	300	48.00
Amount carried forward		5118.11 1/2

Amount Brought forward		5118.11 1/2
4 1/8 Yd. purple Cloth	17/6	9.59
14 1/2 " Scarlet Ditto	23/4	45.11
5 Oil Hat covers		2.45
23 Arm Bands	$3.25	74.75
24 wrist Ditto	2	48.00
54 Ear Twists		4. 5
9 Head Bands	3	27.00
18 Gorgets	3.60	64.80
7 Scissors Chains	2.50	17.50
9 wrist Bands	75	6.75
33 pair Ear Bobs	55	18.15
192 " Ditto	40	76.80
59 " Ditto	25	14.75
400 Small crosses	6 1/4	25.00
200 Crosses		14.00
9 Large Broaches & 9 Small	1.50	27.00
675 Small Broaches		13.00
133 Ear wheels	30	39.90
47 nose Ditto	20 1/2	9.63 1/2
9 Tincel Hat Bands		-.54
720 pair Ear Bobs $12.50 p 100 p		90.00

16 pair Fluted wrist Bands		22.56
31 Head Bands with Eagles	1.87 1/2	57.33
29 Ditto "	1.83 3/4	53.28
1 Dz Broaches		6.90
1 " Ditto		11.82
1 " Ditto		11.40
1 " Ditto		6.18
1 " Ditto		5.82
13 Broaches		4.52
300 Small Ditto		5.67
1 Dz Broaches		11.52
6 Gorgets		9.18
1 Dz Large round Broaches		13.32
1 " Ear wheels		7.20
1 " Ditto		7.14
1 " Ditto		7.62
1 " Ditto		6.90
1 " Ditto		2.94
1 " Ditto		5.10
Amount carried forward		6103.19
Amount Brought forward		6103.19
1 pair Ladies Gloves		-.25
56 & Half Ribband	200	112.00
1 Epaulet		6.00
3 1/4 Cattey Ind. Silk		19.50
2 1/2 oz Sewing Silk		-.75
1/2 lb. worsted		-.75
1 1/2 Yd. Green percian		1.28
4 Bibles		3.00
7 Large Tin kettles	125	8.75
12 Less Ditto	75	9.00
6 Large pudding pans		2.41 1/2
6 Smal Ditto		1.35
2 1/2 Dz pad Locks		5.00
1 quart Jack		-.20
1 Tin cup		-.12 1/2
17 Large Flat files	75	12.75
5 Ditto " Ditto	50	2.50
2 Dz Rasps		4.60
1/2 " flat Files		2.25
11 polishing files		4.56 1/2
21 Three square 10 inch files		7.50
14 Hand Saw files		1.16
7 Half round "		1.75

6 Rat Tailed "		1.00
12 Bunches Garnets		3.60
25 white Ditto		12.50
3½ Dz pocket knives	200	7.00
100 Bullet moulds	37½	37.50
1 Gro. Sleeve Buttons		1.13
2 " Vest "		1.70
1¾ " Coat "		3.62½
20 Fish Lines with Hooks		2.20
9 knives & Forks		1.00
4¾ Gro. Steel Top Thimbles	300	14.00
1½ " Brass Ditto		2.10
2 " Jew harps	29/9	7.71
¾ " Ditto		3.30
1 " 8 Dz Tined Iron Ditto	220	3.50
7 Dz Iron Ditto		87½
7 " pewter Tea spoons		1.00
Amount carried forward		6464.47½
Amount Brought forward		6464.47½
4½ Dz Ivory combs	$3 Dz	13.50
4 " Horn Ditto	50	2.00
6 pair Spectacles		1. 8
1 Gro. Shirt Buttons		-.36
1 " shoe Tacks		2.25
6 paper Snuff Boxes		-.30
1½ Dz Scalping knives		3. 7½
2½ " Scissors	175	4.37½
82 packing needles		2.75
1 Gro Straight awls		2.50
1 " awl Blades		1. 6
4 lb. white Thread	175	7.00
1¾ " coulored Ditto	155	2.71
2 Twist		12.68
1000 white Chapel needles		1.50
600 Darning needles Dam,		1.50
300 Fish Hooks assd		-.75
5 Fish lines		-.62½
10 Dammaged Razors		1.25
5 Best Razors		1.37½
7 pocket Inkstands		1.40
2 Looking Glasses		-.25
3 Burning Glasses		-.33
½ Gro. Tape & Binding mixt		1.75
2 " coat moulds		-.40

7 1/2	"	Vest Ditto	-.55
1	quart	mug	-.25
4 1/4	lb.	Brass wire 77	3.27 1/2
4800	Grey	wampum $3.75 M	18.00
3550	white	Ditto 2.25 "	7.98
1	lb.	nitting pins	-.30
7	powder	Horns	3.15
2	Large	Ditto	2.00
8	Lanthorns	44	3.44
4	Stable	Halters 86	3.52
2	shot	pouches	3.00
6	Leather	Belts	2.40
1	Hand	Saw	1.45
1	Drawing	knife	-.35
729	lb.	Ind. sugar 9 1/2	69.25
		Amount carried forward	6650.16

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		Amount Brought forward	6650.16
114	lb.	cake Sugar 7	7.98
21	"	shot 14	2.94
25	"	Buck shot "	3.50
18	"	powder 40	7.20
12	Tomhawks	67	8. 4
23	lb.	Vermillion 160	36.80
47	"	Bees wax 10	4.70
37	"	Bohea Tea Dam 10	3.70
86	"	Rosin 4 1/2	3.87
14	"	Glue 2/6	4.66 1/2
27 1/2	"	Deer Tallow 9	2.47 1/2
12 1/2	"	Indigo 350	43.75
16 1/2	"	Copperas 3	-.49 1/2
4 1/2	"	Alspice 26	1.17
29	"	Allum 10	2.90
30	"	Brimstone 6	1.80
4	Sticks	pomatum 7	-.28
2 1/2	lb.	nutmeg 325	8.12 1/2
3	"	Cinnamon 45	1.35
7 1/4	"	Cloves 87/	6.62 1/2
1	"	9 oz Borax	1.56
4 10	oz	mace 700	32.50
7	Trunks	part Dammaged	21.00
15	common	Gun Locks 120	18.00
3	Double	Roller Ditto 313	9.39
2 3/4	Bridled	Ditto 287	5.94
11	Best	Locks 280	30.80

new Garden Seeds		17.00
34 lb. Scoch & Rapee snuff	30	10.20
324 " pig Tail Tobacco	15	48.60
1025 " Twist Ditto	14	143.50
218 " Illinois Lead	14	30.52
60 " nail Rod	6 3/4	4. 5
3 wine Glasses		1.12 1/2
3 claw Hammers		-.75
2 Boxes Bar Lead		51.50
4 8/12 Dz Shingling Axes	7.50	35.00
4 pit saws Tillers & Handles	5.20	20.80
73 lb. nails	14	10.22
316 " cut 20d. nails	10	35.11
Amount carried forward		7329.89
Amount Brought forward		7329.89
25 10/12 Dz Hoes	$ 7	180.80
7 Tuscan Hoes	10/	3.30
5 Froes		5.00
18 Beaver Traps	2.25	40.50
20 Ditto Ditto	3.00	60.00
2 Boxes Soap		10.20
9 pair Drawing chains	2.75	24.75
2 1/4 Barrels salt got at Detroit		15.75
79 lb. cotton	20	15.80
1 Horse collar		1.10
17 lb. steel	12 1/2	2.12 1/2
1 Set large Scales		5.00
1 " Small Ditto		4.00
2 " weights		3.30
542 lb. Bar Iron	6	32.52
4/5 Barrel Tar		3.00
1 Spinning wheel		4.34
27 lb. Harnass Leather	25	6.75
1 corn mill		26.00
1 Grind stone		8.00
3 Traps		4. 1
1 pine Desk		2.00
1 chery Ditto		12.00
1 packing Screw		26.00
1 pair steelyards		3.00
1 " small Ditto		2.50
1 Slate		-.67
1 Yoke Oxen		60.00
1 Half Bushel 1 peck & half peck measr		2.00

6 Old Blankets		75	4.50
137 Racoon skins		25	34.25
43 Deer	"	50	21.50
42 muskrats	"	25	10.50
4 Fishers	"		1.50
3 Otters			6.00
1 1/2 lb. Beaver			3.00
1 cat	"		-.37 1/2
			$7981.93

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INVOICE of Merchantdize the property of the United States Shipped by John Mason Superintendant of Indian Trade on board of Capt. Sailors Boat bound to Cumberland and consigned to William McMahon Esq. agent for Indian Factories there and destined for the United States Trading House at Fort Wayne.

U.S.F
F. Wayne

No. 1	Tierce 4 fine Buckskin Seated Mens Saddles with plated Stirrups $18.50	74.00	
	6 pair Red Saddle Bags a 3.50	21	
	1 Dz double Reined Curb Bridles plated Bitts & Tips....$550	66	
	6 pair Black Saddle Bags....350	21	
	2 Dz Snaffle Bridles with Tips 10.50	21	
	2 Rugs for wrappers.....100	2	
	Tierce & Cooperage	3.38	
			208.38
2	Tierce 6 Mens Saddles with Silver Mouldings.....16.00	96. –	
	2 Dz. Curb Bridles with Tips Doub. rd. 15.00	30. –	
	2 Dz Ditto Ditto Single " 13.50	27. –	
	1 pair 2½ pt. Blankets	3.25	
	Tierce & Cooperage	3.38	
			159.63
3	Tierce 6 Mens Saddles a 13	78. –	
	2 Ditto " a 16	32. –	
	1 pair 2½ pt. Blankets	3.25	
	Tierce & Cooperage	3.37	
			116.62
4	Tierce 10 Mens Saddles a 8.00	80. –	
1 Saddle wanting	2 Dz. Surcingles a 700	14	
	3 Dz Snaffle Bridles common a 9$	27	
	1 pair 2½ pt. Blankets	3.25	
	Tierce & cooperage	3.37	
			127.62
	Carried Over		612.25
	Brought Over		612.25
No. 5	Tierce 6 Mens Saddles a 6.00	36. –	
	6 Gro. Crimson worm Lace a 540	32.40	
	6 " Yellow & Green Ditto 448	26.58	

	7 lb. oznaburgs Thread..80 cts.....	5.60	
	2 Dz. Com: Curb Bridles a 10.00.....	20. –	
	1 Ream 4to post paper.....	5.50	
	2 Blank Books 350—1 Ink Stand 250..	6. –	
	100 Quills.....	3.50	
	2 lb. Stitching Thread No. 40..a 149.	2.98	
	2 " Ditto " " 50.." 170.	3.40	
	1 " Nuns Thread " 12.....	2. –	
	1 " Ditto " " 18.....	3. 7	
	71 Callico Shirts a 120.....	85.20	
	18 lb. Coloured Thread assd...150...	27. –	
	1 pair $2^1/_2$ pt. Blankets.....	3.25	
	Tierce & Cooperage.....	3.38	
			265.86
6	Tierce 4 ps. Siamoise $105^1/_4$ yd a 48..	50.52	
	2 lb. assd. Sewing Silk a 9$.....	18. –	
	10 ps. Red & Blue Ind.Bandanoes a 625	62.50	
	10 " Blue cotton Bandanoes $20^5/_{12}$ dz 350.....	71.46	
	2 " Russia Sheeting extra wide & long 34.....	68. –	
	7 ps. cotton Shawls assd. colours 4/4 154 Shawls a $5 Doz.....	64.17	
	5 ps. Ditto $^3/_4$ wide $10^1/_2$ Dz a 250..	25.20	
	1 " Ditto do $1^{11}/_{12}$ " 250..	4.81	
	7 " Ditto do 7/8 $12^8/_{12}$ " 350..	44.33	
	1 ps. Chicago Check.....	14. –	
	1 pair $2^1/_2$ pt. Blankets.....	3.48	
	Tierce & Cooperage.....	3.37	
			429.84
Tierce	1 p Blue Cloth $17^3/_4$ yd. ..a 12/6....	29.58	
No. 7	1 p do do 10 " .. 15/.....	20. –	
	2 " do do 39 " .. 17/6....	91. –	
	1 p Mixt do....$20^1/_4$ " .. $4.....	81. –	
	1 " Dark coating No. 1265–$34^1/_4$ yd. 1.10.....	37.67	
	1 " Green flannel.....	18. –	
	1 " Chicago Check.....	14. –	
	1 " cotton stripe homemade 25 yd 54	13.50	
	wrapper 2, Tierce & Cooperage 3.37...	5.37	
			310.12
	Carried forward.....		1618.07

		Brought forward.....	1618. 7
Tierce	3 p	Spotted Swanskin a 21.80..... 65.40	
No. 8	1 "	Red flannels.....45 yds.....	
	1 "	Yellow do.....46 " ..... $20. p p	60. –
	1 "	White do.....46 "	
	3 packs pins a 150.....		4.50
	Wrapper 100 Tierce & Cooperage 3.37.	4.37	
			134.27
Tierce	3 p. White Swanskin a 20.15.....	60.45	
No. 9	1 pair 11/4 Rose Blankets.....	14. –	
	1 pair 10/4 Ditto "	8.50	
	Wrappers 100		
	Tierce & Cooperage 3.37.....	4.37	
			87.32
Tierce	2 pair Rose Blankets 10/4 a 8.50.....	17. –	
No. 10	1 ps. Red Molton.....	13.76	
	1 " White Ditto.....	11.75	
	1 " Blue Ditto.....	14.67	
	1 " Wide check, 23 Yd. a 51 cts.....	11.73	
	11 lb. 6 oz. Seine Twine a 72.....	8.19	
	1 ps. Green Cloth No. 93..17 Yds.....		
	1 ps. Ditto Cloth No. 92..17 Yds.	34 yd. 104... 35.36	
	1 ps. Crimson do..98..17¾ yd. 1.24..	22.01	
	Wrapper 100, Tierce & Cooperage 338.	4.38	138.85
Tierce	10 ps. Blue Strouds 20.62.....	206.20	
No. 11	Tierce & Cooperage.....	3.38	209.58
Tierce	1 ps. Crimson cloth No. 96 18¼ yd.		
No. 12	124.....	22.63	
12 Shirts	1 ps. Scarlet do 106..14½ yd. 191	27.69	
rotton	5 " Blue Strouds a 20.62.....	103.10	
1 ps.	28 Callico Shirts a 120.....	33.60	
Stroud	Tierce & Cooperage.....	3.38	
Damaged			190.40
Tierce	20 p. Strong Muslin a 4.25.....	85. –	
No. 13	3 ps. Shirting do 98 yds. 50....	49. –	
17 ps.	24 cross Barred Silk hkfs 90.....	21.60	
muslin	7 ps. 196 Yds. Curtain Callico a 32...	62.72	
damaged	5 " American prints 88½ Yds. a 40.	35.40	
	1 Dz No. 4 Black Silk Hkfs	9.75	
	1 " " 5 Ditto " "	10.60	

	1 ps. 109. 16½ Yds. purple cloth a 113.	18.65	
	61 Callico Shirts a 120	73.20	
	Wrappers $1 Tierce & Cooperage 3.37.	4.37	
			370.29
	Carried forward		2795.87
	Brought forward		2795.87
Tierce No. 14	1 ps. No. 107. 16½ yd. purple cloth 113	18.65	
	28 ps. American Callico assd. pat. 553 yd. 40	221.20	
	70 Callico Shirts a 120	84. –	
	One Officers Sword	23. –	
	Wrappers 225— Tierce & Cooperage 3.38	5.63	
			352.48
15	Trunk—6 Stock locks a 33/ Dz	2.20	
	3 Dz pad Locks a 18/9	7.50	
	3 " Ditto do a 9/4½	3.75	
	2 " post " 12/6	3.34	
	3 Dz Horn combs a 67 cts	2.01	
	1 Gro. Ditto " 36/	4.80	
	1 " Comb Cases..12/	1.60	
	4 Dz Large Clasp knives a 150	6. –	
		31.20	
	Discount 6 per cent	1.87	
			29.33
	2 Dz Buck handled knives & forks 3 $	6. –	
	4 Gro. Brass Rings No. 4085—1.19	4.76	
	2 Dz. Barlow knives a 9/9	2.60	
	10 Bunches Mock Garnets—62½ cts.	6.25	
	5 Ditto do 81	4.05	
	2 M Needles a 2.00	4. –	
	3 Dz Ivory Combs a $3—& 1 Dz 3.50.	12.50	
	100 Large fish hooks 1.33	1.33	
	200 Ditto a 8/ – 500 Ditto 3.50 p. M.	3.88	
	200 Ditto. (p M) a 18/	–.48	
	500 Small do " 250	1.25	
	1½ Dz Silver thimbles a 4.37½	6.56	
	1 pair Brass Candlesticks	3. –	
	1½ Gro. ferrets a 450	6.75	
	3 Doz Looking Glasses Gilt. a 108	3.24	
	1 Gro. Canoe awls No. 49	2.18	

	12 Dz Looking Glasses (pocket) 75 cts	9. –	
	3 Gro. red worm Lace 540		
	3 " Green " " 443	29.49	
	Trunk & Cooperage	4. –	111.32
16	Barrel 3 – 1 1/2 inch augers a 560 —		
	Dz 6 - 1 1/4 do - 4.67 - 6-1 " do	6.94	
	360 - 6 - 3/4 do 280		
	2 Gro. Buck handle Scalpers 133 Dz	31.92	
	2 Dz powder Horns $6	12. –	
	1 9/12 Dz pint Jacks 15/	3.50	
	Barrel & Cooperage	–.60	54.96
	Carried forward		3343.96
	Brought forward		3343.96
Bale	40 pr. 2 1/2 pt. Blankets a 348 cts	139.20	
No. 17	3 Blanket Wrappers 425—		
	Canvass & cord 225	6.45	145.65
Bale	50 pr. 2 pt. Blankets a 227	113.50	
18	3 Blanket Wrappers a 140	4.20	117.70
Tierce	20 pr. 1 1/2 pt. Blankets in lieu 1 pt 179	35.80	
19	7 pair 3 pt. Do. 425		
	Tierce & cooprg 338	33.13	68.93
Tierce	18 pr. 3 pt. Blankets a 425	76.50	
20	1 pair 2 pt. do for wrappers 227		
	Tierce & Cooperage 337	5.64	
			82.14
Box	2 cwt. Shot assd. a 14.50. is 29 $		
21	Box & Cooperage 90 cts		29.90
22 23 24	three Boxes ea 200 lb. Lead is 600 lb.		
	10 cts	60. –	
	3 Boxes	2.70	62.70
25	Box 1 Vise 250—1 Double geer Jack		
	Screw $10	12.50	
	1 pr. plyers ea 31 & 37 1/2 cts	–.68	
	2 Dz flat files 125	2.50	
	2 " Rat Tailed assd...$1	2. –	
	1 1/2 " Large files 6.50	9.75	
	3 " Small do assd	6.40	
	1 Shovel & Tongs $2—		
	Box & Cooperage 50	2.50	36.33

	26	Box (8 by 10) Window Glass.....	17. –	17. –
27	28	two Boxes do " 7 by 9 750.....		15. –
		Cooperage.....		–.30
	29	Keg—32 lb. putty 12½.....	4. –	
		Keg & cooperage.....	–.25	4.25
	30	Cask 80 lb. Cut Brads 12½.....	10. –	
		126 " Hamd. nails(Shing.)18 cts	22.68	
		Cask & Cooperage.....	–.50	33.18
	31	Cask 163 lb. Short hamd. nails a 18..	29.34	
		Cask & Cooperage.....	–.50	29.84
32 & 33		Two Faggots Crowley Steel a $30....	60. –	
	34	One " Blistered " 112 lb. a 12½	14. –	74. –
				4013.79
		Add to make up the loss sustained by opening & repacking for proper assortment in breaking up packages wrappers and drafts of Scales estinated at 1%.....		40.14
				4053.93

E E
Office of Indian Trade
GEORGETOWN (Colu) 7th. Mar. 1810
JNO. MASON S. I T

*

ADDITIONAL INVOICE of Merchantdize forwarded to the Fort Wayne factory Via Cumberland Maryland per Capt. Winns Boat

U.S.F			
F Wayne			
1 a 28	Twenty Eight Kegs Gun powder a 14.....		392. –
	Canvass Packing &c. &c.....		19.60
	Four Boxes Containing ea 10 is 40		
35. 36.	Rifles a $12.50 ea.....		500. –
37. 38	Boxes a $2 ea.....		8. –
			919.60
	Add as usual 1% to make up the Loss.....		9.20
			928.80

E E
Office of Indian Trade
23d. April 1810
JNO. MASON S. I. T

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INVOICE of Merchantdize purchased by Order of Genl. John Mason Superintendant of Indian Trade and delivered by me to John Johnston agent for the Fort Wayne Factory and destined for said Factory

1 Large Oven & Lid 2 Mid do & do 4 Small do & do 1 Irish pan 1 " 5 Gallon pot 1 " 4 " do 2 " 2 " do 3 " 1 " do 5 Skillets	3. 0..23 lb. a 4.50 Cwt.....	14.42
Extra on the following pieces castings weighing under 22 lb. each piece Viz		
2 Mid Ovens & Lids.....4		
4 Small do & do.....8		
1 Irish pan.....1		
2 2 Gallon pots.....2		
3 1 " Do.....3		
5 Skillets.....5		
23 ps. a 12½.....		2.87½
33 pieces Bar Iron 8.0.6 is 902 lb. a 6d.....		60.13
Hawling Iron & castings to the Boat.....		-.50
		$ 77.92½
My Commission on the above 5 p. cent.....		3.89
		$ 81.81½

BROWNSVILLE 15th May 1810
Duplicates JACOB BOWMAN
Agent for Indian Factories

INVENTRY of Merchantdize peltry and Other property on hand at the United States Trading House Fort Wayne on the 30th. Day of Sept. 1810

3 ps.	Drogheda Sheeting 156 yds	a 40....	62.40
2 "	Russia Ditto	$25.50..	51.00
1 "	Dowlass		15.72
3 "	Blue Strouds	"21.31..	63.93
4 "	Blue Cloth....69 3/4 yd	12/6..	116.26
3 "	White Swanskin	$21.31..	63.93
1 "	Blue Cloth..26 yd	1.50	39.00
1 "	fine red flannel		20.00
2 "	yellow & White Ditto	$17.32	34.64
1 "	Green cloth.....13 1/4 yd	2.75..	36.43
1 "	Scarlett Ditto...14 1/4 "	23/4..	44.52
158	Blue cotton Bandannoes	35 cts	55.30
18 7/12	Doz. Cotton Shawls	$ 4.50..	82.12 1/2
2 ps.	Cotton Stripe...74 1/2 yds	55....	40.97 1/2
8 "	Brittania	2.66 1/2	21.32
4 "	India Bandannoes	6.50	26.00
10 1/2	pair 2 pt. Blankets	2.27	23.83 1/2
8 ps.	calico....226 1/2 yds	33 1/3..	75.50
13 "	British furniture Do.....369 1/2 yd	33 1/2..	123.16 1/2
10 "	American Ditto.....198 1/4 "	40....	79.30
1 "	Shirting cotton.....32 1/2 "	47....	15.27 1/2
1 "	Ditto Ditto..... 25 "	50....	12.50
10 1/2	lb. White thread	$ 1.75	18.37 1/2
16	" Coulored Ditto	1.50	24.00
9	plow lines	16 1/2..	1.48 1/2
3 8/12	Doz. Toilet looking Glasses	7/..	3.42
1 5/12	" Snaffle Bridles	$9 Doz	12.75
43	fancy pocket hhkfs	2/1/2	11.70
		Amount carried forward....	1174.84 1/2
			*
		Amount Brought forward...	1174.84 1/2
37	Rifles	$12.50..	462.50
16	Doz. pint Tincups	95 Doz	15.20
16 8/12	" half pint do	45....	7.50
15	Nests tin kettles with lids	$ 4.70	72.50
2	Bundles contg 10 Bunches Garnets	62 1/2..	6.25
1	Gro Scalping knives		13.94
1 "	Lascar Ditto		24.24
18000	Gray wampum	$3 M	54.00
13950	white Ditto	1.75	24.41

400 cat fish Hooks		1.82
500 Small Ditto		1.25
89 lb. Copper kettles with covers	90	80.10
162½ " do without covers	80	130.00
4 Sheet Iron kettles		8.00
4 castor Hats	$ 5	20.00
12 Roram Ditto	3	36.00
4 casks Rifle powder	11	44.00
1 cwt. B. B. patent shot		14.50
187 Hoes	50	93.50
36 Ditto	$ 4 Doz	12.00
156 lb. Buck shot		14.82
1 ps. Brown Holland		7.65
3 Gro. Green worm lace	4.12½	12.37½
5 " sup. Scarlet Garters		23.40
4 " Ditto " "		16.00
15 " do. " "		28.66½
18 " quality Binding	7/	16.80
50 pair Stirrup Irons	2/5	16.11
91 lb. pewter	2/4	28.31
64 " House Bells	4/	34.13
59 pipe Tomhawks	150	88.50
10½ Doz. Awl hafts		1.78
7 pair HL Hinges		1.57
5¾ Gro Screws assd		4.75
	Amount carried forward	2591.41½
	Amount Brought forward	2591.41½
153 lb. Iron	6 cts	9.18
50 " nail rod	6¾	3.37½
22 " Frying pans		2.94
79 " Brass kettles	75	59.25
24 Spades & Shovels	6/10½	22.00
112 qrs. Screw Agurs	6½	7.28
part of a Set Black smith Tools		6.33
1 Large Scale Beam &c		12.00
5¹⁰/₁₂ Gro. tined Iron spoons	$12 Gro.	70.00
6 Doz. pewter Do		6.00
3 " Ditto "		1.20
33 Tomhawks	64	21.12
11 Cooper Adzes		8.03
6½ Doz. Horse & Cow Bells	$ 5	32.50
116 Axes		116.00
2 Broad Axes		6.00
1⅛ Box Glass	$13.30	14.96

10 pair coarse men Shoes	1.10	11.00
20½ Doz. fire steels	30	6.15
2500 flints	$ 7	17.50
3000 Ditto		12.00
900 do		4.50
2 pair saddle Bags		6.00
11 Martingals	50	5.50
4 Shot pouches	125	5.00
Two 4 qr. Ledgers		4.50
17 fish lines	12½	2.12½
6 powder flasks Dam		1.50
5 packs yellow Bells		5.00
7 Razor cases		1.82
2 Doz Razors		2.60
10½ " linen tape	1.80	18.90
9 Gro Vest Buttons	1. 7	9.63
Amount carried forward		3003.40½
Amount Brought forward		3003.40½
2½ Gro Coat Buttons	$2. 7	5.17
1 Doz. Black lead pencils		2.25
200 quills		4.90
5 Counter Inkstands	50	2.50
20 papers red inkpowder	33⅓	6.66½
4¾ lb. Sealing wax	2.00	9.50
7 papers Black Inkpowder	12½	-.87½
1¼ lb. wafers		1.87½
3 Doz. Bobbin		1.50
1 Ream paper		4.50
3 " letter Do		12.00
¼ " fools cap do		1.12½
2 Doz. Shoe knives	16 cts.	3.74
16 Thumb latches	9	1.44
1¾ Gro Buckels for Belts		5.25
4 Doz. knives & forks	1.87½	7.50
3⁴/₁₂ " Scalping knives		6.73
11½ " Gun worms		5.75
8 Shoe pinchers	30	2.40
7 " nippers		-.63
1 ⁹/₁₂ Doz. Shoe rubbers		-.74
2¹⁰/₁₂ " Rasps	$ 2.93	8.30
10 pair Taylor Sheers		1.33
6 Two foot Rules		2.04
16 plane Irons		1.36

9 Chest Hinges		1.80
12 pair plated Spurs		16.00
1 Doz. Turners Gouges		2.40
1 " " Chissels		2.55
1 " Handles & Ferrils		-.75
11 Nests tin kettles without covers 324		35.64
7 Half Gallon measures		1.98
4 Doz. large pudding pans		21.31
6 " less Ditto "		24.00
	Amount carried forward	3209.92

	Amount Brought forward	3209.92
$1^{3}/_{12}$ Doz. pudding pans	3.20..	$3.68^{1}/_{2}$
3 Gro. 4 Doz. Cowskin whips	1.14 Dz	44.58
10 Fowling pieces	11.33	113.30
20 pair long Stockings Dam		10.70
1 castor Hat		4.50
30 worsted Surcingles Dam	25....	7.50
6 Leather do		5.25
3 Ditto "		1.68
4 Fine Buckskin seated mens Saddles with plated stirrups	18.50	74.00
6 mens saddles with silver mould	16.00	96.00
6 Ditto "	$13....	78.00
9 Ditto "	" 8	72.00
6 Ditto "	6....	36.00
32 Dressd. Deer skins Bucks & Does	40 cts..	12.80
7 worsted & linen Girths	31....	2.17
20 Hoes	58....	11.60
5 Indian Mats	150....	7.50
7 Tuscan Hoes	10/..	$9.33^{1}/_{3}$
4 Boxes Contg. 40 Rifles	$12.50..	500.00
4 pit saws Tillers & Handles	5.20	20.80
7 pair Drawing Chains	2.75	19.25
18 Beaver Traps	2.25	40.50
20 Ditto "	3....	60.00
2 Boxes 7 By 9 window Glass	7.50	15.00
1 Ditto 8 By 10 Ditto		17.00
1 Vice 250—1 Double Geerd. Jack screw	10....	12.50
2 pair pliers 31 & 37 cts ea		-.68
2 Doz. flat files		2.50
2 " Rat tailed assd		2.00
$1^{1}/_{2}$ " Large files	$ 6.50	9.75
3 " Small Ditto		6.40

1 Shovel & Tongs		2.00
1 Box 2 cwt shot	$14.50	29.00
3 Boxes ea 300 cwt. Bar Lead	$10....	60.00
	Amount carried forward	4597.90

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	Amount Brought forward	4597.90
165 lb. pig tail Tobacco	15 cts..	24.75
866 " Twist do	14 "	121.24
26 Kegs Rifle powder	$14....	364.00
2 Bar Lead		51.50
25 Doz. Large Hoes	$ 7....	175.00
$4^{8}/_{12}$ " Shingling Axes	7.50	35.00
902 lb. Bar Iron	6d...	60.13
285 " Castings	$ 4.50 cwt	12.40
300 " 20d. cut nails 10d		33.33
75 " do Brads	$12^{1}/_{2}$	$9.37^{1}/_{2}$
126 " wrought shingle nails	18....	22.68
2 faggots Crowleys steel	$30....	60.00
Three $1^{1}/_{2}$ Inch augers		$2.33^{1}/_{2}$
Six $1^{1}/_{4}$ " "		$2.33^{1}/_{2}$
Six 1 " "		1.80
Six $^{3}/_{4}$ " "		1.40
2 Gro. Buck handle Scalpers		31.92
2 Doz. powder Horns		12.00
$1^{9}/_{12}$ " pint Jacks	15/..	3.50
58 lb. Wrought nails	14 cts..	8.12
1011 " Bar Iron		55.55
121 " German steel	1/6..	22.69
79 " cotton	20....	15.80
50 pair 2 pt. Blankets	$ 2.27	113.50
32 " $2^{1}/_{2}$ pt. Ditto	3.48	111.36
7 " 3 " do	4.25	29.75
3 ps. White Swanskin	20.15	60.45
1 pair $^{1}/_{4}$ Rose Blankets		14.00
9 curb Bridles with plated bits &c	550....	49.50
2 Doz. Snaffles Bridles with tips		21.00
6 pair Red saddle Bags	3.50	21.00
6 " Black do "	" "	21.00
2 Rugs		2.00
2 Doz. crub Bridles with tips	$15....	30.00
2 " " " " "	13.50	27.00
1 pair $2^{1}/_{2}$ pt. Blankets		3.25
	Amount carried forward	$6228.56^{1}/_{2}$

	Amount Brought forward	6228.56½
1 ps. Yellow flannel 46 yds		20.00
2 " Blue Strouds	$20.62	41.24
2 Doz. Surcingles		14.00
3 " Snaffle Bridles	$ 9....	27.00
1 pair 2½ pt. Blankets		3.25
6 Gro Crimson worm lace	5.40	32.40
6 " yellow & Green do	4.43	26.58
7 lb. Ozanburgs thread	80 cts..	5.60
2 Doz. Com. Crub Bridles		20.00
1 Ream post paper		5.50
2 Blank Books		3.50
100 quills		3.50
2 lb. Stitching thread No. 40	149....	2.98
2 " do do " 50	170....	3.40
1 " Nunns Thread " 12		2.00
1 " do do " 18		3.07
71 Calico shirts	120....	85.20
18 lb. Coulored Thread assd	150....	27.00
1 pair 2½ pt. Blankets		3.25
2 lb. assd. Sewing silk		18.00
10 ps. Red & Blue Ind. Bandannoes	625....	62.50
20 5/12 Doz. Cotton do	3.50	71.46
2 ps. Russia Sheeting	$34....	68.00
154 Cotton Shawls 4/4	$ 5 Doz.	64.17
10½ Doz. ¾ do	2.50 "	26.25
1 11/12 " do	2.50	4.81
12 8/12 " do	3.50	44.33
1 ps. Chicago Check		14.00
1 " Blue Cloth 17¾ yds	12/6....	29.58
1 " do do 10 "	15/....	20.00
2 " do do 39 "	17/6....	91.00
17½ yds. mixt cloth	$ 4....	70.00
1 ps. Dark coating 34¼ yds	1.10	37.67
1 " Green flannel		18.00
3 " Spotted Swanskin	21.80	65.40
1 " Red flannel		20.00
	Amount carried forward	7284.20

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	Amount Brought forward	7284.20
1 ps. White flannel		20.00
3 packs pins		4.50
1 ps. Red Molton		13.76
1 " White do		11.75
1 " Blue do		14.67

1 " wide check	23 yd		11.73
11 lb. 6 oz Sein Twine		72 cts..	8.19
2 ps. Green Cloth	34 yd	1.04	35.36
1 " Crimson "	17 3/4 "	1.24	22.01
8 " Blue Stroud		20.62	164.96
1 " Crimson Cloth	18 1/4 yds.	1.24	22.63
1 " Scarlet do	14 1/2 "	1.91	27.69
4 " Blue Strouds		20.62	82.48
16 Calico Shirts		1.20	19.20
3 ps. Strong Muslin		4.25	12.75
61 Calico Shirts		1.20	73.20
24 Cross Bared Silk hhkfs		-.90	21.60
7 ps. 196 yds. Curtain Calico		32...	62.72
4 " American prints	88 1/2 yds.	40...	35.40
1 Doz. No. 4 Black silk hhkfs			9.75
1 " " 5 do " do			10.60
1 ps. purple cloth	16 1/2 yds.	$ 1.13	18.65
1 " do do	16 1/2 "	1.13	18.65
28 " American Calico	553 yds.	.40	221.20
70 Calico Shirts		1.20	84.00
3 Doz. looking Glasses			3.24
11 1/2 " do do		75....	8.62 1/2
3 " pad locks		18/9..	7.50
3 " do do		9/4 1/2	3.75
2 " post do			3.34
3 " Horn Combs		67 cts..	2.01
1 Gro. do do			4.80
1 " Comb cases			1.60
4 Doz. large clasp knives		150 Dz..	6.00
4 Gro. Brass rings			4.76
2 Doz. Barlow knives			2.60
10 Bunches mock Garnets		62 1/2..	6.25
5 do do "		81....	4.05
	Amount carried forward		8370.17 1/2

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	Amount Brought forward		8370.17 1/2
2 M needles			4.00
3 Doz. Ivory combs $9—1 Doz. 3.50			12.50
100 large fish hooks 133—200 do. 212 1/2			3.45 1/2
500 fish hooks 175—500 do. 125			3.00
1 1/2 Doz. Silver thimbles			6.56
1 1/2 Gro. ferrets			6.75
1 " canoe Awls			2.18
6 " Red & Green worm lace 550		443....	29.49
One Trunk			3.50

20 pair 1½ pt. Blankets	179....	35.80
15 " 3 pt. do.	425....	63.75
1 ps. com. Stroud Dam		10.31
8 wrapping Blankets & rugs	75....	6.00
1 Horse Collar		1.10
4 shot Bags	125....	5.00
3 powder flasks	150....	4.50
1 do do		2.33½
7 Silver mounted whips	225....	17.50
78 pair Moccasins	25....	19.50
1 Indian pouch		1.00
17 Wool Hats	6/3½	14.25
3 camel Hair do		6.00
¼ Ream paper mixt		1.12½
11½ yd. fustain	38....	4.37
One 2 qr. Day Book		1.25
46 yd. fancy Cord	56....	25.16
1 ps. White Swanskin		21.31
6 yd. Green Calimanco	28....	1.68
⅝ yd. Blue do	"	1.47
11½ " Blue shaloon	"	3.22
1 ps. Green Calimanco		8.80
1 " Blue shaloon		10.67
29 yd. Scarlet Cassimere	10/1½	39.14
28¾ " Brown nankeen	1/1½	4.91
2 ps. Striped do		13.50
7 pair Silk Stockings	28/...	26.12
7 " Clouded Cotton do	8/9...	8.16
Amount carried forward		8799.54
Amount Brought forward		8799.54
4 pair Clouded cotton Stockings	49 cts..	1.96
2 Vest pattrens		2.00
¾ yd. Bennet cord		1.37½
9 pair 2 pt. Blankets	2.27	20.43
2½ " 2½ pt. do	3.48	8.75
One 3 pt. Blanket		1.84
5 oil Hat covers		2.45
3 ps. Shirting cotton 98 yds	50....	49.00
52 yds Irish linen	4/3..	29.37
26 " Shirting cotton	50....	13.00
14½ " do do	47....	6.81½
11 Cross Bared silk hhkfs	7/3½	10.69
8 do do " "	8/2....	9.71
10 do do " "	6/½	8.05½

6 do do " "	6/5½	5.17
4 Ind. Bandannoes	94 cts..	3.76
9½ yd. Scarlet cloth	23/4	29.55½
36½ " Spotted swanskin	50 cts..	18.25
17 " White Cassimere	13/6..	30.60
15½ " Drogheda	50....	7.75
73½ " Dowlass & Russia duck	40....	29.30
6¾ " Brown Holland		-.95
23 " Calico	40....	9.20
8½ " do	33⅓..	2.83
17 " White Buckram	2/2....	4.91
11 p. Muslin Dam	1.50	16.50
7 yds. Chicago check	70....	4.90
24 " yellow white & Red flannel	41.....	9.84
12 " Home made cotton	54....	6.48
9 Cotton Shawls	37½	3.37½
15 Blue Cotton Bandannoes	35....	5.25
7 pair short stocking	58....	4.06
2 Calico Shirts		2.50
2⅜ Doz. Toilet looking Glasses	2.75	6.12½
5 " do do "		10.00
3 yd. Blue cloth	12/6....	5.00
1⅜ " Green percian		1.20
8 Tincel Hat Bands		-.75
Amount carried forward		9185.11½
Amount Brought forward		9185.11½
3 Bibles	75....	2.25
12 Bunches Garnets		3.60
25 " white Beads		12.50
23 Arm Bands	$ 3.25	74.75
24 wrist do	2.00	48.00
54 Ear twists		4.05
9 Head Bands	3.....	27.00
18 Gorgets	3.60	64.80
7 Scissor chains	2.50	17.50
9 wrist Bands	75....	6.75
33 pair Ear Bobs	55....	18.15
192 " do "	40....	76.80
59 " do "	25....	14.75
400 Small crosses	6¼	25.00
200 Crosses		14.00
9 Large Broaches & 9 small	1.50	27.00
679 Small Broaches		13.00
133 Ear wheels	30....	39.90

47 nose do	20½	9.63½
720 pair Ear Bobs a $12.50 p 100 pair		90.00
16 fluted wrist Bands		22.56
31 Head Bands with Eagles	1.87½	57.33
29 do "	1.83⅛	53.28
1 Doz. Broaches $ 6.90....1 Dz. do $11.82		18.72
1 " do "11.40....1 " do 6.18		17.58
1 " do		5.82
13 Broaches		11.52
6 Gorgets		9.18
1 Doz. Large round Broaches		13.32
1 Dz. Ear Wheels		7.20
1 " do do		7.14
1 " do do		7.62
1 " do do		6.90
1 " do do		2.94
1 " do do		5.10
Amount carried forward		10030.95

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Amount Brought forward		10030.95
4 catteys Ind. silk		24.00
55 p. Half ribband	200	110.00
½ lb. Worsted		–.75
15/12 Doz. Large flat files a 75 p p		12.75
11 polishing files		4.56½
17 Rasps	19 cts.	3.23
17 three square 10 inch files		6.00
1 Doz. Hand saw files		1.00
2 flat files		–.75
7 half round do		1.75
28 pad locks	16½	4.62
9 tin kettles	125	11.25
2 3/12 Doz. Small tin cups	45	1.00
3½ " pocket knives	200	7.00
2½ " Scissors	175	4.37½
20 fish lines with Hooks		2.20
4¾ Gro. Steel top thimbles	300	14.25
1½ " Brass do		2.10
2 " Jew harps		7.71
½ " do "		2.25
1 " 8 Doz. Tined Iron do		3.50
7 Doz. pewter tea spoons		1.00
3½ " Ivory combs	300	10.50
3 " Horn do		1.50
1 Gro. Sleeve Buttons		1.13

2	" Vest	do	1.70
1 1/2	" coat	do	2.75
1	" Shirt	do	-.36
4 Best Razors			1.10
6 paper snuff Boxes			-.30
82 packing needles			2.75
1 Gro. Awl Blades			2.50
4 papers Black Inkpowder			-.50
1/2 Gro. Shoe tacks			1.12 1/2
5 Stock locks			1.66
1/2 Gro. Green worm lace			2.21 1/2
1 1/2	" tape & Binding		1.75
7 pocket Inkstands			1.40
6 pair Spectacles			1.08
		Amount carried forward	10291.44

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		Amount Brought forward	10291.44
900 needles			1.25
600 fish Hooks assd			1.50
4800 Gray wampum		$ 3.75 M	18.00
3400 white	do	2.25	7.65
100 Bullet Moulds		" .37 1/2	37.50
4 1/4 lb. Brass wire		77	3.27 1/2
10 Tin kettles		75	7.50
2 lb. twist			12.68
2 Gro. Coat moulds			-.40
7	" Vest do		-.50
1 1/4 lb. White Thread			2.18 1/2
1 3/4	" coured do		2.12 1/2
1 qt. Jack 20....1 qt. mug 25			-.45
1 lb. White thread			1.75
1/2 Doz Scalping knives			-.62 1/2
7 Lanthorns		44	3.08
7 powder Horns			3.15
2 Large	do		2.00
2 curb Bridles with plated bits &c			11.00
1 Stable Halter			-.86
3 leather Belts			2.40
1 paper Bugles			-.60
1 Hand saw			1.45
1	lb. nitting pins		-.30
4	" 10 oz Mace	$ 7 lb.	32.50
2 1/2	" Nutmeg	3.25	8.12 1/2
7	" Cloves	-.87 1/2	6.12 1/2
2 3/4	" Cinnamon	45	1.23 1/2

1	" Borax		1.25
77	" Bees wax	10....	7.70
679	" Indian sugar	8....	54.32
13	" Copperas	3.....	-.39
10½	" Indigo	3.50	35.87½
22	" powder	40....	8.80
47	" Ilinois Lead	14....	6.58
28	" Brimstone	6....	1.68
7 Trunks part Dam			21.00
26 lb. Allum		10.....	2.60
	Amount carried forward		10601.85
	Amount Brought forward		10601.85
13 lb. Glue		2/6....	4.33⅓
4 " Alspice		26....	1.04
86 " Rosin		4½..	3.87
20 " Vermillion		160....	32.00
4 Sticks pomatum			-.28
22 lb. Shot		14....	3.08
29 " Deers Tallow		6....	1.74
8½ " Steel		12½	1. 6½
3 Traps			4.01
14 Com. Gun locks		120....	16.80
3 Double Roller do		313....	9.39
2¾ Bridled do			5.94
14 Best locks		280....	39.20
1 Grindstone			8.00
27 lb. Harnass leather		25....	6.75
1 Spinning Wheel			4.34
1 Corn mill			26.00
½ Barrel tar			1.87½
1 pine desk 200—1 cherry do $12.00			14.00
1 packing Screw			26.00
1 pair Steelyards			3.00
1 " Small do			2.50
1 Slate			-.67
1 Half Bushel 1 peck & half peck measure			2.00
1 Yoke Oxen			60.00
1¾ Barrel Salt			12.25
1 Set large Scales 500—1 Small do 400			9.00
2 Set weights			3.30
432 Deer Skins		37½	162.00
240 Racoons		25....	60.00
1459 Muskrats		25....	384.75
31 cats & Foxes		25....	7.75

19 Otters	200	38.00
1½ lb. Beaver		3.00
3 Minks		–.75
6 Bears	125	7.50
4 Fishers		1.00
		11569.03⅓

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INVENTORY of Merchandize Peltry and Other property on hand at the United States Trading House Fort Wayne on the 31th. Day of March 1811

13 p. Blue Strouds		20.62	268.06
1 " Blue Cloth	17½ yds.	12/6	29.72
2 " " "	35 "	17/6	81.66
1 " " "	10 "	15/	20.00
2 " Crimson "	35½ "	124	44.02
1 " Scarlet "	14½ "	191	27.69
2 " Green "	34 "	104	35.36
2 " Purple "	33 "	113	37.29
3 " White Swanskin		$20.15	60.45
2 " Spotted do		21.80	43.60
1 " Red Flannel			20.00
1 " Green "			18.00
1 " White "			20.00
1 " Strong Russia Sheeting			34.00
215 Callico Shirts		120	258.00
4 p. Saimoise 103 yd		48	49.44
6 Gro. Crimson worm lace		540	32.40
6 " Yellow & Green do		443	26.58
18 lb. Coloured Thread		150	27.00
7 " Oznaburg do		80	5.60
2 " Stitching " No. 40		149	2.98
2 " " " " 50		170	3.40
¾ " Nunns "			1.50
1 Ream 4to post paper			5.50
100 quills			3.50
2 lb. assd. Sewing Silk			18.00
2 packs pins			3.00
220 Blue Cotton Bandannoes		30	66.00
178 Cotton Shawls a $5 Doz			74.31½
144 Ditto " 250 "			30.00
84 Ditto	500		35.00
	Amount carried forward		1381.06½
	Amount Brought forward		1381.06½
196 yd. Curtain Callico		32 cts.	62.72
554½ " American prints		40 "	221.80
8 ps. Red & Blue Ind. Bands		625	50.00
7½ pair 3 pt. Blankets		425	24.87½
16½ pair 2½ pt. Ditto		348	56.92
67½ pair 2 pt. do		227	153.22½

4 pair 2½ pt. do	.348	....	13.92
2 pair 3 pt. do	.425	....	8.50
13 pair 1½ pt. do	.179	....	23.27
12 pair Red & Black saddle Bags	.350	....	42.00
21 Snaffle Bridles with Tips		87½	18.37½
2 Doz. com. Crub Bridles	.$10	....	20.00
20 Double Reined do. with Tips	.125	....	25.00
1½ Doz. Single do. with do		13.50	20.25
11 Double reined do. plated &c	.550	....	60.50
4½ Doz. Com. Snaffles	.900	....	40.50
2 " Surcingles	.700	....	14.00
10 lb. Sein Twine		72	7.20
3 Gro. Red worm lace	.540		
3 " Green do	.443		29.49
3 Doz. Looking Glasses Gilt	.108	....	3.24
10½ " pocket do		75	7.87½
3 " Ivory combs 300—1 Doz. do	.350	....	12.50
3 " Horn do		67	2.01
1 Gro. Ditto			4.80
1 " Canoe Awls			2.18
3 Doz. pad locks		18/9 ...	7.50
3 " Ditto "		9/4½	3.75
1 Gro Comb cases			1.60
2 Doz. Small pad locks			3.34
10 Bunches mock Garnets		62½	6.25
5 Ditto " "		81	4.05
4 Gro. Brass Rings	.119	....	4.76
4 Doz. large Clasp knives	.150	....	6.00
2 " Barlow "		9/9 ...	2.60
	Amount carried forward		2346.06½
	Amount Brought forward		2346. 6½
1½ Gro. Ferrets	.450	....	6.75
17 Silver Thimbles		37½	6.37½
100 Large Fish Hooks			1.33
200 Ditto ....8/ - 500 Do. 175			3.88
200 Ditto 48 - 500 Do. 125			1.73
1500 Needles	.200 p. M		3.00
1 ps. Blue Stroud dam			10.31
3 " White Swanskin		21.31	63.93
1 " Blue Stroud			21.31
3 " Blue Cloth	.50¼ yd.	12/6 ..	87.10
3 " Drogheda Sheeting	.156 yd.	40	62.40
1 " Russia Ditto			25.50
1 " Dowlass			15.72

1 "	Scarlet cloth	14¼ yd.	23/4.. 44.52
1 "	Yellow Flannel		17.32
10½ lb.	white Thread	175	18.37½
16 "	Coloured "	150	24.00
1 ps.	Shirting Cotton		15.27
1 "	Ditto "		12.50
8 "	Brittanias	266½	21.32
158	Blue cotton Bandannoes	35	55.30
15 Doz.	Cotton Shawls	4.50	67.50
6 ps.	Fancy Callico	170½ yds. 33½	56.83
12 "	British Furniture	334 yd. 33½	111.33½
8 "	American prints	158 " 40	63.30
4	Castor Hats	500	20.00
9	Roram do,	300	27.00
36	Rifles	12.50	450.00
89 lb.	Copper kettles with covers	90	80.10
162 "	withouth cover	80	129.60
11½ Doz.	pint Tin cups	97 cts.	11.15½
19 "	Half pint do	45	8.55
10 nests	Tin kettles with covers	470	47.00
		Amount carried forward	3936.37½
		Amount Brought forward	3936.37½
2 Bundles	Contg. 10 Bunches Garnets	62½	6.25
1 Gro.	Scalping knives		13.94
10 Doz.	Lascar do	$24.24 Gro.	20.20
18000	Gray wampum	" 3 M	54.00
13950	White Ditto	175 "	24.41
5	Indian Mats		10.00
572 lb.	Indian Sugar	10	57.20
1 Cask	Rifle powder		11.00
187	Hoes	50	93.50
36	Ditto	$ 4 Doz.	12.00
4	Sheet Iron kettles		8.00
4	Mens Saddles	$18.50	74.00
6 "	"	16	96.00
5 "	"	13	65.00
9 "	"	8	72.00
4 "	"	6	24.00
3 Gro. & 4 Doz.	Cowskin whips	114 cts.	44.58
10	Fowling pieces	11.33	113.30
10 nests	Tin kettles without covers	324	32.40
38	Large pudding pans	44	16.72
5½ Doz.	Less	$ 4 Doz.	22.00
9	pudding pans		2.43

7 Half Gallon Measures		1.98
53 Dressd. Deer Skins	62½	33.12½
2 Green worm lace	412½	8.25
5 " Sup. Scarlet Garters		23.40
4 " " Ditto		16.00
15 " Ditto		28.66½
18 quality Binding		16.80
27 pair Stirrup Irons	2/5....	8.70
59 pipe Tomhawks	150....	88.50
7 pair HL Hinges		1.57
64 lb. House Bells	4/....	34.13
91 " pewter	2/4....	28.86
156 " Buck Shot	9½	14.82
Amount Carried forward		5206.10½

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Amount Brought forward		5206.10½
10½ Doz. Awl Hafts		1.78
5⁹/₁₂ Gro. Tined Iron Spoons $12 Gro.		69.00
9 Doz. pewter		7.20
1 Large Scale Beam &c		12.00
153 lb Iron	6 cts.	9.18
47 " Nail rod	6¾	3.17
70 " Brass kettles	75....	52.50
22 Spades & Shovels	6/10½	20.16
1 pair Saddle Bags		3.00
11 Martingals	50....	5.50
4 Shot pouches	125....	5.00
30 Worsted Surcingles dam	25....	7.50
3 Leather do		1.68
92 qrs. Screw Augers	6½	5.88
5 Gro Screws assd		4.00
part set Blacksmith Tools		6.33
2000 Flints		14.00
3000 Ditto		12.00
900 Ditto		4.50
20½ Doz. Fire Steels	30....	6.15
1 Broad Axe		3.00
114 Axes		114.00
1 Castor Hat		5.00
11 Cooper Adzes		8.03
6 Doz. Horse & cow Bells	500....	30.00
One 4 qr. Ledger		2.50
7 Razor cases		1.82
6 powder Flasks		1.50

5 packs Yellow Bells		5.00
10 1/2 Doz. Linen Tape	1.80	18.90
9 Gro. Vest Buttons	107	9.63
2 1/2 " Coat Ditto	207	5.17 1/2
17 Fish lines	12 1/2	2.12 1/2
10 pair plated Spurs	133	13.30
1 Doz. Black lead pencils		2.25
2 " Razors		2.60
Amount Carried forward		5681.21 1/2 *
Amount Brought forward		5681.21 1/2
14 Slate pencils		-.14
1 3/4 Gro. Buckles for Belts		5.25
2 1/2 Doz. Scalping knives	198	4.95
2 " Shoe knives	16 cts.	3.84
10 pair Taylor Sheers		1.33
5 Shoe nippers		1.50
2 10/12 Doz. Rasps	293	8.40
1 9/12 " Shoe Rubbers		-.74
16 Thumb Latches	9	1.44
8 Shoe pinchers		2.40
11 1/2 Doz. Gun worms		5.75
16 plane Irons		1.36
6 Two foot Rules		2.04
1 Doz. Turners Gouges		2.40
1 " " Chissels		2.55
1 " Handles & Ferrils		-.75
2 3/4 Ream letter paper	400	11.00
6 quires post do		1.12 1/2
19 papers Red Inkpowder	33 1/3	6.33 1/3
6 " Black do	12 1/2	-.75
4 lb. Sealing wax	200	8.00
4 Counter Inkstands	50	2.00
1 1/4 lb. Wafers		1.87 1/2
200 quills		4.90
14 lb. Frying pans	13	1.82
22 Casks Rifle Powder	$14	308.00
165 lb. pig Tail Tobacco	15	24.75
866 " Twist do	14	121.24
79 " Cotton	20	15.80
4 pit saws Tillers & Handles	520	20.80
7 pair Drawing Chains	275	19.25
40 Rifles	12.50	500.00
1 Box Bar Lead		25.75

110 lb. German Steel	1/6	22.00
1011 " Bar Iron	5½	55.55
Amount Carried forward		6876.99½
Amount Brought forward		6876.99½
1 Box 2 cwt Shot		29.00
688 lb. Bar Iron	6d	45.75
1 Faggot Crowley Steel		30.00
69 lb. Blister Steel	12½	8.62½
3 Boxes ea 200 cwt Bar Lead	$10	60.00
1¼ Box Soap	510	6.37½
193 lb. Bar Lead	10	19.30
194 " Castings	4	7.76
4⁸/₁₂ Doz. Shingling Axes	7.50	35.00
126 lb. Wrought Shingle nails	18 cts.	22.68
50 " Brads	12½	6.25
290 " 20d. Cut nails	10d	32.20
50 " Wrought nails	14	7.00
25 Doz. Large Hoes	700	175.00
18 Beaver Traps	225	40.50
20 Ditto "	300	60.00
1 Box 7 By 9 window Glass		7.50
5 Tuscan Hoes	10/	6.66
1 Box 7 By 9 window Glass		7.50
¾ do 8 By 10 " "		12.75
1 Horse Collar		1.10
3 Traps		4.01
81 pair Moccasins	25	20.25
17 wool Hats	6/3½	14.25
3 Camel Hair do		6.00
1 ps. Blue Shalloon		10.67
24 yds. do do	28	6.72
1 ps. Green Calimanco		8.80
1⅜ yd. Green Persian		1.20
48 " Fancy Cord	56	25.16
7 ps. Red Yellow & Blue Ind. Band	625	43.75
18 Cross Barred Silk Hhkfs	90	16.20
11 " " " "	7/3½	10.69
8 " " " "	8/2	9.71
10 " " " "	6/½	8. 5½
6 " " " "	6/5½	5.17
1 Doz. Black Silk "		10.60
Amount Carried forward		7689.18

	Amount Brought forward	7689.18
10 Black Silk Hhkfs	81 cts.	8.10
6 pair Silk Stockings	28/..	22.40
6 " Clouded Cotton	8/9..	7.00
4 " " "	49 cts.	1.96
1 ps. white Swanskin		21.31
36½ yds. Spotted do	50....	18.25
9 pair long Stockings dam		9. 8
11½ yd. Fustain	38....	4.37
6 pair Short Stockings	58....	3.48
1 Vest pattern		1.00
¾ yd. Gerrod Cord		1.37½
5 Oil Hat Covers		2.45
2 ps. Cotton Stripe.....74½ yd.	55....	40.97½
23 yd. Spotted Swanskin	43½	10.00
3 ps. Shirting Cotton .....98 yd.	50....	49.00
1 " " " .....25.	"	12.50
7 yds. " "	"	3.50
52 " Irish Linen	4/3....	29.37
24 " Callico	33⅓	8.00
72 " "	40....	28.80
2 Doz. Cotton Shawls	500.....	10.00
1½ " " "	450.....	6.75
2 ps. Striped nankeen		13.50
28¾ yd. Brown do	1/1½	4.91
17 " White Buckram	2/2....	4.91
24 Blue Cotton Bandannoes	35....	8.40
10 yd. Chicago Check	70....	7.00
1 ps. Brown Holland		7.65
29 yd. Scarlet Cassimere	10/1½	39.14
13½ " White "	13/6....	24.30
9½ " Scarlet Cloth	23/4....	29.55½
1 ps. Red Molton		13.76
1 " White do		11.75
24½ " Blue do	50....	12.50
13 " Blue Stroud	107....	13.91
26 " Blue Cloth	150....	39.00
21½ " " "	12/6....	34.78
13⅜ " Dark mixt Cloth	400....	43.50
	Amount Carried forward	8307.16½ *
	Amount Brought forward	8307.16½
8 yds. Green cloth	104....	8.32
42 Fancy pocket Hhkfs	2/½	11.43
22 yd. Dark Coating	90 cts.	19.80

1 ps. Fine Red Flannel		20.00
1 " Yellow do		17.32
19¾ yd. Check		9.75
41 " Russia Sheeting	75....	30.75
23 " do "	56½	13.00
73½ " Dowlass & Duck	40....	29.40
6 " White Flannel	40....	2.40
9 " Dowlass		3.60
2 " Brown Holland		–.30
2 Doz. Toilet looking Glasses	275....	5.00
5½ " " " "	200....	11.00
7 " " " "	7/....	6.53
23 Arm Bands	3.25	74.75
24 wrist do	2.00	48.00
7 Scissor Chains	2.50	17.50
125 Ear wheels	30....	37.50
18 Gorgets	3.60	64.80
192 pair Ear Bobs	40....	76.80
33 pair " "	55....	18.15
400 Small Crosses	6¼	25.00
200 Crosses		14.00
9 Head Bands	300....	27.00
650 Small Ear Bobs $12.50 p 100 pair		81.25
679 Small Broaches		13.00
54 Ear Twists		4.05
9 Large Broaches & 9 Small	150....	27.00
44 nose wheels	20½	9.02
31 Head Bands with Eagles	187½	57.33
29 " " " "	183⅓	53.28
1 Doz–Large Broaches		10.45
6 Gorgets		9.18
1 Doz–Broaches		11.52
1 " "		13.32
1 " "		11.82
1 " "		6.90
Amount carried forward		9207.88½

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Amount Brought forward		9207.88½
1 Doz. Broaches		6.18
1 " "		5.82
13 Broaches		4.52
300 Small Broaches		5.67
1 Doz. Ear Wheels		7.20
1 " " "		7.14
1 " " "		7.62

1 " " "		6.90
1 " " "		2.94
1 " " "		5.10
16 Fluted wrist Bands		22.56
1 3/12 Doz. pint Jacks	15/....	3.50
2 Gro. Buck Handle Scalpers		31.92
11 Bunches Garnets	62 1/2	6.75
25 " White Beads		12.50
15 Large flat files	75....	11.25
11 Polishing files		4.56 1/2
17 Rasps	19....	3.23
15 Three Square 10 Inch files	34....	5.10
1/2 Doz. Handsaw files		-.50
17/12 " Mill saw files	54....	10.28
16 Flat files	10 1/2	1.68
19 Rat Tail files	9....	1.71
32 Small flat files	18....	5.76
5 Half round "	25....	1.25
53 pieces Half ribband	200....	106.00
3 3/4 Catteys Ind. Silk	600....	22.50
8 Silver mounted whips	250....	20.00
3 Bibles	75....	2.25
4 Shot Bags	125....	5.00
26 pad locks	16 1/2	4.29
1 Stable Halter		-.86
One 2 quire Day Book		1.25
2 Blank Books		3.50
1 Indian pouch		1.00
3 powder flasks	150....	4.50
1 Shot pouch		1.50
8 Tincel Hat Bands		-.75
Amount Carried forward		9562.93
Amount Brought forward		9562.93
1/8 Ream paper mixt		-.56
3 Leather Surcingles		2.62 1/2
3 Doz. knives & forks	1.87 1/2	5.62 1/2
Three 1 1/2 Inch Augers		2.33 1/3
Six 1 1/4 " "		2.33 1/3
Six 1 " "		1.80
Six 3/4 " "		1.40
4 3/4 Gro Steel Top Thimbles	300....	14.25
1 1/2 " Brass "		2.10
1 " 8 doz. Tined Iron Jew Harps		3.50
1 1/2 " Brass Jew Harps		5.77 1/2

7 Doz–pewter Tea Spoons		1.00
3 " Ivory Combs	300	9.00
11 " Brass Rings		1.10
2 " Horn Combs		1.00
11 " Sleeve Buttons		1.00
6 pair Spectacles		1.08
7 Butt Hinges		1.05
1 1/2 Gro Coat Buttons		2.75
2 " Vest "		1.70
3 Doz. pocket knives		6.00
2 " Scissors	175	3.50
2 Gro Coat Moulds		–.40
6 " Vest "		–.37 1/2
4 Best Razors		1.10
7 pocket Inkstands		1.40
8 Chest Hinges		1.60
4 paper Snuff Boxes		–.20
9 papers pins		1.12 1/2
3/4 Gro Shirt Buttons		–.30
82 packing needles		2.75
1/2 Gro. Shoe Tacks		1.12 1/2
1/2 " Awl Blades		1.25
1 pair pliers		–.37 1/2
2 1/2 Doz. Bobbin		1.25
4 pair plated Spurs		5.35
Amount Carried forward		9643.01
Amount Brought forward		9643.01
200 Cat fish Hooks		–.91
500 Small do		1.25
20 Fish lines with Hooks		2.20
600 Fish Hooks assd		1.50
1450 Gray wampum	375 M	5.50
1250 white "	225	2.81 1/2
3/4 Thread assd		1.30
1 lb. 14 oz Twist		11.94
3 Stock Locks		1.00
2 pair Men Shoes		2.20
2 Gro Tape & Binding mixt		2.50
100 Bullet moulds	37 1/2	37.50
4 papers Black Inkpowder		–.50
1 lb. Nitting pins		–.30
10 Large tin kettles with covers	125	14.50
8 Small do, without "	75	6.00
1 1/2 Doz. Gimblets		–.62 1/2

1	paper Bugles		-.60
7	Lanthorns	44	3.08
7	powder Horns		3.15
2	Large Ditto		2.00
23	do do	50	11.50
9 1/2	lb. Copperas	3	-.28 1/2
3 1/4	" Alspice	26	-.84 1/2
9	" Glue	2/6	3.00
10	" Indigo	350	35.00
27 1/2	" Brimstone	6	1.65
25	" Allum	10	2.50
19	" Vermillion	160	30.40
93	" Shot	12 1/2	11.62 1/2
85	" Rosin	4 1/2	3.82 1/2
144	" Bees wax	10	14.40
4	" Twist Tobacco	14	-.56
125	" pig Tail do	15	18.75
42	" Deers Tallow	10	4.20
80	" Sugar	10	8.00
14	Common Gun locks	120	16.20
	Amount Carried forward		9907.72

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	Amount Brought forward		9907.72
3	Double Rollar Gun locks	313	9.39
2 3/4	Bridles do "		5.94
14	Best locks	280	39.20
3	Traps		4.01
4	lb. 10 oz mace	700	32.50
6 1/2	" Cloves	87 1/2	5.68 1/2
1	" Borax		1.25
1 3/4	" Cinnamon	45	-.78 1/2
2 1/2	" Nutmeg	325	8.12 1/2
84	" Crowley Steel	25	21.00
7	Trunks part dam	300	21.00
1	Grindstone		8.00
1	Hand Saw		1.45
27	lb. Harnass Leather		6.75
4	Sticks pomatum		-.28
1	Spinning wheel		4.34
1	corn mill		26.00
1/2	Barrel Tar		1.87 1/2
1	Packing Screw		26.00
1	pine Desk 200— 1 chery do $12.00		14.00
1	pair Steelyards 300—1 p. do 250		5.50
1	Slate		-.67

1 Half Bushel 1 peck & 1/2 peck		2.00
1 Yoke Oxen		60.00
1 Barrel Salt		7.50
1 Set large Scales 500—1 Small 400		9.00
2 Set weights		3.30
817 Deer Skins Bucks & Does	50	408.50
1467 Racoon "	25	366.75
2650 Musk rats	25	662.50
241 Cats & Foxes	37 1/2	90.37 1/2
6 Fishers	37 1/2	2.50
15 Minks	25	3.75
43 Otters	200	86.00
43 Bears	200	84.00
3 lb. Beavers	10/	4.00
		11941.39 1/2

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INVENTORY of Merchandize Peltry and other poperty on hand at the United States Trading House Fort Wayne on the 30 Day of June 1811

3 ps.	White swanskin	$ 20.15	60.45
2 "	Spotted Ditto	21.80	43.60
1 "	Crimson Cloth	17¾ yd. 124	22.01
1 "	Green Ditto	17 yds 104	17.68
1 "	Scarlet Ditto	14½ " 191	27.64½
1 "	Purple Ditto	16½ " 113	18.64½
1 "	Blue stroud		21.31
1 "	Red Flannel		20.00
1 "	Green Ditto		18.00
1 "	White Ditto		21.31
1 "	Yellow Ditto		17.32
3 "	White swanskin	$21.31	63.93
3 "	Drogheda sheeting	156 yds 40	62.40
1 "	Dowlass		15.72
19½ Dz.	Cotton Shawls	4.50	87.75
25⁹/₁₂ "	Ditto "	500	128.69
29³/₁₂ "	Cotton Bandannoes	360	106.74
19 p.	Furniture Callico	530 yd. 33⅓	178.67
35 "	American Prints	683 " 40	273.20
59 pair	2 pt. Blankets	227	133.93
15½ "	1½ " "	179	27.74
8 "	2½ " "	348	27.84
5 "	3 " "	425	21.25
1	3½ pt. Blanket		1.87½
10	Double reined plated Bridles	550	55.00
2 Dz.	Com. Crub Bridles		20.00
19	Double reined do with tips	125	23.75
11	Single reined do with do	112½	12.37½
17	Snaffles with tips	87½	14.87½
41	Common Snaffles	75	30.75
22	worsted Surcingles	60	13.20
11	Black & Red saddle Bags	350	38.50
		Amount carried forward	1624.15½
		Amount Brought forward	1624.15½
32	Rifles	$12.50	400.00
89 lb.	Copper kettles with covers	90	80.10
149 "	Ditto without covers	80	118.40
3	Castor Hats	500	15.00
7	Roram Ditto	300	21.00

160 lb. 20d. cut nails	10d...	17.77½
8½ Dz. pint tin cups	97...	8.23
19 " Half pint Ditto	45....	8.55
9 nests tin kettles with covers	470....	42.30
10 Bunches mock Garnets	62½	6.25
1 Gro. Scalping knives		13.94
10 Dz. Lascar Ditto	202....	20.20
600 lb. Indian sugar	10....	60.00
14 " Frying pans	13....	1.82
187 Hoes	50....	93.50
36 Ditto	$ 4 Dz.	12.00
5 Indian Mats		10.00
part set Blacksmith Tools		6.33
1 Large Scale Beam &c		12.00
1 Dz. Turners Gouges		2.40
1 " " Chissels		2.55
1 " Handles & ferrils		–.75
114 Axes		114.00
20 Shovels	6/10½	18.33
91 lb. Pewter	2/4....	28.86
59 pipe Tomhawks	150....	88.50
92 qrs. Screw augers	6½	5.88
5 Gro. Screws assd		4.00
27 pair Stirrup Irons	2/5....	8.70
2 Gro. Green worm lace	412½	8.25
5 " Sup. Scarlet Garters		23.40
4 " Ditto " "		16.00
15 " " "		28.66
18 " quality Binding		16.80
10½ Dz. Awl Hafts		1.78
5 Gro. 2 Dz. tined Iron spoons	$12....	62.00
6½ Dz. Pewter Ditto	80....	5.20
153 lb. Iron	6....	9.18
44 " nail Rod	6¾	2 97
	Amount carried forward	3019.76

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	Amount Brought forward	3019.76
156 lb. Buck shot	12½	19.50
10 Fowling Pieces	11.33...	113.30
11 Cooper Adzes		8.03
4 Mens saddles	$18.50...	74.00
5 Ditto "	16.....	80.00
5 Ditto "	13.....	65.00
9 Ditto "	8.....	72.00
3 Ditto "	6.....	18.00

1 pair Saddle Bags		3.00
69 lb. Brass kettles	75	50.25
11 Martingals	50	5.50
30 worsted Surcingles	25	7.50
7 Linen Girths		2.17
3 Leather Surcingles		1.68
4 Shot pouches	125	5.00
2¼ Ream Letter paper	400	9.00
¾ lb. Sealing wax	200	6.75
19 papers Red Inkpowder	33⅓	6.33⅓
6 papers Black Ditto	12½	–.75
4 Counter Inkstands	50	2.00
200 quills		4.90
10½ Dz. Linen tape	180	18.90
9 Gro. Vest Buttons	107	9.63
2½ " Coat Ditto	207	5.17
5 packs Yellow Bells		5.00
5 Fish Lines		–.62½
7 Razor cases		1.82
2 Dz. Razors		2.60
1 " Black lead Pencils		2.25
14 Slate pencils		–.14
6 powder flasks dam		1.50
one 4 quire Ledger		2.50
16 plane Irons		1.36
14 Thumb Latches	9	1.26
2¹⁰/₁₂ Dz. Rasps	293	8.40
2 " Shoe knives		3.84
8 Shoe Pinchers		2.40
Amount carried forward		3641.82
Amount Brought forward		3641.82
5 Shoe nippers		1.50
1¾ Gro. Buckles for Belts		5.25
11½ Dz. Gun worms		5.75
2 " Scalping knives		3.96
9 pair Taylor Sheers		1.17
5½ Dz. Horse & cow Bells	500	27.50
2000 Flints		14.00
3000 Ditto		12.00
800 Ditto		4.00
20½ Dz. Fire steels	30	6.15
7 pair HL Hinges		1.57
10 nests tin kettles without covers	470	47.00
1 Castor Hat		5.00

30	Large pudding pans	44	13.20
63	Less Ditto	33 1/3	21.00
6	Less Ditto	27	1.62
7	Half Gallon measures		1.98
3	Gro. 4 Dz. Cow skin whips	114 Dz.	44.58
194	lb. Castings	4	7.76
2	Boxes 7 by 9 window Glass		15.00
	3/4 Ditto 8 by 10 Ditto "		12.75
1	Box soap		5.10
3	Boxes ea 200 cwt. Bar Lead	$10	30.00
1	Box Bar Lead		25.75
1	Box 200 cwt. Shot		29.00
90	lb. Bar Lead	10	9.00
310	" Ilinois Ditto	15	43.40
90	" Shingle nails	18	16.20
130	" 20d. cut nails	10	13.00
50	" Brads	12 1/2	6.25
424	" Twist Tobacco	14	59.36
	4 8/12 Dz. Shingling Axes	750	35.00
18	Beaver Traps	225	40.50
20	Ditto "	300	60.00
3	Traps		4.01
4	pit saws Tillers & Handles	520	20.80
6	pair Drawing Chains	275	16.50
25	Dz. Large Hoes	700	175.00
15	Hoes	50	7.50
	Amount Carried forward		4535.06
	Amount Brought forward		4535.06
7	Tuscan Hoes	10/	9.33
1	Horse collar		1.10
3	Froes		3.00
1	Faggot Crowley Steel		30.00
39	Rifles	$12.50	487.00
14	Casks Rifle powder	14.00	196.00
1599	" Bar Iron	6	95.94
65	" Cotton	20	13.00
110	" German Steel	1/6	15.60
75	" Crowley Steel	25	18.75
78	" Blister Steel	1/6	15.60
8	Silver Mounted whips	250	20.00
1	Shot pouch		1.50
2	Blank Books		3.50
	One 2 quire Day Book		1.25
1	Ream 4to post paper		5.50

18 Cross Barred silk hhkfs	90....	16.20
11 Ditto " " "	7/3½	10.69
8 Ditto "	8/2....	9.71
10 Ditto "	6/½	8.05½
6 Ditto	6/5½	5.17
1 Dz. Black Silk hhkfs		10.60
10 Black Silk hhkfs	81....	81.10
9 ps. Ind. Bandannoes assd	625....	56.25
18 Bandannoes	84....	15.12½
1 ps. Blue Shalloon		10.67
24 yds. Ditto	28....	6.72
1 ps. Green Callimanco		8 80
1⅜ yd. Green Persian		1.20
46 " Fancy Cord	56....	25.16
11½ " Fustain	38....	4.37
1 Vest pattren		1.00
¾ yd. Gerrod Cord		1.37½
3 Powder Flasks	150....	4.50
4 Shot Bags	125....	5.00
42 Fancy pocket hhkfs	2/1½	11.43
2 Indian pouches		2.50
100 quills		3.50
Amount Carried forward		5685.15½

*

Amount Brought forward		5685.15½
6 pair Silk Stockings	28/....	22.40
6 " Clouded Cotton	8/9....	7.00
4 " Ditto "	49....	1.96
14½ yds. Cotton stripe	55....	7.97½
46 " Brown Holland	15....	7.65
5 Oil Hat covers		2.45
9 pair Long stockings—dam		9.08
20 wool Hats	6/3½	16.76
2 camel Hair Ditto		4.00
69 pair moccasins	25....	17.25
1 ps. White swanskin		21.31
36½ yds. Spotted Ditto	50....	18.25
23 " Ditto "	43½	10.00
4 ps. Shirting Cotton 131 Yd	45....	58.95
1 " Ditto " 25 "	50....	12.50
4¾ yd. shirting Cotton	45.....	2.13½
21 " Ditto "	50....	10.50
52 " Irish Linen	4/3....	29.37
8 ps. Brittanias	266½	21.32
50 Yd. Callico	33½	16.66½

1 ps. Red Molton			13.76
1 " White Ditto			11.75
24½ Yds. Blue Ditto		50....	12.25
2 ps. Striped nankeen			13.50
28¾ yd. Brown Ditto		1/1½	4.91
17 " White Buckram		2/2....	4.91
29 " Scarlet Cassimere		10/1½	39.14
13 " White Ditto		13/6....	24.30
2¾ " Dark mixt Cloth		400....	11.00
64 " American Callico		40....	25.60
189 Callico Shirts		120....	226.80
1 pair Rose Blankets			8.00
1 ps. Blue Stroud dam			10.00
1 pair 2½ pt. Blankets			3.48
1 ps. Blue cloth	16½ yds.	12/6....	27.50
16 yd. Ditto		12/6....	26.66
9¾ " Ditto		17/6....	22.73
4 " Ditto		12/6....	6.66
26 " Ditto		150....	39.00
6¾ " Scarlet Cloth		191....	12.89
9¼ " Ditto "		23/4....	29.55½
	Amount Carried forward		6557.07½
			*
	Amount Brought forward		6557.07½
11½ Yd. Crimson Cloth		124....	14.26
12½ " Blue stroud		107.....	13.37½
20¾ " Dark Coating		90.....	18.60
46 " Red Flannel		42.....	19.32
38½ " White Ditto		40.....	15.80
1 ps. Yellow Ditto			17.32
2 " Saimoise	51½ Yds.	48.....	24.48
28 Yd. Ditto		48.....	13.44
6 ps. Blue stroud		$20.62	123.72
19 Yd. Check		50....	9.50
2 Dz. Cotton Shawls			10.00
17 cotton Bandannoes		35.....	5.95
57 yd. Dowlass & Duck		40....	22.80
1 ps. Strong Russia Sheeting			34.00
30 Yd. Ditto		61....	18.30
4 " Ditto		50....	2.00
2 Dz. Toilet Looking Glasses		275....	5.50
5²/₁₂ " Ditto		200....	10.34
7 " Ditto		7/..	6.53
15 pint Jacks		17....	2.55
2 Gro. Buck Handle Scalpers 133 Dz			31.92

11 Bunches Garnets	62½	6.87½
25 " White Beads		12.50
15 Large flat files	75	11.25
1½ Dz. Ditto	54	10.28
10 Polishing files	42	4.20
14 Rasps	19	2.66
11 Three square 10 inch files	34	3.74
16 Flat files	10½	1.68
32 Small flat files	18	5.76
18 Rat Tail files	9	1.62
9 files assd		1.50
19 Arm Bands	3.25	61.75
17 Wrist Ditto	200	34.00
6 pair Short Stockings	58	3.48
31 Head Bands with Eagles	187½	57.33
29 Ditto " " "	183½	53.28
1 Dz. Large Broaches		10.45
Amount Carried forward		7258.13½
Amount Brought forward		7258.13½
6 Gorgets		9.18
1 Dz. Broaches		11.52
1 " Ditto		13.32
1 " Ditto		11.82
1 " Ditto		6.90
1 " Ditto		6.18
1 " Ditto		5.82
13 Broaches		4.52
300 Small Broaches		5.67
1 Dz. Ear Wheels		7.20
1 " Ditto		7.14
1 " Ditto		7.62
1 " Ditto		6.90
1 " Ditto		2.94
1 " Ditto		5.10
16 Fluted wrist Bands		22.56
48 ps. Half Ribband	200	96.00
2 lb. assd. Sewing Silk		18.00
1¾ " Ditto		15.00
9¾ " Sein twine	72	7.02
6¾ yd. Chicago Check	70	4.72½
34 lb. Coloured Thread	150	51.00
12 " White Ditto	175	21.00
7 " Oznaburgs	80	5.60
8¾ Gro. Green worm lace	550	48.62½

9 " Yellow & Green Do	443	39.87
10 1/2 Dz. pocket Looking Glasses	75	7.87 1/2
2 11/12 " Ditto "	108	3.15
2 1/2 Packs pins		2.92
5 9/12 Dz. Ivory combs	300	17.25
10 Ivory combs	30	3.00
1 Gro. Horn Ditto		4.80
4 1/2 Dz. Ditto	67	3.01 1/2
1 Gro. Comb cases		1.60
1 10/12 Dz. Barlow knives	130	2.39
4 " Large Clasp knives	150	6.00
4 Gro. Brass Rings		4.76
10 Bunches mock Garnets	62 1/2	6.25
5 Ditto " "	81	4.05
17 Silver Thimbles	36 1/2	6.20
Amount Carried forward		7673.12 1/2 *
Amount Brought forward		7673.12 1/2
4 3/4 Gro. Steel top Thimbles	300	14.25
1 1/2 " Brass Ditto		2.10
1 " 5 Dz. Jew Harps		5.50
1 " 8 " Tined Iron Ditto		3.50
3 1/2 Dz. pocket knives	200	7.00
7 " Pewter Tea Spoons		1.00
1 Gro. Sleeve Buttons		1.13
1 1/2 " Vest Ditto		1.22 1/2
1 1/2 " Coat Ditto		2.75
6 pair Spectacles		1.08
1 Gro. Shirt Buttons		-.36
4 Best Razors		1.10
2 Dz. Scissors	175	3.50
7 pocket Inkstands		1.40
3/4 Gro. Awl Blades		1.87 1/2
1/2 " Shoe tacks		1.12 1/2
82 Packing needles		2.75
7 Butt Hinges		1.57
4 paper snuff Boxes		-.20
2 1/2 Dz. Bobbin		1.25
19 Fish lines with Hooks		1.90
4 papers Black Inkpowder		-.50
2 10/12 Dz. Pad Locks	18/9	7.10
3 " Ditto	9/4 1/2	3.75
1 11/12 " post Ditto		6.40
1 Gro. Canoe Awls		2.18
Three 1 1/2 Inch augers		2.33 1/3
Six 1 1/4 " Ditto		2.33 1/3

Six 1	"	Ditto	1.80
Six 3/4	"	Ditto	1.40
1 lb. 14 oz. Twist			11.94
10 1/2 pair plated Spurs		113	11.86 1/2
5 pair Chest Hinges			1.00
250 Large fish Hooks			3.32 1/2
1400 fish Hooks assd			5.61
1500 needles			3.00
3 Dz. knives & forks		187 1/2	5.52 1/2
		Amount Carried forward	7799.75
		Amount Brought forward	7799.75
15 Scalpers		15	2.25
400 needles			1.00
2	Gro. Coat moulds		-.40
5	" Vest Ditto		-.25
1 1/2	" Ferrets		6.75
1500 Gray wampum		375	5.62 1/2
700 white Ditto			1.57 1/2
2 pair men Shoes			2.20
2 stock Locks			-.66 1/2
26 Pad Locks		16 1/2	4.29
100 Bullet moulds		37 1/2	37.50
1 Gro. Tape & Binding mixt			2.50
1 1/2 Dz. Gimblets			-.62 1/2
22 Powder Horns		50	11.00
1 paper Bugles			-.60
1 pair Pliers			.37 1/2
4 1/4 lb. Brass wire		77	3.27 1/2
7 Lanthorns		44	3.08
2 Sheet Iron kettles			4.75
5 Powder Horns			2.25
2 Large Ditto			2.00
1 Leather Surcingle			-.75
29 1/2 lb. Shot		14 1/2	4.27 1/2
14 1/2 " Buck shot		12 1/2	1.50
9 Tin Kettles		75	6.75
8 1/2 lb. Copperas		3	-.25 1/2
11 1/2 " powder		40	4.60
27	" Brimstone	6	1.62
24 1/2 " Allum		10	2.48
8	" Glue	2/6	2.45
3	" Alspice	26	-.78
8 1/2 " Indigo		350	29.75
16	" Vermillion	160	25.60
83	" Rosin	4 1/2	3.73 1/2

56	" Shot		14.50
40	" Twist Tobacco	14	5.60
93	" Pig tail Ditto	15	13.95
182	" Bees wax	10	18.20
80	" Deers Tallow	10	8.00
90	" Indian Sugar	10	9.00
	Amount Carried forward		8046.47 1/2
	Amount Brought forward		8046.47 1/2
4 1/4	lb. Mace	700	29.75
6	" Cloves	87 1/2	5.25
1 1/4	" Cinnamon		-.90
2 1/4	" nutmeg	325	7.31 1/2
4	Sticks pomatum		-.28
30	Tomhawks	67	20.60
13	Common Gun Locks	120	15.60
3	Double Rollar Ditto	313	9.39
2 3/4	Bridles		5.94
14	Best Locks	280	39.20
1	Hand saw		1.45
69	Dressd. Deer skins	62 1/2	43.12 1/2
8	Trunks part Dam		24.00
21	lb. Harness Leather	25	5.25
1	Spinning wheel		3.34
1	Corn mill		26.00
1/2	Barrel Tar		1.87 1/2
1	Packing Screw		26.00
1	Grindstone		8.00
1 3/4	Barrel Salt got at Detroit		9.25
1	Pine Desk 200—1 Cherry do 12.00		14.00
2	pair Steelyards		5.50
1	Slate		-.67
1	Half Bushel 1 peck & 1/2 peck mea		2.00
1	Yoke Oxen		60.00
1	set large Scales & 1 small do		7.50
2	set weights		3.30
294	Racoon skins	33 1/3	98.00
59	cats foxes & fishers	33 1/3	19.66 1/2
127	musk Rats	33 1/3	42.33 1/3
246	Deers	50	123.00
8	Bears	200	16.00
6	otters	200	12.00
1 1/2	lb. Beaver	10/...	2.00
5	Casks Rifle Powder	$14	70.00

BILL of Furs Peltry &c. forwarded in April and June 1811 from the Fort Wayne Trading House by John Johnston Agent addressed to Lieut. Danl. Baker Military Agent Detroit and from thence to be forwarded to Genl. John Mason Superintendant of Indian Trade Washington City, the whole marked U.S.I.M. and numbered from 1 to 41 inclusively.

No. of the Packs		Racoons	Deer Skins	Bear Skins	Cats, Foxes & Fishers	Musk Rats	Minks	Otters	Lbs. of Beaver
1			36						
2			39						
3			33						
4				25					
5			32						
6			52						
7			44						
8			30						
9			34						
10			45						
11			36						
12			49						
13			46						
14			42						
15		50	39						
16			40						
17		200	2						
18		200	2						
19			38	25					
20		200	2						
21			2		157				
22		200	2						
23			38						
24		200	2						
25		97	4		68	59	5	1	
26			30						
27		200	4						
28		200	2						
29		54	3		88	1			
30			44						
	Carried forward	1601	771	50	313	60	5	1	

*

No. of the Packs		Racoons	Deer Skins	Bear Skins	Cats, Foxes & Fishers	Musk Rats	Minks	Otters	Lbs. of Beaver
	Brought forward.....	1601	771	50	313	60	5	1	
31	.....	200	2	...	...	.....	...	...	...
32	.....	.....	42	...	...	.....	...	...	...
33	.....	200	4	...	...	.....	...	...	...
34	.....	200	4	...	...	.....	...	...	...
35	.....	200	2	...	...	.....	...	...	...
36	.....	19	41	2	1	5			
Tierce 37	.....	.....	...	...	...	450	15	43	3¾
" 38	.....	.....	...	...	...	1100			
" 39	.....	.....	...	...	...	1100			
Barrel 40	Containing 61 Dressed Deer Skins Bucks and Does and 3 Indian Pouches								
" 41	" 160 lbs. Bees Wax.								
for Covering sent loose to be packed at Detroit 17									
	Total	2420	866	69[1]					

[1] This page is torn away here, and the following material appears at the top of the other side of the sheet.

Additional Bill of Furs & Peltry frorwarded from in July 1811 from the Fort Wayne Trading House by John Johnston Agent addressed to Lt. Daniel Baker Military Agent Detroit and from thence to be forwarded to Genl. John Mason Superintendant of Indian Trade Washington city the whole marked U.S.I.M. and numbered from 1 to 13 inclusively.

No. of the Packs		Racoons	Deers	Musk Rats	Cats, Foxes & Fishers	Otters	Lb. of Beaver	Minks
No. 1	.....	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
2	.....	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
3	.....	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
		...	50	...	...	...	...	...

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